"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 10.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,409. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1913.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

LET GAFFNEY IN ON STATE PROFIT

One-Third Share of $11,000 Went to the Friend of the Tammany Chief

AND $2,000 TO COMMITTEE

Graft Inquiry Reveals Contractor J. M. Murphy's Successful Plan to Sell Paving Materials.

GAVE BILLS TO G. M. PALMER

Van Wirt, Another Witness, Tells of Corporation Check Sent to Palmer —Contractors "Shaken Down."

The name of James E. Gaffney of the Bradley-Gaffney-Steers Company, contractor, an associate of Charles F. Murphy and a power in Tammany Hall, was brought out in District Attorney Whitman's John Doe inquiry yesterday afternoon. The hunt for graft which Mr. Whitman has been prosecuting for several weeks became a very live affair at once.

A contractor who has offices in the same building with Gaffney testified that Gaffney and the late Joseph D. Carroll, a dealer in horses and close advisor of the Tammany chief, were silent partners with him in March, 1912, in an enterprise the object of which was to have certain paving materials specified in contracts awarded through the State Highway Department, and that Gaffney and Carroll shared with him in commissions on materials sold through the Highway Department.

John M. Murphy—not a relative of Charles F. Murphy—of 1,643 Nelson Avenue, Bronx, was the contractor who testified on this point. Murphy was not a willing witness. Under pressure he acknowledged that he selected Gaffney and Carroll as his silent partners because of the "political influence" which he knew they possessed.

When his silent partners ended the "oral agreement" into which they entered with Murphy, according to the testimony, Murphy had a little more than $3,500 out of a total of $13,000 in commissions collected.

The name of J. Gordon Reel, State Commissioner of Highways in 1912, also figured in the testimony. Murphy acknowledged that he had had a number of conferences with Reel, and he was forced to admit that Carroll had interceded with Reel. In the case of Gaffney, who is alive and well, Murphy could not recall anything which Gaffney did to aid in obtaining paving contracts.

It was C. Gordon Reel, according to Murphy, who suggested that a contribution be made to the Democratic State Committee. Acting on Reel's suggestion, Murphy said he placed $2,000 in one-hundred-dollar bills in the hands of George M. Palmer, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1912. He gave Palmer the $2,000 in the State Committee's headquarters at 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, which is in District Attorney Whitman's jurisdiction, and he took from Palmer a receipt for the money. This receipt now is locked in Mr. Whitman's safe.

Murphy was only one of seven contractors who testified. These seven contractors, according to their testimony, contributed in all $9,500 to the Democratic "bagmen" in 1911 and 1912. This sum of $9,500 included ten check payments and one cash payment. All except two of the checks are in Mr. Whitman's possession.

Of the $9,500 contributed by the seven contractors only a contribution of $1,000 is recorded in the 1911 and 1912 campaign contribution lists filed by Arthur A. McLean, Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee, and Philip F. Donohue, Treasurer of the Democratic County Committee, with the Secretary of State, so far as District Attorney Whitman has been able to ascertain. Mr. Whitman has been able to find no record of the remaining $8,500. He regards this as significant, but at the same time the so-called "joker" in the Corrupt Practices act prevents any prosecution at this time.

The contributions concerning which testimony was given yesterday went to Norman E. Mack, Arthur A. McLean, George M. Palmer, and Philip F. Donohue.

Tells of Check to G. M. Palmer.

One of the contractors, Dudley E. Van Writ of Glens Falls, N. Y., a member of the Flood & Van Wirt Engineering and Construction Company of that city, testified that he was "shaken down" four times for $4,500 in all. The total amount, he acknowledged, was charged against his company, a corporation. At least one check, for $500 was signed by the corporation. This check was made payable to George M. Palmer.

Mr. Van Wirt will be a witness to-day before the Special Supreme Court Grand Jury, and it is expected that the corporation check made payable to George M. Palmer will be presented to the jury by Mr. Whitman.

Under Section 44 of the General Corporation laws it is a misdemeanor to solicit or accept campaign contributions from a corporation. James K. McGuire, Everett P. Fowler, and Arthur A. McLean have been indicted under this section of the Corporation laws.

In this particular case at least two others besides George M. Palmer are concerned. One is Everett P. Fowler, who, according to Van Wirt, solicited the $500 contribution which was sent to Palmer. The second is a man who hitherto has not been brought into the investigation. He is William J. Morrissey, Deputy Superintendent of Public Works under State Supt. Duncan W. Peck. Van Wirt testified that Morrissey solicited a

Continued on Page 2.

ANTEDILUVIAN WHISKEY
Smooth and pleasing flavor which distinguishes the better whiskey. Luyties Bros., N.Y. —Adv.

No connoisseur omits Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS in punches and fancy drinks.—Adv.

TARIFF ON DICKENS'S HAIR.

One Lock Holds Up Case of Books at Custom House.

A lock of Charles Dickens's hair is in a case of first editions of Dickens, William M. Thackeray and other eminent authors, consigned by a London dealer to Brentano's in this city, but held by the Custom House officials until the duty of about $70 is paid for the hair. Arthur Brentano said last evening that it was put, without his knowledge or consent, in the case with the books by the consignor. It was obtained originally from Georgina Hogarth, Dickens's sister-in-law, and it brought at auction $200. Mr. Brentano did not want it, as he already possesses another lock of Dickens's hair, also obtained from Miss Hogarth and its genuineness attested by her.

The value of the books is about $5,000. As this is the best season for the disposal of such literary treasures, Mr. Brentano is naturally anxious to get the first editions out of the Custom House, but he has been informed that he must pay the $70 duty on the hair before he is allowed to do so. He deems this a great hardship, and has written to the Secretary of the Treasury, asking to be permitted to take the books out of the Custom House and to have the hair returned to the consignor.

Articles of antiquity must be 100 years old to enter this country free of duty. Dickens was born in 1812, more than 100 years ago, and it is argued that for this reason the hair could be admitted duty free, even though the lock was cut in later life. The Custom House officials maintain, however, that the lock is not yet an antiquity, and must pay the regular duty on hair, 35 per cent. of its value.

The Custom House rule is that the entire contents of a case of books or other articles must be accepted by a consignee. It will not allow him to reject any single piece in the consignment. He must take all or return all. If Mr. Brentano, therefore, does not pay what he considers the unjust duty of $70 on a lock of hair he did not order to be sent to him, he cannot have the books which he probably could sell within a few days.

LAY OFF 5,498 MEN.

Chicago Firms Also Put More on Half Time Through Depression.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Thirty-two employers of labor in the South Chicago district—the city's largest employment centre—have discharged, within three weeks, 5,498 men, while a much larger number of employes has been placed on half time or less.

The figures are tabulated from answers received from these firms in response to inquiries made by Mayor Harrison's Committee on Unemployed Men.

The thirty-two employers include shipbuilders, steel mills, manufacturers of agricultural implements, breweries, &c. They reported that they employed 32,398 men on Nov. 15 and 26,900 on Dec. 6.

Several manufacturers explain that while they have discharged only a few men, they have put the biggest part of their force on half time, or cut several hours off the working day. For instance, one employer reports that he has placed eighty men on half time. That is equivalent to discharging forty men.

Only one favorable answer was made to the question asked of every employer: "Do you expect an improvement in industrial conditions with increased opportunity for employment within the next four months?"

The causes for the present labor depression were given in some cases as lack of orders, tariff tinkering, political unrest, lack of confidence in the future, and changes in the currency law.

COLONEL G.O.P.'S NOMINEE?

Expects to be in 1916, with Barnes Out, Says Elbert Martin.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 9.—Elbert Martin, who was Theodore Roosevelt's campaign secretary last year, stated when in Detroit visiting friends to-day that the Colonel expects to be the regular Republican nominee for the Presidency in 1916.

"Before Col. Roosevelt left for South America he told me I would be with him in the campaign of 1916," said Mr. Martin. "Things are shaping themselves down East so that he can have the nomination. If the party is 'purged,' as he terms it, there is no doubt that he will come back. He feels that Barnes, Boies Penrose, and Murray Crane must step out of control. Barnes is the pivotal point. The Colonel believes that if he is eliminated it will be easy enough to retire Penrose and Crane.

"With these men eliminated amalgamation with the Progressive Party will be simple. The plan is to amalgamate nationally, but in States where the Progressives are strong, such as California and Michigan, there will be a new party State ticket.

"The Colonel has no feeling against Elihu Root. At least he never expressed bitterness for the way Root handled things at the Chicago convention."

BARS OUT ALL LABOR.

British Columbia Move Due to Congestion and Feared Hindu Influx.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 9.—An order-in-council promulgated yesterday by the British Columbia Government prohibits, until March 31, the entry into the province of all artisans and laborers. The order is not restricted to any particular race of people.

The reason for the action is the congested condition of labor on the Pacific Coast. The matter was brought to a head, however, by the Hindu question arising out of the judgment of Chief Justice Hunter of British Columbia, which declared in effect that the restrictions heretofore imposed by the Government in respect to immigration of this class were untenable and not constitutionally operative.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—According to the Immigration Department, the order prohibiting the immigration of all artisans and laborers into British Columbia from the Pacific or from the south cannot apply to Chinese immigrants. The department's interpretation is that Chinese can enter that province under the special act, which imposes on the Celestials a paid tax of $500. If the immigration officials are correct in their view, Hindus, who are British subjects, are debarred from entering Canada, while Chinese, who are foreigners, will be admitted.

CHRISTMAS BOX FOR THE TYRANT. Pouch holds pipe and tobacco. At Schulte's. —Adv.

ALL GLYNN BILLS TO PASS THIS WEEK

Leaders Plan to Enact Reforms in Record Time and to End Session by Saturday.

TAMMANY MEMBERS DAZED

Murphy Now Said to Favor Initiative, Referendum, and Recall — Glynn on Workmen's Compensation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—"By order of the Boss," the Legislature, as firmly controlled by Tammany as ever, will pass the entire budget of anti-boss legislation recommended by Gov. Glynn in his special message. Furthermore, if present plans are carried out, all the Glynn measures will be passed this week, and the Legislature will adjourn sine die not later than Saturday.

The political measures include the Direct Primary bill, a bill embodying the Massachusetts Ballot act, a bill to render operative in this State the mandate of Congress for the direct election of United States Senators and a measure providing for a referendum next year to determine whether a Constitutional Convention shall be held in 1915 at which the necessary amendments may be drafted to introduce in this State the short ballot. In addition, the Glynn Workmen's Compensation bill, according to the present outlook, will be passed in both houses on Friday, virtually in the form in which it was submitted to the Legislature last night.

A conference of the Democratic Senators to-day cleared the way for the enactment of the entire legislative programme of Gov. Glynn. At this conference twenty-four of the thirty-two Democratic Senators were present, while four absentees were represented by proxies. Senator Wende of Buffalo, an ardent Sulzerite, failed to enter the conference, and Senator "Jack" Fitzgerald, successor to "Big Tim" Sullivan, is away on sick leave.

All the Senators present or represented agreed by unanimous vote on each of the legislative propositions submitted by Gov. Glynn. After the Senate conference, Speaker Smith and Aaron J. Levy, majority leader of the Assembly, declared that the lower house would concur in the Senate's action without delay.

Tammany Old-Timers Dazed.

This means that with less than a week of deliberation a Tammany-controlled Legislature will place on the statute books a series of laws for which Gov. Hughes contended in vain through four turbulent years. This situation is so queer that the "old-timers" up here are walking about the Capitol corridors in a daze. The Tammany members, judging from appearances, are consumed by a burning zeal for far-reaching reform, and it is only when you get one of the seasoned Tammany members in a corner and ply him with questions that he will confess. Said one of these old-timers to-day:

"It is the bitterest dose of medicine anybody has ever made me swallow. But what's the use? We know that some of these bills are crazy. We know that the abolition of the State Convention is a bad thing, not only for the party, but for the people. But what are you going to do about it? The mob up-State seems to want it. I have done my share, and I have done it out of a conscientious belief that these new-fangled ideas are going to work havoc in this State. But I am tired of trying to stem the tide; I am tired of being a target for the people to heave bricks at. I am a reformer, indeed."

Influential of the up-State leaders, has seen the light, too.

"I talked the thing over with Mr. Murphy a few days ago," he said. "Murphy is willing to go a great deal further in the way of reform than the Governor. He is in favor of the initiative, the referendum, and the recall. He is for giving the people everything they want."

Down in their hearts many of the Tammany lawmakers who is the Hughes days and the Dix days and the Sulzer days stood in the legislative halls and denounced as heresies the political doctrines they now accept, believe that the abolition of the State convention and the substitution of a wide-open direct primary system will be a good thing for Tammany in any future effort that organization may make to control the State Government. These lawmakers urge that a majority of the primary vote on the Democratic side always is rolled below the Bronx River. They point out that up State the farmers, who often have to travel a long distance to reach a ballot box, do not come out in force at the primaries.

Compensation Hearing To-day.

The present programme provides for a joint hearing on the Workmen's Compensation bill to-morrow before the Senate and Assembly Committees on Judiciary and Insurance. The electoral reforms recommended by the Governor are to be brought up for final passage in both houses on Thursday, and the Workmen's Compensation bill, with a number of routine bills introduced on the Governor's recommendation, the following day. Final adjournment of the Legislature will come on Friday or Saturday.

Gov. Glynn, when he received the newspaper correspondents at the Capitol this afternoon, said that he regarded the Workmen's Compensation bill as of far greater importance than any of the other measures pending before the Legislature.

"I would rather be instrumental in passing the Compensation bill than do anything else I possibly could in politics," he said. "If I could do that I would be willing to retire and let somebody else reap the glory for the rest. I haven't any disparagement of the Primary bill to voice, either.

"The Compensation bill is the big thing of the session. Workmen's compensation is the big question all over the world to-day. It is a humanitarian, not a political, issue. If a man goes to war and gets killed the Government gives his folks a pension. I do not know but that the man who lives for his country deserves as much consideration as the man who dies for it.

"As a boy I lived in a little town. The chief industry was a cotton factory. You would see girls and boys with fingers off—lost in the machinery. The thing was driven home strongly to me then, and the thought I always had in mind as the years went along was that if ever I got into a position to do something for people injured while earning their bread I was going to try to do it.

"When It Strikes Home."

"We kill over 1,000 people in this State every year in industries. I forget how many thousand are injured. In the United States every year we kill more people than were killed in the whole four years of the civil war. It is only when the thing strikes home that we realize what it means. It is like a

Continued on Page 4.

BERMUDA
48 hours. Frost to Flowers.
Turn to Page 19 and read details.—Adv.

What the Feminists Are Fighting For

A sensational article that will startle you and make you think, written by W. L. George, the English champion of the cause, is reprinted by permission from the current Atlantic Monthly.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ARREST OF ACTRESS STOPS A VICE PLAY

Cecil Spooner Rides to Night Court in Patrol Wagon—Manager a Prisoner, Too.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last night, when an audience which filled every seat in the Cecil Spooner Theatre, at 163d Street and Southern Boulevard, was waiting for the curtain to rise on "The House of Bondage," a dramatization of Reginald Wright Kaufmann's novel, Cecil Spooner and Joseph Cone, her manager, were placed under arrest on the charge of producing an indecent play.

The novel deals with white slavery, and the drama which was built upon it by Joseph Totten has been advertised for several weeks over Harlem and the Bronx by posters, which gave a clear idea of the theme of the play. The attention of Deputy Police Commissioner Newburger was drawn to these posters, and complaints were lodged with his office that the widely advertised play, judging by the antecedent evidences, would be very likely to shock the public.

Deputy Commissioner Newburger and members of his staff attended the performance on Monday night, which was the first time "The House of Bondage" had appeared on the stage. Commissioner Newburger decided that the drama was one of the kind prohibited by Section 1140A of the Penal Code. Yesterday he described the play to Magistrate Murphy, and the Magistrate issued warrants for the arrest of Cecil Spooner and Manager Cone.

Miss Spooner was dressed for her rôle in the play and was ready to go on the stage in the opening act when Sergt. Quinn of Commissioner Newburger's staff and Policeman Healy walked behind the scenes and placed her and the manager under arrest. While they were escorting their prisoners to the police automobile waiting at the curb, Henry Clay Blaney, an actor in the theatre, walked out in front of the curtain and told the audience what had happened.

"This is a form of persecution from which many artists are obliged to suffer," said Mr. Blaney. "We have no choice, however, except to obey the orders of the police, although I wish it were possible for us to go on with the drama, if it were only for the purpose of convincing you that it is a sincere and genuine work and that it bears an unlifting message.

"You may rest assured, however, that the play will go on to-morrow night. We will have the police enjoined to-morrow from further interference with us. All who wish may have their money back, and those who retain their ticket stubs will be entitled to the same seats to-morrow night."

Many in the audience shouted protests at the action of the police and the crowd moved noisily towards the doors, a great many keeping their seat checks on the prospect of seeing the show to-night.

While the crowd was leaving Cecil Spooner, who off the stage is Mrs. Charles E. Blaney and the wife of her partner, was having an argument with the police, who insisted that she should ride in the patrol wagon. She was quite willing to go to the police station, she said, but she greatly preferred to ride in her own automobile. The police, however, carried their point.

Miss Spooner gained one concession, which was permission to have her relatives ride in the patrol auto with her. Mary Gibbs Spooner, her mother, and her sister, Edna May Spooner, both of whom are in the cast of "The House of Bondage," and were dressed to appear on the stage, walked with her from the theatre to the police auto, where Manager Cone was already seated.

The crowd, which by that time was pouring out of the theatre, massed around the automobile and gave a tremendous cheer for the actress. The prisoners were taken to the Morrisania Station, where the actress described herself as Mrs. Charles E. Blaney, 25 years old, and was booked with Cone as charged with a misdemeanor.

A large part of the disappointed audience at the Cecil Spooner Theatre followed the police auto to the Morrisania Station and cheered the prisoners again when they were taken in the police auto to the Night Court on East Fifty-seventh Street. There Miss Spooner and Mr. Cone were paroled in the custody of their counsel, Meyer Goldman of 5 Beekman Street, until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when they will have a hearing before Chief Magistrate McAdoo.

Act I. on the programme of "The House of Bondage" is described as the First Fatal Step." Act II. is a scene in the shop of a modiste in the Tenderloin of this city. The setting for Act III. is "The House of Bondage." Act IV. is a scene in the Tenderloin. The story is that of the downfall of a young woman, and the last two acts are a frank picture of her degraded life and associates. The ending is tragic.

Reginald Wright Kaufmann's novel was one of the first and boldest of the recent flood of novels dealing with this theme. A recent edition was printed with a preface embodying the indorsements of the Bureau of Social Hygiene and of a number of sociologists and reformers.

Section 1140A of the Penal Code, under which the warrants were issued, is as follows:

Any person who, as owner, manager, Director, or agent, or in any capacity, prepares, advertises, gives, presents, or participates in, an obscene, indecent, immoral, or impure drama, play, exhibition, show, or entertainment, which would tend to the corruption of youth or others, and every person aiding or abetting such act, and every owner, lessee, or manager of any garden, building, room, place, or structure, who leases or lets the same or permits the same to be used for the purpose of any such drama, play, exhibition, show, or entertainment, knowingly, or who assents to the use of the same for any such purpose, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Meyer Goldman said last night that he would make application to-day for an injunction restraining the police from interfering with the show.

AMNESTY BILL IN BALANCE.

Rumor That Cuban President Will Veto It—May Endanger Loan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—It is understood that President Menocal intends to veto the Amnesty bill to-morrow, although by doing so he may endanger the Liberal support of the $15,000,000 loan on which he is now counting.

Another report is that if the United States does not object to the Amnesty bill he will sign it on account of the Liberal support it will bring to the loan.

Lily Drinking Cups are Ideal for office use. They are made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

MISS DURYEA WEDS W. H. BALDWIN HERE

Couple Whom Nyack Ministers Refused to Marry Are United by the Rev. Mr. Mottet.

Wilbur H. Baldwin of Nyack, a broker, who obtained a Reno divorce from his invalid wife in order to marry Miss Lillian Duryea, daughter of the late William Duryea, the wealthy starch manufacturer, was married to Miss Duryea in this city yesterday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Mottet at noon in the Church of the Holy Communion, 324 Sixth Avenue.

Mrs. Baldwin, because she was an invalid, consented to her husband's divorce. But on Mr. Baldwin's return to Nyack from Reno he found that there would be a difficulty in having the marriage take place in that town, where he and his first wife had lived for many years.

One of the ministers who was asked to marry the couple was the Rev. Dr. Franklin Babbitt, who is 90 years old, and has lived in Nyack for more than 50 years, during which time the Duryea family have all been members of his congregation. Dr. Babbitt refused to perform the ceremony.

"Mr. Baldwin approached me some time ago about the marriage," he said, "and I told him that under no circumstances would I, as an Episcopalian, marry a man who had a wife living, unless his wife had been the guilty party in a divorce such as is recognized under the laws of the State of New York.

"He gave me to understand that this separation was rather in the nature of an annulment of marriage than a divorce. But I understood later that this could not have been so, because he and Mrs. Baldwin have a son 15 years old.

"I would not perform the marriage ceremony, and, I hope, knowing my brethren in the Episcopal Church, that none of them will perform it."

Other ministers at Nyack also refused to perform the ceremony.

It was admitted last night at the rectory of the Church of the Holy Communion that Dr. Mottet had performed the ceremony. Dr. Mottet had retired, however, and no statement of the circumstances which had induced him to perform the ceremony could be obtained. The Church of the Holy Communion is a Protestant Episcopal church.

It was reported that the divorced wife or her son Raymond was to receive $25 a week as long as either of them lived, and that this money was to come from the Duryea fortune.

Mr. Baldwin is about 40 years old and was formerly a salesman for a sporting goods house. Later, he was connected with an automobile firm. His bride is 37 years old, and inherited a good part of her father's estate.

The first Mrs. Baldwin, in a statement made several days ago, said that there was not the slightest breath of scandal attached to Mr. Baldwin, Miss Duryea, or herself, but that she had permitted the divorce because of her health, and that she wished her former husband and his fiancée much happiness.

WOMAN OUTWITS UNCLE SAM

Boston Modiste Beats Letter to Paris and Impounds "Smuggling" Checks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—The story of how Mary A. Dolan, a Back Bay modiste known as "Mme. Driscoll, Incorporated," outwitted Uncle Sam came out in the Federal Court to-day when Henry Whitney Munroe, head of the banking firm of Munroe & Co. of New York and Paris, appeared to answer contempt proceedings. On Oct. 29 Munroe was notified that he would have until to-day to produce checks Miss Dolan had drawn on his Paris house. These checks were relied upon by the Government to furnish evidence of smuggling.

Munroe testified that on Nov. 3 he sent a letter to his Paris house asking for the checks if they could properly be sent. This letter went by the Imperator Nov. 5. It was preceded by cable instructions that the checks be held pending the receipt of the letter. The woman's counsel, he said, learned of his proceeding and his client sailed immediately, reaching Paris ahead of the letter and suing out an injunction restraining the Paris house from giving up the checks. Munroe was notified by his Paris house that five months must elapse before the matter could be heard.

Henry B. Stern of New York, who represented Munroe at the first hearing, testified that he had advised Munroe that as the checks were not in his physical possession he was not obliged to produce them.

DICTOGRAPHS IN TREASURY.

Installed by MacVeagh, but May Be for McAdoo's Talkative Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Considerable interest was aroused here to-day by a circumstantial report that dictographs had been installed in the offices of Secretary McAdoo and of several of his higher assistants in the Treasury. At the department it was said by some officials that the instruments were not used, but from others it was learned that they were installed in the last days of Mr. MacVeagh's term and had not been removed.

It was recalled to-day that Mr. McAdoo coined the phrase "pitiless publicity," which has become a sort of watchword for the Administration. It was humorously suggested that this policy seemed to work most pitilessly against talkative visitors.

In President Roosevelt's Administration, when Leslie M. Shaw was Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary's desk contained a heavy loaded revolver for use against unwelcome callers. Mr. McAdoo seems to believe that the recorded words of his guests are a more modern defense.

'Tis Now the Prime of Summertime on the Florida East Coast. Through Pullman service. Stop-off privileges at St. Augustine, Ormond, Palm Beach, and Miami. Information at 261 Fifth Avenue.—Adv.

MITCHEL PROMISES NON-PARTISAN RULE

Assures Honest Ballot Association That He Will Take the Police Out of Politics.

WHITMAN IS TO CO-OPERATE

District Attorney Also Tells Diners That Corruptionists Will Be Made to Feel the Law.

Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel pledged himself before 300 members of the Honest Ballot Association at their dinner at the Hotel Astor last night to give the city for the next four years an absolutely non-partisan administration, with an eye single to the welfare of its citizens and to the strict and fair discharge of his public duties. He paid high tribute to Mayor Kline for the part he played in insuring a fair election, and promised that in the four years of his administration he would take the Police Department absolutely out of politics and make it co-operate with the District Attorney in insuring fair and honest primaries and elections.

District Attorney Whitman, to whom also Mr. Mitchel rendered high tribute for his part in compelling a clean and honest election, was one of the speakers at the dinner. He told of his work in this very connection, and assured the members of the Honest Ballot Association that if it took every hour of his term of office, he would see to it that not only the laws governing honest registration and voting were enforced, but also the laws against the soliciting, giving, or receiving of corporate contributions to political organizations or candidates. From such contributions, he said, came the sinews of war that made possible the hiring of guerrilla bands and thugs to destroy honest elections in the city and State.

Both Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Whitman were greeted with tremendous applause and a rising tribute when they entered the room and when they spoke. Dr. Talcott Williams, President of the Honest Ballot Association and head of the Columbia School of Journalism, was toastmaster at the dinner. With him at the speakers' table, besides Mayor-elect Mitchel and District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, were George W. Perkins, Collector Dudley Field Malone, Chancellor Elmer E. Brown of New York University, E. Stagg Whitin, Edward R. Finch, W. A. Harriman, and Herbert L. Bodman.

Symbolic of the aims and achievements of the Honest Ballot Association, the souvenir dinner took the shape of small pasteboard ballot boxes filled with honest strawberry and vanilla ice cream and labeled with this slander of the Mayor-elect:

Dinner tendered to Hon. James Purroy Mitchel, Hotel Astor, Dec. 9, 1913.

Mr. Mitchel isn't a James at all, and he spells Mitchel with one "l."

Gov. Glynn's Speech by Wire.

Toastmaster Williams explained to the diners that Gov. Glynn was to have been a speaker, but was so busy fighting the good fight of direct primaries in Albany that he couldn't come. Instead, Gov. Glynn sent his speech by wire. In it he said in part:

"I feel that you yourselves would wish me to remain in Albany while the fight for a better ballot is in progress. While you are meeting to discuss the progress already made in the good fight your representatives at the Capitol are trying to give the State a law which will make every ballot an honest ballot, and, what is more, an intelligent ballot. You can rest to-night from this struggle; we at Albany are still on the firing line. We are working to give the State a direct primary and a ballot which will make this direct primary something more than a name. We are trying to permit the voters of New York to select their candidates without organized interference, and to elect their public officers like men, and not like sheep. When we have accomplished this our duty in the matter will have ended and yours will have begun.

"If I were with you to-night I would speak of your duties and your privileges as political educators. I would congratulate you on the good work already performed, and join with you in planning for future achievements. The fires which good citizens keep alive are holy, and an association which is dedicated to the task of keeping sacred the ballots through which America directs its destiny has a proud labor, an inspiring opportunity."

Dr. Williams read also letters and telegrams of indorsement of the association's work from Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States Supreme Court, Mayor Kline, Borough President Connolly of Queens, and from Vincent Astor, who celebrated his first vote and his coming of age by liberal aid to the association in the last election.

Promises Non-Partisan Rule.

Mr. Mitchel was the first speaker. When the cheering and applause had subsided somewhat he said:

It may be too much to take it as an earnest of anything that is to be achieved during the next four years, but let me assure you that you may take it perhaps as an earnest of the fact that my purpose and efforts during these four years will be to give this city an absolutely non-partisan administration. [Applause.] Nothing could be more important to the people in a country of popular rule like ours than the protection of the franchise. There is nothing that ought to be prized more highly by the citizen than his right to vote.

It seems to me that I have noticed the people take a great deal of interest in the protection of the sanctity of our elections for the few weeks that precede the election itself, and at that time we are exercised about it, but we do not do a great deal of thinking about it between elections. This association represents the continuity of the idea of protecting the sanctity of elections, and for that reason it means a great deal to the citizen of this city.

I believe that in the recent election the association had some 2,000 men at the polls. Most of them also worked during the days of registration. It had, too, the generous and disinterested services of a large number of attorneys, who gave their time and their work to the protection of this election. Now, all of that work is something for us who were candidates in the recent election to thank the members of this association for, and the men who worked for it, because in my judgment the work of this association, and the other work that was done to protect this election, resulted in cutting the fraudulent vote not less than the estimate given by your Chairman, but in my judgment by a considerably larger number than that mentioned by him.

Now, that work was not done because of any interest that this association or its members had in my candidacy, the candidacy of my associates upon the ticket, or anybody

Continued on Page 6.

"FLORIDA & WEST INDIAN LIMITED" via Atlantic Coast Line, 9:15 A. M. Only train now carrying through sleeping cars to Florida East Coast Points. 2 other limited trains daily. 1218 B'way. Tel. Mad. Sq. 1400. —Adv.

UNKNOWN STEAMER ASHORE

Struck on Frying Pan Shoals—Revenue Cutter on Way to Aid Her.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 9.—A steamer as yet unidentified here was reported ashore on Frying Pan Shoals on the North Carolina coast at 10 o'clock to-night. The revenue cutter Seminole proceeded from this port under full steam to her assistance.

The Mallory Line steamship Rio Grande, reported afire yesterday off the Virginia and North Carolina Coasts, was in no need of assistance this morning, but was proceeding southward off the coast of Georgia, according to wireless advices picked up at sea to-day. The Seminole, Capt. Carden, intercepted one of the Rio Grande's messages saying there was no fire on board and that the vessel was in no trouble. The liner was making good progress.

DROP 1,600 JEW STUDENTS.

Kieff Dentistry Schools Forced to Act on Governor's Order.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

KIEFF, Dec. 9.—Following the ritual trial at Kieff, 1,600 Jewish students of both sexes in the schools of dentistry at Kieff have, by order of the Governor, been served with notices of expulsion, on the ground that they possess no legal right of domicile in Kieff.

ATHLETES OF 55 TO COMPETE

Col. Ommanney Accepts London Bishop's Challenge.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—An interesting contest is promised as the result of a challenge made by the Bishop of London. In a speech on Sunday afternoon, the Bishop, who is a bachelor, expressed his readiness to meet anybody of his own age, namely 55, in any game.

Col. Ommanney has taken up the challenge, and offers to play the Bishop six games, three to be chosen by the Bishop and three by himself.

The Bishop is good at cycling, lawn tennis, golf, fives, and skittles, while Col. Ommanney, among other pastimes, is notably proficient in tennis and billiards.

CARMODY TO BE A JUDGE.

Glynn Expected to Give Him Bartlett's Place in Appeals Court.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—It was said to-night semi-officially that Gov. Glynn will name Attorney General Carmody as an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, to take office on Jan. 1, in place of Judge Willard Bartlett, who will then become Chief Judge.

It is also reported that the Governor will designate Justice Cuthbert W. Pound of Lockport, a Republican, as a member of the Court of Appeals in place of Supreme Court Justice Frank H. Hiscock, who has been elected an Associate Judge.

The Supreme Court vacancy caused by Justice Hiscock's election as Court of Appeals Judge will be filled, it is reported, by the appointment of Frederick H. Hazard of Utica, County Judge of Oneida.

Justice Pound was the legal adviser of the late Gov. Frank W. Higgins.

WILSON TO THE RESCUE.

President Helps a Little Girl Who Is Thrown by a Horse.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—President Wilson was walking in Rock Creek Park late to-day when he noticed a riderless horse gallop by. He turned in the direction from which the horse had come, and at the top of a little rise found a little girl on the ground. She was Ruth Donaldson, 13 years old, who had been thrown while trying to take a hurdle. The President was accompanied by Secretary Tumulty and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, and they immediately went to the child's assistance.

"Are you hurt?" inquired the President, as he helped the girl to her feet.

"Oh, no," she said. "I am used to that. I've ridden a long time."

Miss Donaldson was slightly bruised, but she mounted her horse, which had been caught by one of her companions, and rode away.

1,200 IN PERIL OF FLOOD.

Crest of the Brazos Rise Threatens to Inundate Richmond, Texas.

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 9.—The crest of the Brazos River flood to-night is passing Richmond, a town of 1,200 inhabitants, and threatens to overtop the bluff which heretofore has protected the little city from all floods. Surrounding lowlands, some fifty miles from the Gulf of Mexico, are inundated.

Reports of additional loss of life throughout the flood area to-day have brought the total to 165. Of this number the majority were negroes.

Rescue crews redoubled their efforts to-day to reach the thousands of marooned persons. Light motor boats carried food to flood victims perched on roofs or imprisoned in cotton gin buildings, while larger craft made their way through the bottoms carrying refugees to concentration camps.

W. E. DICKERMAN KILLED.

New Haven Company Treasurer Accidentally Shoots Himself.

NORTH HAVEN, Dec. 9.—William E. Dickerman, Treasurer of the Morgan & Humiston Company of New Haven, manufacturers of doors and windows, died at his home this afternoon from a gunshot wound. The medical examiner, Dr. Goodyear, said death was "probably accidental."

Members of the Dickerman household said that Mr. Dickerman went down the cellar stairs with a shotgun to shoot a cat and that he tripped and fell, the gun being discharged. The full charge of shot struck him in the back of the head.

Mr. Dickerman was 52 years old and had been in poor health recently.

NEW HUPMOBILES CUT TO $795. List $1,000. Koehler Co., 1,709 B'way.—Adv.

DRINK POLAND WATER—a Fine Healthful Habit. Acts on Kidneys. —Adv.

CONGRESS ANNULS MEXICO ELECTION

Action of Deputies Continues Huerta in Power Until September at Least.

NEW ELECTION ON JULY 6

Resolution Passed Amid Cheers, Without a Dissenting Vote—Catholics Not Present.

REFUGEES REACH OJINAGA

Fugitive Federals Intrenching Themselves There to Make a Final Stand Against Gen. Villa.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 9.—The Mexican Congress to-day declared Gen. Huerta President ad interim, pending the calling of further Presidential elections, as the last were declared null and void.

The reason given for this step is the failure of the majority of electoral districts to send in legal returns last October.

The new elections are called for the first Sunday in July, 1914, Huerta remaining President until then, despite the constitutional provision that no President ad interim shall remain in power more than eleven months—a period which will expire next month.

All the members present voted in favor of the resolution. The Catholic members absented themselves from the hall to avoid going on record.

An attempt was made to have Gen. Huerta declared President by acclamation, but this was frustrated by the Speaker, José Lopez Moctezuma, who ordered a vote by rollcall.

In consequence of to-day's action Gen. Huerta will remain President unless forcibly expelled from office either by the rebels or some foreign power.

The action of Congress to-day caused general surprise, but is taken to show that Huerta is expecting serious developments immediately.

Some doubt was expressed here regarding the probable action of European nations in view of the acts of Congress to-day.

Prominent politicians said to-day that they expected Gen. Huerta to have himself elected President to fill out the term for which Gen. Porfirio Diaz was originally chosen, in September, 1910. The European diplomats are said to have pointed out, however, that this would necessitate a new recognition of the Huerta Administration by their Governments, which would be doubtful; while, if he were merely continued in office, this question would not arise.

The War Department admits to-night that the rebels are within fifteen miles of Tampico, at a place called Altamira. Private advices from Tampico, however, indicate that no attack has been made.

EXPECT HUERTA TO STAY.

Deputies Confirm Him in Office Until New President Is Chosen.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 9.—The Mexican Congress to-day nullified the Presidential elections. New elections are called for next July.

The action shows that the Congress expects Gen. Huerta to remain in the Presidency for at least seven months more; and, if the time necessary for the selection and installation of his successor is taken into consideration, it will be well toward the end of September next year before he yields his power to another.

In voting to-night that the recent

about to transfer the seat of Government from the Federal capital to Iguala is very little credited here, owing to the fact that Iguala is a small town in the mountains of the State of Guerrero.

There are no lines of communication open with the place, and the region is infested by rebels. It is pointed out that Iguala is the least likely place to which the seat of Government would be changed.

There has been a rumor current, however, that Gen. Huerta may retire from the Presidency because of pressure from abroad and the advance of the rebels from the north.

Constitutionalists Menace Tampico.

The Constitutionalists are within fourteen miles of Tampico, according to information received in the capital by representatives of the oil interests in that district. A band of American hunters located the outposts of the rebels at Altamira. Information obtained by the hunters led them to believe that an attack on the city would soon be begun and that the commander of the rebels, realizing the difficulties he might encounter, was sending forward one of the largest forces yet employed in the campaign in that part of the republic.

The Americans explained to the rebels that they were merely a hunting expedition and were invited by the rebel officers to be their guests at dinner. They were assured that foreigners need have no fears so far as the Constitutionalists were concerned; that when the city was attacked the rights of all foreigners would be respected.

Still Fighting Near the Capital.

Fighting between the Federals and rebels in the vicinity of Huitzilac, between the capital and Cuernavaca, continued to-day, but it was indecisive. There are unconfirmed reports that Cuernavaca, which is the capital of Morelos States, has been taken by the rebels. The War Department gave an emphatic denial to this, and asserted that Cuernavaca was well garrisoned. An American who made his way through the lines from Cuernavaca to Mexico City is authority for the statement that the garrison consists of 300 men, many of whom are in the hospital.

Official reports from Aguacalientes declare that the rebels are close to the city, but that they have been defeated in two minor engagements. A short distance to the north they continue to menace Zacatecas. So far as is known here, the rebels have no intention of attacking Monterey immediately, although they are still in that neighborhood. The largest Federal garrison in the north is at Monterey, where a large part of the forces under Gen. Velasco are concentrated preparatory to an advance upon Torreon.

The War Department continues to plan for the disposition of the prospective army of 150,000. The new plan involves the placing of 40,000 men in Yucatan and the utilization of 50,000 as a general scout corps.

WASHINGTON EXPECTED IT.

President's Policy Not Affected by Action of Mexican Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The action of the Mexican Congress in nullifying the recent Presidential elections was expected in Washington, as it carries out the course announced by Provisional President Huerta. The decision to order another election in July means either nothing at all or it means the maintenance indefinitely of the status quo. Until July Gen. Huerta will retain his power unless the rebels overcome him, and he will then either be re-elected, again nullifying the election, or some supporter of his will be chosen.

In either case the effect upon the United States and upon Gen. Huerta's domestic enemies will be the same. President Wilson has already settled down to a policy which he calls "watchful waiting," and which his critics in Congress call "Micawber hope." But the upshot is the same, and nothing will be done by the American Government to hasten Gen. Huerta's downfall. The President's hope is that the overthrow of the Huerta régime and all that it stands for will be brough about by the rebels. Until that happens it seems that John Lind will wait in Mexico in idleness.

The expectation here is that the Mexican situation as a problem will last for some months to come, and, while the President hopes to see this end before July, the choice of that month for the next elections will not cause him to take any steps to bring on a crisis.

The Navy Department has no confirmation of reports from Mexico City that hostilities are about to break out in the oil region around Tampico and Tuxpam. Rear Admiral Fletcher communicates with the department every day, but his reports have all indicated unbroken quiet.

Though his ships are only nine miles distant from the scene of the reported incident, he has made no mention of a successful effort of a detachment of rebels in a naphtha launch to board the ill-manned Federal gunboat, Bravo. According to unofficial accounts, the rebels boarded the gunboat, gutted her, and left her in a wrecked condition while most of the crew were on shore leave.

VILLA PURSUES FEDERALS.

Leaves Chihuahua to Attack Mercado at Ojinaga.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 9.—Ojinaga, the border town where the refugee caravan arrived from Chihuahua, may be the scene of the next big battle of the Mexican revolution. Gen. Francisco Villa, according to his military commanders in Juarez, has left Chihuahua to proceed against the Federals who reached the border on Sunday, escorting the refugees. Villa's two chiefs, Trinidad Rodriguez and Monclavia Herrera, are already near Ojinaga, having been sent from the Mexican Central, near Chihuahua, to intercept the Federal column.

Villa is taking the pick of his fighting force with him to Ojinaga, where he hopes to capture the only remaining Federal troops in the entire State of Chihuahua. He is afraid that if he leaves this column in Ojinaga it will proceed against Juarez and destroy his base there.

100 DEAD IN DESERT MARCH.

Many Chihuahua Refugees Cross the Border—Federals to Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

MARFA, Texas, Dec. 9, (by United States Army telephone from the border opposite Ojinaga.)—A lean, gaunt figure half fell from his horse at 9 o'clock to-night and collapsed on the ground beside the general headquarters of the Federals in Ojinaga. It was Gen. Pascual Orozco, who had been riding night and day since Sunday in an effort to keep his irregular forces from bolting for the border and leaving the Chihuahua refugees to the mercy of the rebels who were pressing the rear guard of the Federals, their Mausers barking like coyotes from the hills overlooking La Mulla Pass trail.

Orozco had to be assisted to the quarters assigned to him in the little town of sun-dried brick which has suddenly risen from a cow camp settlement to be the provisional Federal State capital of Chihuahua and the one remaining fortress of the Huerta forces in Northern Mexico. His tongue was so swollen from thirst that he was unable to give any details of his terrible ride across the Jornado de Muerto, ("The trail of death,") and he is now under a physician's care.

With him came a column of the men who have been following him through three wars in Mexico, and they are all in almost as pitiable a condition as their leader.

Orozco and his men escorted Gen. Luis Terrazas as far as the outskirts of the town. The aged Mexican General, himself a veteran of fifty battles, was completely overcome from the fatigue of the trip, and was carried into the town in one of the scavenger carts which had been commandeered for the trip. His condition is not serious, and he will be able to cross the border tomorrow.

The late arrivals report that more than 100 died of starvation and thrist on the desert, although these figures cannot be verified, as no check was kept of the refugees or soldiers, and the exact number of the party when it started is not even known.

For eight days the refugees and destitute Federal soldiers crawled across the desert, and eight canyon camps mark their resting places in the trek from Falomir, through Lamulla Pass. At each place a few improvised crosses mark the resting place of some member of the party who died fighting to reach the border.

To increase the fugitives' anxiety the rebels kept up a steady rifle fire behind them, and they were compelled to make a forced march under the most adverse conditions.

As they struggle into Ojinaga the refugees are assisted to the natives' houses, where they are provided with food and clothing and are sent to the American side in automobiles and carriages. More than 200 have already crossed, and more are coming in from the desert to-night.

Gen. Salvador Mercado, who is in command of the caravan, and who was military Governor of the State of Chihuahua, returned to the desert to-night to urge haste upon the civilian stragglers who are yet to come. A rebel attack is feared, and Mercado does not wish to be burdened with the refugees, but desires them to cross to the American side so that he will have his entire force to defend the town of Ojinaga against the concentrated attack of the Federals.

PRESIDIO, Texas, Dec. 9.—A crowd of Federal troops stood in the banks of the river to-night and shouted over to the American side that they would desert if attacked by rebels. It was reported that the rebel forces around Ojinaga were rapidly increasing and that 3,000 or 4,000 were expected soon. As the rebels appeared more numerous, the Federal troops showed increasing unwillingness to remain at Ojinaga.

There apeared to be great activity among the United States troops. More border patrols were ordered from Marfa, the nearest railway station, fifty miles away, and Dr. Burnside, an army surgeon, was asked to come to Presidio with quantities of bandages and medicines for a possible emergency.

WARSHIPS RUSH TO TAMPICO.

Wheeling and Chester to Join Flagship—Rebels Menace Tuxpam.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 9.—The United States scout cruiser Chester and the gunboat Wheeling left Vera Cruz this morning under rush orders to proceed to Tampico.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher reported to-day by wireless telegraphy from the United States battleship Rhode Island, now off Tampico, that an American had arrived at that port bringing the news of the capture by rebels of the small town of Altamira, twenty miles from Tampico.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 9.—The surrender of Tampico has been demanded by the rebel leaders Gens. Lucio Blanco and Pablo Gonzalez, according to advices received from that port. The commander of the Federal garrison dared them in reply to come and take it.

It was not expected, the message said, that the rebels would try to capture the seaport, which is well garrisoned and fortified, and has the protection of the gunboats Vera Cruz and Tampico.

The rebels under Gen. Candido Aguilar, near Tuxpam, scored a success over the Federal troops there yesterday by slipping around the edge of the town and boarding the gunboat Tuxpam while the Federal troops were not looking, disabling its machinery and guns and getting away with a quantity of dynamite.

The gunboat is said to have been stationed at some distance from the town for the purpose of observing the movements of and menacing the rebels. The latter obtained a gasoline launch and manned it with twenty men, who boarded the gunboat at a moment when she had been left in charge of a small crew, which they overpowered.

CARRANZA DEFENDS KILLINGS.

Professes Humane Sentiment, but Tells Gov. Hunt They Will Continue.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 9.—A letter from Gen. Venustiano Carranza, defending the execution by Gen. Francisco Villa of Federal officers captured at Juarez, and telling why bloody reprisals were being visited by the revolutionists upon Huertista prisoners of war, was given out to-day by Gov. George W. P. Hunt of Arizona.

Carranza's letter, dated at Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, Nov. 27, was in reply to a communication which Gov. Hunt sent to the rebel chieftain suggesting that a continuation of summary executions by insurgent commanders would horrify the people of the United States and alienate their sympathy.

Gov. Hunt wrote as a private citizen, not as Governor of Arizona. In his reply Gen. Carranza says:

"While recognizing with pleasure the spirit of frank friendship which actuated your letter, your personal sympathy and that of the people of the United States with the struggle in furtherance of civilization and justice which we are carrying on, I cannot the less deplore the fact that, with an imperfect understanding of the peculiar character of the Mexican problems, there is likelihood in certain cases, and notwithstanding one's good intention, of placing a wrong construction upon some of our acts.

"This is due, in al probability, to the fact that the criminal acts with which this struggle was begun and the cruel measures employed to maintain it are forgotten.

"When Mexico had realized the supreme democratic prerogative of electing her own representatives and had reasons to expect, in the midst of peace and tranquillity, the periodical change of public officials only by an expression of popular will, a most corrupt minority of the defeated factions, after attempting to overthrow for all time our political institutions by means of violence alone, have destroyed the lives, the rights, and the interests of our fellow-citizens; have carried out bloody executions without regard to any law; have murdered Constitutionalists who fell wounded while fighting for the liberty of the people; have imprisoned the Deputies and Senators who have defended with their power of speech our democratic institutions; have torn away from their homes peaceful men and even boys to compel them to take arms against us, or have filled them with terror by devastating entire cities.

"Destructive acts of this character have made it apparent that the cause which I represent has constituted not only a political form of revolution, but also has the character of proceeding with calm and severe justice which punishes the culpable and safeguards the Mexican family.

"I have determined, within the spirit of our Constitution, and without any feeling of passion, but deliberately and with circumspection, to enforce vigorously and in accordance with the proclamation which was duly issued on May 14, 1913, the law of Juarez of Jan. 25, 1862, which defines and punishes delinquencies inimical to the public peace.

"With strict deference to the law provided, the Huertista officers were tried and executed in the city of Juarez. Among them were some who had been captured at Torreon by this same Gen. Villa, who after pardoning them, agreed that they should be enlisted by our forces. Thereafter, they endeavored, but unsuccessfully, to create a defection of the men whom I intrusted to their command, finally deserting to renew in crime.

"It is true that the established principles observed in international wars extend to prisoners the privilege of pardon or immunity from bodily harm; but in civil struggles the most civilized nations in all ages have employed more rigorous and bloody means even than we have been compelled to adopt. And with reference to the executions of the officers in the city of Juarez, there should be perceived not any needless cruelty visited upon prisoners of war, but merely such punishment as was prescribed by the law applicable to offenders against the public peace and safety.

"The Mexican people in the beginning of this civil struggle, initiated by Francisco I. Madero, exhausted all their power of clemency and forgiveness, but experienced as the only results of their magnanimity and tyrrany in their country's interior the loss of prestige outside of its borders.

"I want to insure the operation of the country's institutions and to re-establish tranquility for all time by means of definite and effective restoration of the national organization.

"The occurrences at the city of Juarez were far from being invested with the importance which our enemies, in their intemperate frame of mind, desired to give them.

"In conclusion, it is my desire to assure you that the same humane sentiments which you possess also animate me, and that even though I find it necessary, in deference to the existing national feeling, justice to public confidence and the necessity of restoring peace to my country, to be somewhat strict in the enforcement of the law of Juarez, I have provided at the same time that this law shall be applied only when the limitations are fixed by the most pressing needs. It will be enforced against wilful enemies, with the privilege of pardon and safety extended always to the guiltless and misguided.

"I hope, furthermore, to retain your sympathy as well as that of the people of North America, in favor of our cause. You may be sure that I will take into consideration your high ideals to the extent of recommending, always with due respect to the law, greater forbearance toward our enemies."

HUERTA SEEKS A PARIS LOAN.

Wants $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 to Meet Interest on Bonds.

PARIS, Dec., 9.—Representatives of the Mexican Government are endeavoring to raise money in Paris. The Mexican financial agent in London, Luis de la Barra, and Manuel Garza Aldape, former Minister of the Interior in the Huerta Cabinet, have opened negotiations with the Banque de Paris et Pays Bas and other members of the London and Paris banking group, which took up part of the Mexican loan authorized in the Spring, with the object of having this group advance $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 more immediately, in order to meet the interest on Mexican National Railway bonds and the interest on various loans.

An exchange of views is now going on among the bankers, to whom special inducements have been offered, but they appear to be reluctant to touch the matter and are likely to do so only if they receive adequate guarantees.

None of the money, it is said, is to be used for any purpose except the payment of interest on national obligations, many of which are held in Paris and in London.

SEARCHED AMERICAN BOAT.

Mexican Gunboat's Crew Boarded the Dorothy, Seeking Arms.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Dec. 9.—Capt. Peterson of the American fishing schooner Dorothy, which arrived to-day, reported to his owners that a Mexican gunboat recently overhauled and searched his vessel in the Gulf, in the neighborhood of the Snapper Banks.

The gunboat chased the schooner and, with leveled guns, made a forcible boarding. After a thorough search the schooner was allowed to proceed. The Mexicans, it is stated, were looking for a shipment of arms supposed to be en route to the Mexican Coast for the rebel army.

Diaz in Cuba, Not Leading Rebels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—When Gen. Felix Diaz, seated at a table in the Inglaterra Hotel dining room with several friends, heard the story, circulated today in Mexico City, that he and Gen. Mondragon were leading the rebels in the Tuxpam oil district, he said he could not imagine how the rumor originated. He had last heard of Gen. Mondragon as being in Paris, a friend who arrived yesterday having told of seeing him there.

No Wells Fargo Loan to Huerta.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—B. D. Caldwell, President of the Wells Fargo Express Company, denied to-night that his company had made a loan of $375,000 to President Huerta in return for concessions in Mexico. He said he had wired New York officials to-day that the report was without foundation.

Mexican Rebels Seek Funds Abroad

Fernando Lopez, Commissioner for the Mexican Constitutionalists, sailed yesterday for Europe on the Austro-American steamship Argentina, under the name of Fernando Hermanos, to get financial aid to carry on the insurrection. He said that he intended to visit Spain and Italy to raise funds, and also would seek an audience with the Pope, whose influence, the Commissioner said, might induce Huerta to resign.

MUST PAY CUSTOMS MEN.

Protest Against Charges for Inspections Not Sustained.

A decision of importance to exporters who intend claiming a drawback on American goods exported was handed down yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers, when it was held that charges for Customs Inspectors to supervise the loading of vessels is authorized by the Federal laws.

The case came before the board in the form of a protest by the Atlantic Transport Company, which objected to paying for the service of Inspectors while overseeing the loading of the steamship Manchester Merchant at Baltimore. It appeared from the testimony in the case that the exporters desired to hurry the loading of the ship, and with that purpose in view called upon the Collector to furnish Inspectors who were employed at night and on Sundays and holidays. The presence of the customs men was necessary, since it was the intent of the exporters to claim a drawback on the merchandise as of American origin.

One of the points raised by the shippers in their protest was that the vessel was not a common carrier of bonded merchandise, and that the charge for the Inspectors' time was in conflict with Article 1, Section 9, of the Constitution of the United States, which is to the effect that no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

Judge Hay in his decision holds that it is immaterial that the vessel in question was not a common carrier of bonded merchandise, while it is held that the Collector's charges for the Inspectors' services is not in conflict with the Constitution. He says in part:

"In the case at bar no duty or tax of any kind was levied, and the moneys which the Collector required the merchant to pay did not go into the Treasury of the United States nor add to its revenues. The law under which the Collector exacted and collected this charge expressly directs that the amount shall be distributed to the employes who are engaged in the lading of the vessel. The services rendered by the customs officers for which the charge in question was made are expressly provided for in the act of 1911, and form a condition upon which the license provided for in the first section of that act is granted. This charge is not in any sense a tax or duty.

"In the stipulation it is agreed that the vessel in question is 'not a common carrier of bonded merchandise,' but of this face the protestant cannot take advantage, as the extraordinary services were rendered to it at its request, from which services it derived the benefit, and is therefore estopped from claiming it was not such a vessel as was entitled under the law to the privileges it received. The protest is overruled."

LET GAFFNEY IN ON STATE PROFIT

Continued from Page 1.

$1,500 contribution, which was sent to Palmer in October, 1912. The $1,500 was sent to Palmer by a Mr. Davis, cashier of the Hudson Falls National Bank, and was charged against the account of the Flood & Van Wirt Company in that bank.

The Grand Jury, it is understood, also will consider to-day evidence against Thomas Hassett, ex-secretary to State Engineer John A. Bensel. Hassett has been accused of demanding and accepting a bribe of $1,500 from M. R. Aldrich, a road contractor of Poughkeepsie.

After disposing of these cases it is expected that the Grand Jury will take up the greater problem of finding the conspirators who it is asserted aided in what has been called the "looting of the State." Much of the evidence taken yesterday it was said ultimately would be given to the Grand Jury. Present and former State officials and a number of influential politicians it is asserted will be caught in the net before the expiration of another week.

There will be another session of the John Doe inquiry to-morrow afternoon. Several contractors have been subpoenaed to appear.

Murphy Tells of Payments.

John M. Murphy was the first witness to testify yesterday. He was quite willing to tell of some of his transactions with his silent partners, Gaffney and Carroll. It was when he realized the importance of some of his testimony that he began to hedge.

Murphy said that he entered into a contract with the Warren Brothers' Company of Boston, manufacturers of warrenite and bitulithic, patent paving materials, on Sept. 30, 1911. His contract was put in evidence. It showed that Murphy was to get 12½ cents a square yard on all paving contracts obtained by him for his company through the State Highway Department. The contract was made, it said, in anticipation of large State contracts. Under the law, he explained, cities of the second and third class in this State are permitted to specify the kind of pavement they want. The contracts are then let through the State Highway Department and the cities pay ultimately.

"I signed the contract in September, 1911," said Murphy, "and about March, 1912, I went to Albany in the interest of the Warren Brothers' Company."

"Did you see C. Gordon Reel?" asked Mr. Whitman.

"Yes, I saw him a number of times. I had conferences with him," replied Murphy.

"Did you get contracts after seeing Reel?"

"Yes, the bitulithic compound was specified in a number of contracts."

"Did you pay Reel any money?"

"No," replied Murphy, "but we talked about money. Reel said to me, 'Can you do anything for the Democratic Party?'"

"Did you ask Reel what he thought you ought to give?" asked Mr. Whitman, moving close to the witness.

"Well," replied the witness, hesitating, "I believe something was said about $4,000 or $5,000. He said that the Democratic State Committee needed money to pay rent. I don't know who said $4,000 or $5,000. He may have said it."

"But later you received money in commissions from the firm you represented, didn't you?"

"Yes, Sir, about $13,000."

"Who were your partners in the sharing of this $13,000?" asked Mr. Whitman, moving close to the witness.

The witness hesitated a moment, and then he replied:

"James E. Gaffney and Joseph D. Carroll."

Gave Palmer $2,000 in Bills.

Mr. Whitman then referred again to the contribution to the Democratic State Committee and Murphy said that he had given $2,000 to George M. Palmer at 1 West Thirty-fourth Street.

"I gave them $2,000 out of the $13,000 and the other $11,000 was divided by Gaffney, Carroll, and myself."

"Oh, so Gaffney and Carroll did aid in that contribution?"

"Yes, it looks like it," replied the witness meekly.

"Did you ask Gaffney whether he was willing to go in on that contribution?"

"No, Sir, he was out of town."

"Did you ask Carroll?"

"Yes, Sir, he said he approved. He said he thought it would do us some good."

"And you never told Gaffney about spending some of his money?"

"I told him about it afterward."

Murphy said that he didn't know why he paid Palmer in $100 bills rather than by check. He got the bills, he said, from the Corn Exchange Bank on his own check for $2,000. Mr. Whitman had the check in his possesion before Murphy took the stand, and Murphy identified it. Murphy then produced Palmer's receipt for the $2,000.

"Don't you know whether the $2,000 was reported?"

"No, that's the last I ever heard of it," replied Murphy.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo wanted to know, at this point, when the money was paid to Palmer.

"I paid the money after I got the bitulithic contracts," explained the witness.

The arrangement with Gaffney and Carroll was called an "oral agreement." It was made, Murphy said, in Mr. Carroll's office at the stables of Fiss, Doerr & Carroll, 153 East Twenty-fourth Street. Mr. Carroll was Treasurer and Director of this company.

Carroll Knew "Everyone."

"Why did you go to Carroll?" Mr. Whitman asked.

"Because he was a man of standing and influence, a good man to go to. He knew everyone worth while."

"Did he know C. Gordon Reel?"

"He probably did. I thought he could help me."

Murphy explained that he paid both Gaffney and Carroll a third of $11,000, or $3,666.

"Why did you go to Gaffney?" followed up Mr. Whitman.

"Because he was a man of good standing, too, and I thought he could help me."

"Good standing where?" asked Mr Whitman.

"In the community, I suppose," said the witness.

"And what did Gaffney do for his $3,666?"

"I don't know."

"You mean to say that you gave him $3,666 and he didn't do a thing to help you?"

"Nothing I can think of."

"And Carroll didn't help you, either?"

"Oh, yes, he helped all he could. Of course, if he didn't help me, then he took the money under false pretenses."

"What were the pretenses."

"To see people."

"Was Reel one of them?"

"Yes, he was to use his influence with Reel."

"And for that talk with Reel you were able to give $2,000 to the State Committee, $3,666 to Gaffney, $3,666 to Carroll, and make about the same amount for yourself?"

"Yes, sir."

"Now, Mr. Murphy, isn't it true that you selected these men because of their political influence," asked Mr. Whitman.

Murphy hesitated and Whitman reminded him that he had not committed a crime and that he was not charged with committing one.

"I'm aware of that, Mr. Whitman," spoke up Murphy quickly.

The District Attorney repeated his question and Murphy replied: "Yes, I gave money to men who could help me."

Murphy said that he could not remember having any "particular conversation" with Gaffney before the awarding of the contracts. Chief Magistrate McAdoo questioned the witness and brought out that both Gaffney and Carroll had received their percentage of the $13,000 in cash.

Van Wirt Tells of Gifts.

Dudley E. Van Wirt of Glen Falls, when he took the stand was questioned by Assistant District Attorney Clark. The witness told of his $250,000 road contracts and his $350,000 barge canal contract. Van Wirt said that he had met Everett P. Fowler a number of times in Albany. Perhaps he was introduced to him in Albany, he said, by John E. Consalus. This is Van Wirt's story:

"The first time I met Fowler he referred to a [illegible] and said that the Democratic [illegible] needed funds. I told him we were willing to make a contribution. I personally gave him my check on Oct. 30, 1911. The check was for $500, and was made out to Norman E. Mack. I received no receipt. The money came out of the funds of my company, a corporation. I saw Fowler on June 19, 1912, and I gave him another check for $500 made out to George M. Palmer. This check was signed 'Flood & Van Wirt.' Mr. Flood is the President of our company.

"The next time Fowler came around was on Sept. 29, 1912. He came to my home. I had not invited him. There was some talk of $3,500. He suggested that I give that amount. I told him that was more than I had. He asked me how much I had. I said $2,000 was my limit. I sent a check for $2,000 to George M. Palmer. I signed it personally, but the corporation paid for it."

"So you put up $3,000?" asked Mr. Clark.

"Yes, and I thought my duty was done," replied the witness.

"Well, did Fowler come back again?"

"Yes, I think there was one more check in October, 1912. That check was mailed directly from the Hudson Falls National Bank. The cashier, Mr. Davis, forwarded it to Palmer. I had made arrangements with him over the telephone from Albany after talking to Deputy Superintendent Morrissey of the Department of Public Works. Morrissey asked me to contribute $1,500. He said that we expected another contribution. I had a contract on the barge canal at the time for nearly $350,000. Six months after I made the contribution there was an alteration in the contract which added $40,000, but there was no connection.

"This check for $1,500 bore my name, but was signed for me by the cashier of the bank and was charged against the Flood & Van Wirt Company on the bank's books."

"Did you know, Mr. Van Wirt, that none of these contributions was recorded in any official list?" asked Mr. Clark.

"No, I didn't know what became of them."

"But you were sure they were corporation expenses?"

"Yes, they were charged up to my personal expenses on the corporation's books."

"Now, Mr. Van Wirt, why did you pay all this money?"

"We considered it good policy."

"And the members of your corporation were all Republicans?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Was it your feeling that if you didn't pay you wouldn't have the same relation to the Department of Highways?" asked Mr. Clark.

"That was it exactly," said the witness.

More Contractors Called.

The other contractors who testified were Arthur G. Rockwood of Rochester, Harvey B. Sproul of Peekskill, Peter V. Baird of Amsterdam, James J. Rigney of Rensselaer, Thomas J. Martin of Beacon, and John F. Gallagher of Kingston.

Mr. Rockwood formerly was a division engineer in the Highway Department under the Hughes Administration. He said that he was an enrolled Republican, that he had eight or nine road contracts in the last four years amounting to $500,000, and that he often had heard that Everett P. Fowler was collecting campaign contributions from contractors.

"I don't know Fowler myself, but he telephoned to my wife one day and told her to tell me to call him up. I missed him, however, and I went to the office of John Pallace, a member of the Democratic State Committee, from Monroe County. Pallace told me that Fowler would be in his office a little later. I couldn't wait for him.

"I understood, of course, what Fowler wanted, and Pallace told me that Fowler thought I was a millionaire and that he expected me to give $1,000. I told Pallace I was willing to chip in with the other fellows and that I'd give $250. I made out a check for that amount on that day, Oct. 19, 1912. The check was made out to McLean, and Pallace said he would give it to Fowler. Pallace wanted it understood that he had nothing to do with the transaction."

"Did you know that your contribution did not appear on any official list?"

"I didn't know till you told me."

Contractor Sproul said that he was a Republican and that he had contracts amounting to $250,000. He was approached in Albany for a campaign contribution in 1911, he said. Mr. Clark failed to get from Sproul any very definite information. The contractor could not recall who approached him or whether he had ever met Everett P. Fowler. He acknowledged, however, that he sent a check for $400 to Norman E. Mack on Oct. 31, 1911. On Oct. 23, 1912, he said, he sent another check, this time to McLean, for $500. He was asked for this contribution, he said, but could not remember who visited him.

"Why did you send these two checks aggregating $900 when you were not interested in the success of the Democratic Party?"

"It was good policy, that's all," replied the witness.

Mr. Baird, the next man called, said that he was a Democrat, and that he had road contracts amounting to $100,000. He was quite willing, he said, to contribute to his party.

"We had a lot of State work," he explained, "and we wanted to see the Democratic ticket elected. It had been a long time since the Democrats had been in power. We were interested in keeping the same people in office who had given us work."

Mr. Baird's willingness to contribute was substantiated by the fact that he sent a check for $1,000 to Arthur A. McLean without being visited by a bagman. His check, dated Oct. 12, 1912, was placed in evidence with the others.

"Did you know that you didn't get credit on the list?" asked Mr. Clark.

"No, I didn't. I expected to get credit."

James J. Rigney testified that he had a number of repair contracts. These were let through Deputy Highway Commissioner Charles R. Foley, he said. He denied that he had spoken to John E. Consalus about two contracts for $16,000 but asserted that Consalus had spoken to him. Consalus, he said, had asked whether he was looking for a road repair contract. Rigney said that he too, being a Democrat, was glad to help the Democrats. That was why he sent a check to McLean for $200. His check, which he offered in evidence, was dated Oct. 25, 1912.

"Did the fact that you had those two contracts have any bearing on your contributions?" Mr. Clark wanted to know.

"Probably they had some bearing," replied the witness, "but I wanted the Democratic Party to succeed. Why, we harn't been in for 16 years and we were glad to get in."

The Influence of Contracts.

Thomas J. Martin, another Democrat, said that he had repair contracts in Dutchess County for $12,000. He acknowledged that he had never contributed to the Democratic campaign fund until last year, and then, he said, he was prompted to send a check for $300 to Philip F. Donohue of Tammany Hall. The road contracts, he acknowledged under fire, did influence him considerably. Mr. Martin did not bring his canceled check, but said that he might be able to find it.

This was the first case in which Donohue appeared as the recipient of money from contractors on State work. Contractor Martin, without solicitation, reached in his pocket and brought out Donohue's letter of acknowledgment, dated Oct. 30, 1912. It was a one-line letter in which Donohue thanked Martin for the "voluntary contribution."

"How did Donohue know it was voluntary?" asked Mr. Clark.

"I told him so in my letter accompanying the check," replied the witness readily.

"And did you know that this check was not reported on the list?"

"No, Sir, I didn't know that," said Martin.

Contractor Gallagher, the last witness, comes from Kingston, where Everett P. Fowler lives. He received repair contracts in 1911 and 1912 from C. Gordon Reel and Foley, he said, for $40,000. One day, he said, Fowler sat in the car with him on the way home from Albany and the conversation turned to campaign contributions. Fowler again brought up the item of rent, it appeared. Fowler said that the Democratic State Committee had to have money to pay its expenses.

"Well, did you respond?" asked Mr. Clark.

"Yes, I sent $200 or $300," said Gallagher. "I made out a check to McLean, I remember, and gave it to Fowler."

Gallagher volunteered the information that he had suggested giving cash to Fowler, and that Fowler had told him that he preferred to have a check. He contributed twice, he said, the whole amount not being over $400.

An examination of the District Attorney's large collection of checks after the close of the hearing revealed some interesting things. It was noticed that the first check for $500 given by Dudley E. Van Wirt was made out on a blank of the Johnston Bank of Hudson Falls, N. Y. A line was drawn through the name of this bank, however, and over it was written the name of the Hudson Falls National Bank. It was said that Van Wirt had a private account in the Johnston Bank, and that his corporation, the Flood & Van Wirt Company, had its account in the bank whose name was substituted.

It was also noticed that Van Wirt's second check for $500 was the only one bearing the signature of the corporation. It is understood that Van Wirt, when he appears before the Grand Jury today, will testify that some one came to him and admonished him for sending a check signed by the corporation name.

Lawyers said yesterday that it was a disputed question whether a corporation could be held responsible for a campaign contribution given by a member of the corporation and charged to the personal account of the member. It was argued that this method of getting money indirectly from a corporation technically was within the law. It was considered doubtful whether an indictment under such conditions would hold.

District Attorney Whitman, in presenting cases to the Grand Jury, has not presented any of these "indirect" contributions. So far he has presented only cases where the checks actually were signed by a corporation name and where they were indorsed by the person to whom they were made payable. Under the corporation law the District Attorney must show that the recipient "knowingly" accepted money from a corporation. The use of the corporation name on a check, it is argued, would stand as proof that the recipient knew what he was doing, whereas the name of a member of a corporation would mean nothing to the recipient.

GAFFNEY JUST LAUGHS.

Murphy's Testimony Does Not Drive Baseball from His Mind.

James E. Gaffney was found yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria. Gaffney is President of the Boston National League baseball team, and he was in attendance at the annual meeting of the National League.

"Have you heard what John M. Murphy said about you in the John Doe proceedings?" he was asked.

"Why, yes," replied Gaffney, finally, with a smile.

"What have you to say about Murphy's story?" he was asked.

"Well, regarding those charges," began Gafney, "I want to make a statement. My statement is this: I want to say that the Boston Nationals will positively beat the Giants next year."

Gaffney's name often had appeared in the newspapers. The last preceding time was in the municipal campaign, when William Sulzer alleged that he lost the Governorship because he refused at Charles F. Murphy's bidding to make Gaffney State Highway Commissioner.

All through the charges of John A. Hennessy the name of Gaffney appeared. Hennessy, like Sulzer, asserted that Murphy had tried to inflict Gaffney upon Sulzer and the State. It was asserted that Murpny sent Sulzer this ultimatum: Gaffney or war."

Sulzer had some experience with Gaffney early in his administration. He thought so well of Gaffney that he made him Chairman of the "non-partisan" board which was to confer with him on highway matters. That was in February, 1913, nearly a year after the business deal which J. M. Murphy told about yesterday. At that time Sulzer had this to say of Gaffney:

"Mr. Gaffney is a big and experienced contractor. I had a long talk with him, and was astonished to learn how much he knows about good road and street building. He will prove a valuable member of the board."

On Sept. 4 last Harry B. Hanger of the Mason & Hanger Company, contractors, testified in a suit in the Supreme Court in Nyack, N. Y., that he had paid $30,000 to Gaffney in two payments, both in currency, for "services" and "expert advice." The payments, Hanger testified, were made in Gaffney's office in this city.

Hanger's firm, it developed in court, bid $3,492,511 on a job on the Catskill aqueduct. This bid, although the lowest, hung fire. It was Gaffney's "expert services," according to the testimony, which helped to close the contract.

Leader Murphy on one of his trips to Mount Clemens, Mich. sent Gaffney to consult with Charles H. Hyde about the men he wanted appointed under Mayor Gaynor. This came out in the famous "Letters to a Boss." In addition to being interested in the Bradley-Gaffney-Steers Company, Gaffney is President of the New York Contracting Company and Treasurer of the New York Contracting and Trucking Company.

REEL MAKES DENIAL.

Says Gaffney and Carroll Had No Influence with Him.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—C. Gordon Reel, former State Superintendent of Highways, to-night denied that he ever solicited a contribution from any one, or that Gaffney or Carroll ever exerted any influence with him.

"If Murphy paid money to any one to influence me," said Mr. Reel to-night, "he was foolish, because neither Gaffney, Carroll, nor any other man had any influence with me as a member of the Highway Commission. My acquaintance with Gaffney and Carroll was slight, and would not warrant either of them in importuning me for favors for Murphy or any other contractor."

Reel is here under subpoena to testify at the hearing of the charges against State Highway Commissioner Carlisle.

William J. Morrissey to-night denied that he ever solicited a campaign contribution from Dudley E. Van Wirt.

"I know Mr. Van Wirt," he said, "but I never have solicited any sort of a contribution from him."

PALMER DISPUTES VAN WIRT.

Recalls No Check from the Contractor—Did Take Murphy's $2,000.

COBLESKILL, N. Y., Dec. 9.—George M. Palmer said to-night that he did not remember ever having received a campaign contribution from Dudley E. Van Wirt. He said he had a vague recollection, however, of a man who he supposed was John M. Murphy, handing him $2,000 in New York.

"I never solicited a campaign contribution," Palmer said, "but one day when I was in the New York headquarters a man I never had seen before, who, I suppose, must have been John M. Murphy, told me that he wanted to contribute to the Democratic campaign fund. He gave me money, and I handed him a receipt for it.

"I don't recall ever having received a check from Van Wirt. In fact, the few checks that I did receive during the campaign were small, and I probably would have remembered a check of $500 or $1,500, such as Van Wirt is said to have sent me."

DENIES GIFT TO COLLINS.

Prison Contractor Says Superintendent Never Sought a "Rakeoff."

Special to The New York Times.

HUDSON FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 9.—An unexplained sentence in a letter written to the Central Foundry Company of New York City by the Aird Don Company of Troy concerning some order given to the Central by the Troy concern, which sold pipe manufactured by the Central for the Great Meadow water system, was the most interesting feature of to-day's evidence against Cornelius V. Collins and Michael J. Fitzgerald in their trial for grand larcency, first degree.

The sentence in question—"I will take the kicks on this end"—was contained in a letter written by Thomas Boswell, the President of the Troy concern, on Oct. 21, 1909, about the time the pipe was sold to Supt. Collins for the prison water system.

The Central Foundry Company manufactured a kind of pipe known as "universal." The Troy concern made a sale of 11,000 feet at 73 cents per foot, receiving a commission of 7½ per cent.

When asked to explain the meaning of the sentence in the letter, no other part of which was brought up by the District Attorney, Mr. Boswell said that he could not remember exactly what he had referred to at the time, but thought it was the delay in shipments of other materials bought by his company from the Central Company and to be shipped directly to the purchaser by the Central.

Justice Borst excluded a letter from the Aird Don Company to the Central Foundry Company, written by the late Henry Aird, who was President of the company at the time, in which it was stated that his company had considerable influence with Supt. Collins.

Mr. Boswell testified that his company had no influence with Mr. Collins.

On cross-examination by Senator Brackett, Mr. Boswell said he considered the pipe used in the prison system the best manufactured for its purpose. He denied that Collins or Fitzgerald ever got any part of the Aird Don

HEAR MISS M'CANN IS FOUND IN HOTEL

Brother of Missing Girl Makes Midnight Trip to Coney Island in Vain.

$1,000 REWARD OFFERED

Mayor Kline, Friend of the Family, Urges on Search—Second Police Alarm Sent Out.

Incidents mentioned in a story told by Loretta Dore, a nurse, who said she had seen Jessie McCann, who has been missing from her home, 438 East Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, since Thursday, at Coney Island on Thursday and Friday, caused Harrison McCann, a brother of the missing girl, to go to Coney Island shortly before midnight last night.

Young McCann took with him Detective States and Lester Leverich, a friend of the McCann family living at 317 East Seventeenth Street. One of the party intimated that they were acting on information which led them to believe they would find the missing girl asleep in a Brighton Beach Hotel.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning the searching party returned from Coney Island with a report that they had found no trace of Miss McCann. The search will be sontinued to-day through the schools and children's homes near Coney Island. Robert G. McCann, the missing girl's father, said upon the return of the searchers that his daughter was very fond of children and might have sought consolation in caring for those in the seaside institutions.

The members of the McCann family did not seem in so distracted a mood last night as they had been previously. Ethel McCann, the missing girl's 18-year-old sister, joked with callers last night and stoutly maintained that her sister would be home within ten days. When pressed for reasons for her confident mood Miss McCann merely said that she knew her sister was too good a girl to remain away if she were not detained forcibly. She refused to admit that she had any definite information upon which to base her hopeful conclusion.

Police Inspector Faurot, after a day spent in running down a dozen fruitless clues, made a guarded statement, in which he also said Miss McCann would soon be at home and would return there of her own free will.

"I have a theory of my own," he said, "based upon all the reports made to me up to date. It is that Miss McCann will return home, and that she is not forcibly detained away from her home."

Inspector Faurot would not expand upon this statement except to explain that the McCann family had not turned over to the police the letter which Jessie McCann received at the breakfast table just before leaving home on Thursday. As described to the police this letter was one which made Jessie cry. Robert G. McCann, father of the missing girl, and Mrs. McCann, stoutly insisted, however, that the letter was not from a man but was from a girl friend, and that their daughter read it aloud or described its contents so that they were positive it could not possibly be associated with her disappearance.

$1,000 Reward Offered.

Members of the Epworth League and other church societies with which Miss McCann was associated became so wrought up over her disappearance and the failure of the police to find any definite information as to her whereabouts, that they held a meeting yesterday at the home of T. Jay Gleason, 1,215 Glenwood Road, Brooklyn, at the conclusion of which Mr. Gleason announced that a reward of $1,000 would be paid to any one furnishing a clue resulting in the return of Miss McCann to her parents and the arrest and conviction of any person or persons who may have induced her to leave home or held her against her will.

Mr. Gleason said that the $1,000 fund had been raised by subscriptions of a group of friends of the young woman, and that its purpose primarily was to stimulate the police in their search of Eastern cities and to invite the interest of as many other persons as possible. He said that his two daughters were friends of Miss McCann and had been associated with her in church work and settlement work, and so had appealed to him to take an active interest in the search for her.

Before publicly announcing that the reward had been offered Mr. Gleason visited the McCann home and obtained permission from the missing girl's parents to make it public.

The chief clews followed yesterday by the police led them to Reisenweber's Snelbourne Hotel in Brighton Beach and to Zeller's drug store in Surf Avenue, Coney Island. Reports from both of these places were to the effect that Miss McCann had been seen by friends. The police were not wholly convinced last night that the reports were without a real basis, although they were inclined to think that the people making the alleged identifications might have been mistaken.

A letter received from a nurse, whose name was withheld by the McCann family, said she had seen Jessie on Surf Avenue in Coney Island last Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and again at 11:30 o'clock. The girl's father went to Coney Island in company with a detective from Police Headquarters. The descriptions given by the nurse of his daughter caused Mr. McCann to become very agitated, as he exclaimed, "It was her. It must have been her. The description is very accurate, indeed."

Nurse Saw Her at Coney Island.

The identity of the nurse was not revealed by the police, but reporters found Loretta Doré in Brighton Beach last night. She said she had sent the letter to the McCann family and that she was a friend of Jessie McCann and was sure she had seen her at Coney Island on both Thursday and Friday.

"You can ask the McCann family about me," she said. "They will know me, for I was employed as a nurse in a family near the McCann residence some time ago. Jessie McCann came to see me frequently while I was working near her home. So I am sure I would know her on the street.

"On Thursday morning—the morning Jessie disappeared after leaving her home at the usual time she should to go to the School for Destitute Children in Sterling Place, where she was employed as a teacher—I encountered her on Surf Avenue, opposite the B. R. T. Station.

"I was much surprised at seeing her. I spoke to her and said, 'Why, Jessie, what are you doing down here?' She replied that she had felt too depressed and too nervous to go to her school duties and had walked down in the hope that the long walk would benefit her.

"I asked her what she intended to do, remarking that surely she did not intend to stay in Coney Island. She replied that she did not intend to stay there, but would walk back home after resting for a short time.

"I left Jessie and did some shopping. When I first met her it was 10:30 o'clock in the morning. After finishing my shopping I again met Jessie on Surf Avenue. This time she approached me and said she was very hungry and would like to get some lunch before returning home. We went together to a small restaurant near the Culver Line depot and ate a light luncheon, our checks coming to 25 cents each.

"When I left Jessie it was my understanding that she would start home at once. On Friday afternoon I was astonished to meet her again. This time she appeared untidy and her clothes seemed badly in need of pressing—as is she had slept in them all night. I greeted her but she did not return my greeting. This astonished me and while I did not try to stop the girl and ask why she refused to speak to me, I was tempted to do so. I was worried constantly from that time until I learned that the police were searching for her, and that her parents had not heard from her since Thursday.

Family Becomes Reticent.

At the McCann home last night Robert G. McCann, Jr. was asked if he knew anything about Loretta Doré or if members of the family were acquainted with her. Mr. McCann asked the reporters to wait while he held a family conference. Later he said that the family was not acquainted with Miss Doré and did not know that Jessie McCann was ever acquainted with her. Mr. McCann refused to say whether or not she was the nurse whom his father had interviewed in company with a detective in the morning.

The refusal to make this explanation was said to be due to a general policy on the part of the family not to bring in the names of any persons outside of the family itself in the search for the missing girl. On the same grounds members of the family refused to tell who wrote the letter to Jessie that she received just before leaving home on Thursday, or who the young Columbia law student is who was known to be a friend of the missing girl.

"My sister was not of a romantic disposition," said Ethel McCann, who insisted on doing the talking for the family last night on account of the exhaustion of her father from his all-day search.

"There is positively nothing in any theory that she might have had a lover with whom she eloped. She was very frank and confidential with me and told me all her thoughts and read me all her letters. She thought all men were a kind of nuisance. They did not interest her. Young men whom we knew called on her, but she thought no more of one of them than of all the others.

"I am sure the real trouble is that her mind has broken down, for she studied hard—altogether too hard—and she was too ambitious for herself and to do things for other people. She had a hard fight to keep off melancholia and mental depression.

"When she was a settlement worker before being appointed a teacher in the kindergarten department of the School for Destitute Children, she worked in an Italian settlement in Manhattan. We have had all her old friends searching for her through the Chrystie Street district, and were quite hopeful she would appear in that neighborhood. But we have had no reports that she has been seen there."

The Columbia University law student mentioned in the case, it was learned from sources outside the McCann family, was Harold Callahan, who lives with his parents at 215 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Callahan made a statement of his acquaintanceship with Miss McCann at his home last night, which convinced the police that he cannot possibly know anything of her whereabouts.

Mr. Callahan said that he met Miss McCann at Good Ground, L. I., last Summer while on his vacation. He said that she came there to spend her vacation, and that he often chatted with her, and sometimes took her boating, but that he had not kept up the acquaintanceship since her return to her home in Brooklyn.

The only discrepancy between statements given out by members of the McCann family and others has to do with incidents connected with Jessie McCann's visit to Good Ground. Ethel McCann said her sister visited at Good Ground, at the Summer home of Mrs. Daniel Turnbull, wife of a wealthy iron founder living at 631 East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, and that Miss Blanche Whitlock, a girl friend, was at Good Ground with her.

Mrs. Turnbull recalled, at her home last night, that she entertained quite a number of young people from Brooklyn at her Summer home, and that among them was Miss Whitlock. She said that Jessie McCann was not among her guests, but that Miss McCann, whom she knew well, lived across the street from her home at the Arlington Hotel.

Mrs. Turnbull said that Miss McCann lived at the hotel alone, so far as she knew. Miss Whitlock went to call on her often, Mrs Turnbull recalled, but she said there was a difference of a week in the departure of the two girls. She said that Miss Blanche Whitlock returned to Brooklyn on the Tuesday following Labor Day, while Miss McCann remained at the hotel for a week longer.

Saw Her Physician on Tuesday.

Dr. Roger Durham of 322 Park Place, who has been the family physician of the McCanns for six years, said that Jessie McCann complained to him of nervous trouble three months ago, and that she came to him for treatment on Tuesday, two days before her disappearance.

"She had been coming here regularly before that time," he said, "but always in company with her mother. This time she came alone from the School for Destitute Children, which is near by. She was very nervous and mentally unstrung. I am not an alienist, and I do not know at what point such mental depressions turn into insanity, but I am confident Miss McCann was on the verge of mental collapse.

"She was greatly worried about her health. Yet she was a well-built, if not quite a robust, girl. Her mother was operated on two months ago and this led the girl to an abnormal and unhealthful amount of worrying. I assured her she was in the best of health physically, and later that night I heard from her home that she had returned there in a rather buoyant mood because of what I told her."

Dr. Durham's attention was called to a line in a code for daily action written by Miss McCann to prevent herself from becoming melancholy. The line read, "Do not think of things happening in the past; if the mind is well the body will follow in that direction." Dr. Durham said he was sure this referred to the operation on Miss McCann's mother, over which the daughter had a tendency to worry constantly.

Reports from Philadelphia that Miss McCann was seen on Chestnut Street on Sunday caused Inspector Faurot to communicate with the Philadelphia police. The Philadelphia Detective Bureau reported late last night that they had traced a young woman answering Miss McCann's description from Jersey City to Wayne Junction, Philadelphia. The young woman, it was stated, had come to Philadelphia over the Reading Railroad, and later had purchased a ticket at Wayne Junction for Tioga, a near by suburb. Detectives were still searching in Tioga last night, but without success.

Mayor Kline Urges Search.

Mayor Kline, because of his intimacy with the missing girl's father, personally urged Inspector Faurot yesterday to continue his search with all possible vigor. At the Mayor's suggestion another general alarm was transmitted to all precincts and to all near by cities for Miss McCann, in which this revised description was included:

Full name—Jessie Evelyn McCann.
Residence—438 East Twenty-first Street, Flatbush.
Age—Twenty-three years.
Height—5 feet 7 inches.
Weight—120 pounds.
Complexion—Light, with brown hair and blue eyes.
Attire—Brown satin charmeuse dress; brown cutaway coat; brown velvet hat of Tam o' Shanter shape, with a small orange-colored plume on one side; black fox furs; dull black shoes, with cloth uppers; black silk stockings.
Jewelry—On left hand a gold signet ring bearing the initials "J. E. M."; on same wrist a gold bracelet with "Sis," a pet name, engraved on inner side; around neck a string of coral beads; small silver purse and vanity bag.

A police boat was seen yesterday afternoon cruising off Coney Island. It was understood that the boat was sent out after the investigation at Coney Island had revealed the possibility that Miss McCann might have thrown herself over the sea wall in a fit of despondency such as her family physician and her parents said she had suffered from at intervals for the last four months.

16 BAY STATE CITIES VOTE.

"Jack" Geraghty Elected an Alderman in Woburn.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Two of the sixteen Massachusetts cities which held elections to-day changed their attitude on the license question. Lynn went from dry to license and Newburyport voted dry.

In Lowell Dennis J. Murphy was elected Mayor.

Republicans suffered defeat in Newton for the first time in twenty-one years, Edwin O. Childs, Jr., independent, with Democratic backing, being elected.

"Jack" Geraghty, who became the husband of Julia French of Newport after an elopement a few years ago, was elected an Alderman in Woburn.

DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

CHANCELLOR DEFIES REICHSTAG CENSURE

Secret of Kaiser's Break with Bismarck Told as the Crisis Continues.

IGNORES ZABERN AFFAIR

Announces That Negotiations for Settlement of Anglo-German Differences Are Progressing Favorably.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN Dec. 9.—Any hopes that the Zabern affair heralded the dawn of parliamentary government in Germany were rudely shattered in the Reichstag to-day, when the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, defiantly banished such a prospect to the realm of political impossibilities.

Replying to the Socialist onslaught, called forth by his refusal to recognize the Reichstag's vote of mistrust last week, by resigning his office, the Chancellor said that if the idea of a parliamentary régime ever became a practical issue the country might rely upon its encountering the "sharpest opposition" from him.

He defended this contempt of the Parliament's "so-called vote of lack of confidence" as an act of constitutional fealty to the Kaiser. He had not tendered his resignation, he said, and had never dreamed of doing so, because there was nothing in the German Constitution to compel him to do so. No German statesmen imbued with monarchical principles could for a moment consider such a concession to the parliamentary idea. He was convinced that the country at large did not desire to have recourse to a régime which would substitute "the yoke of Socialism for the harness of the Kaiser's authority."

Only feeble applause from the ultra-monarchists on the Conservative side of the House greeted the Chancellor's speech.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's defense of the autocratic prerogatives of the Kaiser followed a scathing speech from the Socialist leader Philipp Scheidemann, a former printer, who is one of the cleverest debaters in German public life.

In a series of incisive thrusts Herr Scheidemann said the Chancellor's declination to bow to the Reichstag's vote of censure was unworthy of a body calling itself a Parliament and beneath the dignity of European statesmen. He urged the House to reply by refusing to deal with him in connection with the nation's legislative business.

Scheidemann coined a catch phrase which is likely to become popular. The Chancellor, he said, is not a sticker, (ein Kleber—one who holds on to his job at any price,) but he is stuck, (er ist geklebt.)

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, to-day defied the Imperial Parliament to pass amendments to the constitution proposed by the Socialists making the Imperial Chancellor responsible to the House for the acts of the Emperor and providing for his dismissal upon the demand of the House. The amendments, he said, were a clear invasion of the Imperial prerogative.

The Chancellor made a speech on foreign affairs, which was devoted almost entirely to the aftermath of the Balkan war and the pending Anglo-German negotiations. He spoke in the most hopeful terms of the happy effect of the cooperation of the European powers during and after the Balkan struggle in maintaining the general peace of Europe, and said he looked with confidence to their future successes in maintaining the integrity of the Turkish Empire. The Chancellor's references to Anglo-German affairs contained no details, but he expressed the belief that they would be conducted along the lines followed by both nations to a most favorable outcome. In conclusion he urged Germans to let the past rest and to work only for the future.

No mention of the incidents between the military and civil authorities at Zabern, Alsace, was made by the Chancellor.

The fate of the Socialist amendments and the proposed refusal of supplies to the Government was settled, regardless of the Chancellor's attitude, when Dr. Peter Spahn of the Centre Party announced that his party would oppose the amendments and would vote the budget, not for the Chancellor, but for the German nation.

He again gave utterance to a censure of the Chancellor in regard to Zabern in his failure to inform the Imperial Parliament that the necessary steps had been taken to keep the military authorities in their places and for punishing the town of Zabern and not the guilty officers by the removal of the garrison from the place, which had cut off a source of revenue from the citizens.

WHY BISMARCK WAS DROPPED.

Prof. Delbrueck Says He Wanted Kaiser to Abolish Parliament.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—Prof. Hans Delbrueck, the famous German historian and political economist, in the current number of his review, the Preussische Jahrbuecher, gives as the specific reason why the Kaiser dismissed Prince Bismarck that his Majesty refused to sanction the Iron Chancellor's plan to abolish the Reichstag and the universal suffrage system.

Prof. Delbrueck says he possesses documentary evidence to this effect in the shape of a letter in which it is set forth that Bismarck during an official audience with the young Emperor warned the latter to be prepared for "sanguinary conflicts" in order that he [Bismarck] "might repair the greatest blunder of his life," namely, granting the people's Parliament to unified Germany.

There would be the suspicion that Prof. Delbrueck had made this revelation at this particular juncture in order to popularize the Kaiser's action in intervening in the Zabern affair; but the professor points out that the revelation was made originally to his classes at the University of Berlin last Summer.

BORIS DROPS LIBEL SUIT.

Munsey Company Makes Settlement, but Grand Duke Will Testify.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Frank A. Munsey Company of New York has settled the libel action brought against it and other defendants by Grand Duke Boris of Russia.

Munsey's Magazine published in its April issue an article dealing with the Russo-Japanese war, and containing, according to the Prince, certain grave statements regarding his conduct in the war.

The case was before Lord Chief Justice Isaacs to-day when counsel stated that the action was settled. No terms were mentioned, but it is understood that the defendants agreed to pay $5,000 and the $300 costs for settlement.

Bracketed with the Munsey Company as defendants were the London Publishing Company and the author of the article. Included in the settlement is permission to Prince Boris to make public a denial of the allegations against him, and Dec. 18 was fixed for the purpose.

Prince Boris will go on the witness stand and make a short statement.

SYLVIA ARRESTED AGAIN.

Police Rush Miss Pankhurst's Bodyguard and Capture Her.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was rearrested to-night at the close of a meeting held at the Shoreditch Town Hall with the object of forming a local company of her "people's army."

The audience was asked to accompany Miss Pankhurst home, with the view of preventing her arrest. She left the building with a small bodyguard of men and women. The bodyguard was quickly dispersed by the police, and Miss Pankhurst was seized and taken to the police station.

In the struggle several persons were knocked down, and it was with great difficulty that the police were able to get their prisoner away. Six other arrests were made, five of the captives being men.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst left to-day for Paris, where she will spend the remainder of the seven days' leave granted to her by the authorities on her release on Sunday night from Exeter Jail on account of her sufferings from the "hunger and thirst strike" she started immediately after her arrest when she arrived last week from the United States.

A detachment of police was present in the railway station, but did not interfere, as it was stated on Mrs. Pankhurst's behalf that she was simply going to France to see her daughter, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who has never returned to England since her indictment many months ago.

Mrs. Pankhurst arrived from the nursing home in an ambulance, from which she was carried on a stretcher along the platform, where she was lifted into the compartment.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst arrived here this evening to pay a short visit to her daughter, Christabel Pankhurst. Although looking very tired and weak, Mrs. Pankhurst expressed her determination to return to London to keep her engagement to speak at a meeting on Monday, whether she was fully recovered or not.

On the arrival of the train the suffragette leader was assisted to a taxicab, in which she drove to her daughter's apartments. Miss Christabel Pankhurst says that her mother's health has been greatly benefited by her trip to the United States, and for that reason she was able to stand three days' privations in Exeter Jail better than might have been expected.

DUNCAN CHAUFFEUR HELD.

To be Tried for Death of Dancer's Children and Their Governess.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—As a sequel to the tragic death of the two children of Isadora Duncan, the American dancer, and their governess, who were drowned in the Seine at Neuilly in a runaway automobile, Joseph Morevend, the chauffeur, was arraigned to-day on a charge of homicide through imprudence.

The case will be prosecuted in the Correctional Court, despite Miss Duncan's plea that it be dropped, as a warning to other chauffeurs.

The tragedy for which the chauffeur is to stand trial occurred on April 19. The machine had been brought to a stop on the roadway and the chauffeur descended and turned the crank. The speed gear had been left on by an oversight, and the machine shot forward and plunged into the water. Instead of attempting to aid those imprisoned in the car the chauffeur ran half a mile to a police station to summon help.

DR. SIMON IS DEAD.

Pioneer X-Ray Expert a Victim of His Study of the Science.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 9.—Dr. Henri Simon, chief of the Radio Telegraphic Service, died in the Cantonal Hospital at Geneva to-day, a victim of X-rays.

Dr. Simon was a pioneer in using the X-rays before their dangers to operators were known and provided against. He had endured many surgical operations, having lost one arm and part of the other.

Paintings at the Carpeaux Sale.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The second day of the final Carpeaux art sale was confined to paintings and drawings. Among the paintings disposed of was "The Dance," which fetched $1,340; "Ball at the Tuileries," $2,020; "Roses in a Glass," $604, and an Italian landscape, $800. For drawings of Carpeaux's children asleep $1,020 was paid.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The new French Premier, Senator Gaston Doumergue, with the members of his Cabinet, was received in audience to-day by President Poincare at the Palace of the Elysee. The Ministers talked over the functions of their offices to-day.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 9.—The Commissioners visiting the republics of Central and South America to arouse interest in the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco left here to-day for Chile after a short sojourn.

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Dec. 9.—The President of Paraguay to-day gave a banquet in honor of Col. Theodore Roosevelt. Among the guests were three former Presidents of Paraguay—Cecilio Baez, Juan B. Gaona, and Dr. Emiliano Gonzalez Navero—and the Cabinet Ministers. Col. Roosevelt afterward left on board a gunboat for Corumba, a Brazilian fortified town on the River Paraguay.

BRITISH LABOR REJECTS LARKIN

His Proposal for a Nationwide Walkout Defeated in Trade Union Congress.

VOTE IS OVERWHELMING

British Newspapers Call Result a Great Victory of Common Sense Over Syndicalism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 10.—The special labor congress summoned by the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress opened in London yesterday, to consider the Dublin strike situation, and decided against James Larkin's proposed sympathetic strike in support of the Dublin strikers by 2,280,000 votes to 203,000.

The meeting was the immediate outcome of Larkin's crusade to enlist British support, and its verdict against Larkinism was not unexpected. There had been growing evidence of dislike on the part of the leaders of trades unionism in this country to the extravagant language used by Larkin, and the overwhelming condemnation of syndicalism, as represented by the Dublin strike leader, had been foreshadowed for some days past. Larkin's unrestrained comments on the British labor leaders had incensed the great majority of the congress, and probably the plain speaking to which he had to listen was an unpleasant revelation to him.

It is a long time since such a stormy meeting of the great parliament of organized labor has taken place. Representatives of 2,500,000 workers were present, but of this vast total Larkin's supporters were but a handful.

A resolution, moved by Ben Tillett, condemning the attacks which had been made on the British trades union leaders, was really the signal for trouble. J. H. Thomas, M. P., who had been taken to task by Larkin for his recent work in connection with the South Wales railway strike, turned on his critic and asserted vehemently that he was not going to stand being libeled and slandered for fifty Larkins.

Havelock Wilson, leader of the seamen and firemen, bluntly told Larkin he had made a great blunder. Amid growing uproar he asserted that "the state of affairs in Dublin would not have existed twenty-four hours if he had shown a little common sense."

The excitement reached its climax when Larkin, pale and determined, stalked to the front of the platform. With his eyes flashing and a stray wisp of hair falling over his brow, he made a striking picture. His tremendous voice boomed over the hall, constantly drowning the babel of voices and dissentient cries of his opponents. Lack of courage can never be laid to Larkin's door. Faced by interruptions which would have daunted a less resolute man, he continued his rambling, disjointed remarks to the bitter end.

His opening sentence, in which he sarcastically addressed the delegates as "human beings," was not calculated to enlist the sympathy of the majority of his hearers. He was at no pains to hide his contempt for the English trades unionists. He asserted that they did nothing to obtain his release from jail until spurred on by people outside. He was, he said, an Ishmael, and bound to be attacked by the leaders. He refused to sell his soul at the command of Havelock Wilson. His final challenge to his audience was to the effect that he knew they wanted to get him out of the road.

When the strike leader had finished the excitement was so great that the Chairman wisely adjourned the meeting.

On the resumption of the proceedings a resolution instructing the joint board to arrange an early conference of representatives of all the unions involved in the dispute in Dublin, with the view of agreeing upon a united policy, was adopted, as was another motion instructing the joint board to continue its consultations with the Strike Committee and use every legitimate method to achieve a satisfactory and lasting settlement.

The Daily Telegraph says there is not the remotest chance of Larkin recovering from the knockout blow delivered by the congress. It says:

"The effect was overwhelming and the significance unmistakable. British trade unionism has repudiated Larkin and Larkinism. In its own interest and the interest of the national well being that is the most satisfactory thing that has happened in this country for many a long day."

The Telegraph points out that British labor has not thrown over the cause of the Dublin strikers because it has definitely broken with Larkin. In fact, Larkin's overthrow ought sensibly to improve the prospects of peace. It adds:

"The rights and wrongs, however, of the Dublin strike had little to do with yesterday's meeting. What was really at issue was the character of British trade unionism. If Larkin had been victor instead of vanquished, the stability and discipline of trade unionism would have been shattered.

"Yesterday's result was a striking vindication of the trade union leaders who stand for a sense of responsibility, observance of contracts, fulfillment of obligations, and reasonable dealing. If Larkin represents syndicalism, he has contrived by his violent outcries and sweeping anathemas to bring that high-sounding name down into the gutter and make it appear that the gutter was its natural home."

The Daily News says:

"Larkin's mission to this country was a mistake and the end to which it came yesterday was inevitable. He had done no very evident good to the Dublin strike, and certainly had not raised his own reputation by it. He had done some, but probably only temporary, harm to the labor movement by revealing in so dramatic a manner the rifts which divide it; but in so much loss there at least is some gain.

"Larkin does not stand for himself solely. It is fairly certain that he does represent a mass of inarticulate opinion. Little or not at all is this represented even in a trade union congress. It is altogether good that it should be made clear, if it be only by wild words and noisy scenes, that this opinion can upon occasion make itself heard and is not to be brushed down by any force into permanent silence and neglect."

GOOD PRICES FOR SILVER.

Old English Plate from Booth Collection Sold at Christie's.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Old English silver plate, from the collection of F. H. Booth of Brent Knoll, Exmouth, and from other sources, brought good prices at Christie's to-day.

A George II. oval bread basket, engrossed with a coat-of-arms, made by William Cripps, 1749, thirteen and a half inches wide, sold for $875. It weighs 58 ounces 8 pennyweight.

A George I. silver-gilt cup and cover, twelve and a quarter inches high, made by David Williams, 1715, went for $2,015. It weighs 89 ounces 8 pennyweight.

A pair of silver-gilt ewers, weight 77 ounces, twelve and one-quarter inches high, made by William Taite, 1762, realized $695.

A George I. plain tazza, the centre engraved with a coat-of-arms, weight 34 ounces 8 pennyweight, made by Tolcher, Exeter, 1714, brought $600.

An Elizabethan chalice, with V-shaped bowl, weight 7 ounces 10 pennyweight, six and a half inches high, 1577, maker's mark, "A. H.," sold for $695.

A pair of James I. seal-top spoons, 1605-1606, maker's mark a crescent inclosing "W.," brought $1,260.

A Queen Anne plain cup and cover, weight 53 ounces 6 pennyweight, twelve inches in diameter, made by Joseph Walker, Dublin, 1704, sold for $1,170.

DIVORCES MRS. STROUD.

Husband Obtains Decree Against Woman Manager in a Store.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Mrs. Constance Eva Stroud, manager of one of the departments of a department store in New York, was divorced by her husband in the Divorce Court to-day on the ground of misconduct with a New York merchant, whose identity is not disclosed.

The husband, Percy Wallace Stroud, a promoter, said the marriage took place in Mexico City in 1907. Three years later in consequence of matrimonial differences, Mrs. Stroud left him and went to New York.

A decree nisi was granted subject to proof of the validity of the Mexican marriage.

BUYS ANTIQUE GATES.

American Acquires Several Belonging to Former Carew Mansion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—An American has purchased for $3,500 a fine pair of old iron gates which have stood since the early part of the eighteenth century at the entrance of the Royal Female Orphan Asylum at Deddington, near Croydon, and two pairs of gates from the rear of the building.

The gates are about to be shipped to America. One condition of the purchase was that replicas of the front gates shall be supplied. The executors of the institution sold the gates under of financial needs.

The front gates have elaborate paneled wings and standards of hammered iron. Some beautiful scroll and decorative work and part of the ironwork of the gates are missing. It contained probably the crest and monogram of Sir Nicholas Carew, who held office under Henry VIII., and was beheaded on Tower Hill. His son, Sir Francis, built the mansion of which the orphanage is now a part.

Friends See Chanler in Hospital.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Many friends called at the Anglo-American Hospital in Neuilly to-day to sympathize with William Astor Chanler, who is suffering from a broken leg received in an automobile accident. An operation will be performed to-morrow if the patient's condition is satisfactory.

ESCAPES IN SIBERIA DISGUISED AS MAN

Aged Mme. Breshkovskaya, the Famous Revolutionist, Recaptured After Long Journey.

FIVE DAYS IN FROZEN WASTE

Got Away from Kirensk in a Cart After Fellow Prisoner Had Impersonated Her.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—News has reached St. Petersburg of a courageous attempt by old Ekaterina Breshkovskaya, the "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," to escape from Siberia, whither she was exiled for life three years ago, after the memorable trial in which she stood in the dock with Nicholas Tchaikovsky.

Since then she has been quartered in a convent colony for "politicals" at Kirensk, in the Province of Irkutsk. On Dec. 1 she visited, under police escort, the hut of a political named Vladimiroff. Six other exiles were present, and they all stayed till evening. When it became quite dark another political, M. Andreyeff, dressed in Mme. Breshkovskaya's clothes, emerged from the hut, leaning heavily on a friend's arm, and drove back to Mme. Breshkovskaya's abode, declaring in a feeble voice to the guards that she was not feeling well and would rest in bed.

Andreyeff played the part very successfully for three days. Then Mme. Breshkovskyaya's absence was discovered. A hue and cry was raised and, although friends cut the telegraph wires the police on Saturday last succeeded in stopping a peasant cart, which was conveying Mme. Breshkovskaya and another "political," a man, to Yakutsk on the River Lena. Mme. Breshkovskaya was wearing M. Andreyeff's clothes, and had a passport and 200 rubles in money.

The valiant old women, who was past 70 when sentenced, had stood five days and nights of exposure in the bleakest frozen waste of the world without heaviness of heart or damage to her health. She was taken back to Kirensk and all six politicals who had aided in her escape were placed under arrest.

Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya was a prominent member of the Russian Social Revolutionary Party, in which circle she was known by the friendly title of "Grandmother." She was arrested in October, 1910, on information received by the Director of the Simbirsk Provincial Gendarmerie that she had arrived in Simbirsk to take part in the provincial meeting of the peasants.

She was released and came to this country to seek aid for the Russian revolutionists, for whose cause she had worked for more than thirty years. On her return to Russia she was again arrested. The charge arose in part from her activity while in America. The arrest of Tchaikovsky and Mme. Breshkovskaya aroused a great deal of interest and sympathy throughout this country and Europe.

Prominent residents of New York, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia signed a petition which was submitted to Premier Stolypin asking that the two be allowed open trials. This petition was drawn up at a mass meeting held in this city to raise money for the defense of the prisoners. Among those who signed it were: The Right Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts; John D. Crimmins, Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain,) Robert W. de Forest, Hamilton Holt, Horace White, and R. Fulton Cutting.

After she had spent a year at hard labor in the Kara mines she was transferred to a hamlet in the arctic circle. Later she was permitted to return to Russia. After a few months there she was released. She at once resumed her revolutionary activities, and was again arrested and sent to Siberia.

Liberal Victory in Scotland.

WICK, Scotland, Dec. 9.—The by-election held in the Wick burghs yesterday resulted in the Government candidate, Robert Munro, retaining his seat by a larger majority than he received at the last election. The result of the polling was: Robert Munro, Liberal, 1,577; Mr. MacKenzie, Unionist, 1,134; Liberal majority, 443. The Liberal majority at the last election was only 211. A new election was rendered necessary by the appointment of Mr. Munro as Lord Advocate of Scotland.

Refining

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OFFICIAL GERMANY AGAINST OUR FAIR

Government Informs Reichstag Leaders It Will Not Agree to Appropriation.

ALL PARTIES ARE FOR IT

Under-Officials Said to be the Real Obstacles to Desires of Empire's Business Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The Kaiser's Government is about to defy the Reichstag again, this time in connection with the San Francisco Exposition. The leaders of the Catholic, National Liberal, and Progressive Socialist Parties, who through Herr Bassermann, the Liberal leader, brought in to-day the bill appropriating $500,000 for official participation in the Exposition, have been informed privately that the Government will not support the bill. It is therefore doomed unless the Government should suddenly change its mind before the debate on the bill in the Reichstag to-morrow.

The Government in such circumstances holds the same position toward members of the Reichstag that the United States Senate does toward a measure originating in the House. The Federal Council, which is the Government, must sanction the bill before it can become a law.

Two hundred and forty-five members of the Reichstag, representing, roundly, three-fifths of the majority, have signed a petition praying for the passage of the bill. The German Association of Chambers of Commerce, the German Union of Municipalities, and a score of industrial leagues are officially on record in its favor, but the Government blocks the way.

It is understood that the real motive for the Government's unyielding attitude lies less in any hostility among the Kaiser's advisers themselves than among a coterie of under-officials who consider their prestige is at stake. It was they who recommended the original boycott, and they are pleading that their bureaucratic faces can only be saved if the Government stands pat.

The pity of the situation is that they are not only holding up German official participation, but English participation as well, as the British Government, it is understood, is only waiting word from Berlin to rescind the boycott it declared in agreement with the Kaiser's Government.

BIG EXHIBIT FROM FRANCE.

Government to Make French Section Thoroughly Representative.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Fifty American painters and sculptors of Paris gave a dinner at the American Art Association's clubhouse to-night in honor of John E. D. Trask, Commissioner of Fine Arts for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Walter Griffin acted as toastmaster.

The American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, spoke of the earnest spirit of the French Government, which, he said, was determined to do everything possible to make its exhibits thoroughly representative of the French people. France had been the first great Government to accept the invitation to participate, and had accepted whole-heartedly.

"The United States is realizing now," he said, "what a tremendous asset France's example is in forwarding the exposition at a time when some of the Governments have taken a different attitude. The French Government is giving constant proof of its purpose to co-operate with the United States as a sympathetic friend in the San Francisco enterprise."

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¶ It is a new model—not new in just some simple, insignificant feature, but new clean through.

¶ It is a double breasted overcoat that is just as small-appearing as a single breasted one.

¶ It is narrow, close-fitting, snug, shapely, double breasted in design, single breasted in girth.

¶ It is knee length, accurate as clock-work in its lines, timed in its swing with the precision of a pendulum.

¶ Designed with self or velvet collar, and blunt or peak lapels that meet as easily as rolling off a log.

¶ Slash, patch or regulation pockets, and clever cuffs that turn back an exclusive two inches for style.

¶ Made in double faced cloths, plain color chinchillas, fancy back chinchillas, Crombie coatings and Beauclaires, and all skeleton lined.

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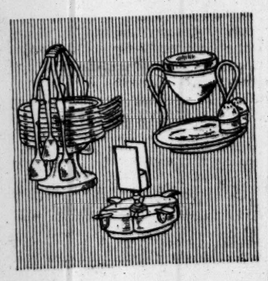
Between the hours of nine and twelve is the effective shopping time. It finds the Assistants at their very best, the stocks of merchandise at their fullest, with more elbow room and leisure for critical inspection.

Cross Metalware Gift Suggestions



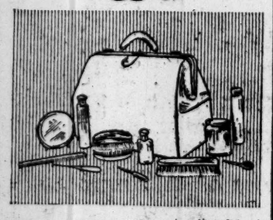
SMOKERS' SET—(Illustrated)—Sanded Brass Standard with Stationary Match Holder and 4 Removable Ash Receivers, Each with its own Cigar Rest; Complete..... **$4.75**

BREAKFAST SET—(Illustrated)—Colored Porcelain Plate with Prince's Silver Plated Rim, Over Which is a Prince's Silver Plated Holder for Removable Crystal Egg Cup. Crystal Pepper and Salt Shakers at Side; Complete..... **$13.50**

ICE CREAM SETS—(Illustrated)—Prince's Silver Plated Standard Containing 6 Cut Crystal Plates with Prince's Silver Plated Rims and Handles for Serving, also 6 Ice Cream Spoons; Complete..... **$22.50**

Some imitations of CROSS Quality goods are like taking five-year Cognac and adding some of three years so to make it eight years old.

English Fitted Luggage



MAN'S BAG—(Illustrated)—Black Grained Oxhide, Tan Leather Lined with Nickel, Glass and Ebony Toilet Articles; Comb, Buttonhook, File, Tooth Powder, Bottle, Mirror, Tube Containing Tooth Brush and Nail Brush, Nail Scissors, Liquid Bottle, Pair Military Brushes, Soap Jar, Clothes Brush. Gold Plated Lock and 2 Slide Locks—Complete—16 Inches. **$36.50**

FITTED MADISON BAG FOR LADIES— **$23.75**

FITTED SUITCASES—For Men..... **$39.00**

For Ladies..... **$34.25**

Mail Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

First Floor—Leather Goods. Luggage Gloves.
Second Floor—Stationery, Trunks, Motorities, Glass and Metal Novelties, Saddlery.

Mark Cross
World's Greatest Leather Stores
Up-Town {210 Fifth Avenue, Near 26th Street.
Downtown {255 Broadway, Opposite City Hall.
Boston—145 Tremont Street.
Agencies Throughout the World

PEARY IS HOPEFUL OF STEFANSSON SHIP

Says if Any One Can Get the Karluck Out of the Ice Capt. Bartlett Is the Man.

MAY BE GONE FOR YEARS

Depends on Which Way She Drifts, Says Greely — Course of Currents Toward Danger Point.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The disappearance of Vilhjalmar Stefansson's ship, the old whaler Karluk, in a drifting polar ice-pack northeast of Point Barrow, Alaska, as reported in Stefansson's dispatch printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, aroused immediate interest of the keenest character among scientists in Washington.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, who has always encouraged the arctic work of Stefansson, Dr. Henry Gannett, of the National Geographical Society, Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., retired, an international authority on polar subjects, who was once lost in the arctic, and others qualified to discuss the apparent misfortune that has come to the Karluk, all read the Stefansson dispatch and commented upon the probable direction taken by the Stefansson ship in the drifting polar ice-pack. They were particularly interested as to whether the vessel was likely to return to the Alaskan Coast or to be carried across the polar area, as was Nansen's vessel, the Fram.

The concensus of opinion was that the Karluk would only be likely to return to the Alaskan Coast if Capt. Robert A. Bartlett succeeded in extricating her from the ice-pack.

"If there is a ship's master in the world who can do this, it is Capt. 'Bob' Bartlett," said Rear Admiral Peary. "He is the best and most resourceful man in an ice-pack I have ever known."

Current's Drift Westward.

Should Capt. Bartlett be unable to get the Karluk out of the ice, scientists here generally agreed to-night, the ship's fate is problematical. The general drift of the current off the north coast of Alaska is westward. The prevailing winds at Point Barrow are east-northeast. At the time the vessel was last heard of by Stefansson she had drifted from 147 degrees west longitude to 150 degrees west longitude, moving in a strong northeast gale. Continuation of strong northeast winds, combined with the westward movement of the currents, would, it is thought, carry the ice-pack westward beyond Point Barrow, and, once in the track of the Jeanette and the Fram, the Karluk, unless released from the ice, probably would not be heard of for several years. In such a contingency her fate would depend upon actual conditions met with in that part of the polar area.

When asked for an opinion as to the probable direction taken by the Karluk, Admiral Peary said:

"That depends so much on the actual conditions faced by Capt. Bartlett and the Karluk that no exact prediction can be made. The general tendency of the drift north of Point Barrow and the Alaskan coast is toward the west. Without going into details, I would say that the winds probably would have a much more important effect upon the ice pack than the tides, which are feeble around Barrow, or even than the currents. The direction of the drifting ice pack and any vessel imbedded in it in that region is dependent very largely on the prevailing winds and their direction.

Gale Broke Up Ice.

"In his dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, printed this morning, Stefansson states that a strong northeast gale sprang up Sept. 22, and that the violence of the gale was such that it broke up the ice, but he did not know whether the ice carried the Karluk west or whether it freed her, allowing the ship to make progress toward the east. A northeast storm would have a tendency to send the ice pack, and the Karluk, if embedded in the pack, toward the west, but whether due west, southwest, or northwest, would depend on local conditions, the direction and duration of the wind. The movement of the ice is very preceptibly affected by the wind, which, if it should shift to the west, would make a big difference.

"Capt. Bartlett is in command of the Karluk. With his resourcefulness and long experience, and with the ship starting adrift in the pack not far from the shore in the season in which it did, I feel rather confident of his ability to extricate the Karluk if anybody can do that. He may use the ship's steam power to drive her through the ice. I judge from what Stefansson said that when he left the ship she had not yet blown up her boilers for the Winter. That would mean that Capt. Bartlett would be able to make steam which he would use in his efofrt to try to loosen the ship from the pack."

Admiral Peary was asked as to the possibility of ice crushing the ship.

Counts on Bartlett.

"There is always that possibility," he replied. "That is the ever-present possibility for a ship caught in an ice pack. As to the percentage of the possibility depends on many things and the actual conditions met, strength of the ship, and other facts. I count on Capt. Bartlett doing everything that can be accomplished in such a situation. He was my ice master and navigator on both my voyages in the Roosevelt into the arctic in 1905-6 and 1908-9. He was also the master of my auxiliary ship, the Hope, and before that was the mate of my ship the Windward, which went north in 1898, remaining there until 1899. He brought the Windward back, leaving me in the North, and when she went North again in 1902 with Miss Peary aboard the Windward was caught in the ice, but Capt. Bartlett brought her out safely."

Admiral Peary made this statement in response to inquiries, saying that the Windward, which afterward was sold abroad, ultimately was crushed in the ice off Carey Island, Smith Sound, but Capt. Bartlett was not then in command.

Major Gen. Greely, who was in command in 1881 of the American expedition to establish a chain of thirteen circum-polar stations, and whose party of twenty-five was lost at Cape Sabine, except for seven survivors, said he thought the fate of the Karluk might depend very largely upon Capt. Bartlett's ability to get the ship out of the ice pack.

In Perilous Situation.

"All we know, generally speaking," said Gen. Greely, "about the currents of that part of the Arctic Ocean is that they have invariably drifted a little north of west off the Alaskan Coast. As a general rule—I do not wish to say anything of an alarmist character—when ships, whalers, and others that get securely into ice packs north of Point Barrow that is generally the end of them. Of course, when ships are frozen in the ice pack there is a chance for the crews to escape to the shore when near the shore. When there has been disaster to whaling ships, vessels that have been carried off the westward have been lost, while those caught in the ice near the shore have been saved. My opinion is if the storm carried the Karluck to the north or to the east the ship is probably all right, but that if the vessel drifted in the pack toward the west or northwest she may be lost. If she drifts northwest she may get into the current and take the course of the Jeanette or the Fram. But I do not wish to be put into the position of an alarmist."

Gen. Greely directed attention to his article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Nov. 23, 1913, commenting on the discovery by Lieut. Wilkitzky of the Russian Navy and the new arctic land, Nicholas II. Land, and the accompanying map, showing the drifts of the Jeannette and the Fram. In the expedition of 1880, Gen. Greely pointed out, Lieut. De Long in the Jeannette drifted northwesterly from Bering Strait until the ship was crushed in the ice, and that Nansen, who followed in the Fram in later years, adopted De Long's plan. The drift of the Fram, he said, was a practical continuation of that of the Jeannette.

Dr. Harris's View.

Dr. Rollin A. Harris, the Coast and Geodetic Survey's authority on arctic currents and tides, whose studies on these matters were placed in Stefansson's hands in November, 1912, when Stefansson was in Washington arranging for his four years' journey into the arctic in search of the undiscovered continent which Dr. Harris is convinced will be found there, makes this statement as to the non-tidal or drift currents of the Arctic:

"The voyages of the Jeanette and the Fram, and the sledge journey of Mikkelsen and Leffingwell, appear to establish beyond all reasonable doubt the existence of a broad west-going offshore current or drift, which extends from the mouth of McKenzie River, north of Point Barrow, now Siberia, Franz Josefs Land and the Spitzbergen Islands, and finally emerges from the arctic as the principal constituent of the current which passes between Greenland and Iceland, around Cape Farewell and up the eastern shore of Baffin Bay. Peterman's map of 1865 indicates that the currents north of Alaska flow westward. The direction toward which the wind blows is often in general accord with that taken by the drifting ice and surface water. The prevailing winds at Point Barrow are from east-northeast.

"During the drifting of the Fram the wind was from the east rather than from the west."

Fears She's Still in Ice.

Dr. Henry A. Gannett of the Geographic Society, another polar authority familiar with meteorological conditions of the Point Barrow Coast said:

"If the Karluk, under Capt. Bartlett's resourcefulness, got out of the ice pack she probably made her way eastward and toward the Alaskan shore somewhere between Point Barrow and Flaxman Islands, to communicate with Stefansson's party. From what Stefansson says in his dispatch in THE NEW YORK TIMES it looks as though the Karluk remained in the pack, and if she did the vessel is not apt to get out of the pack this Winter. She would most probably drift northwestward. That would depend upon the direction and duration of the wind which would drive the ice, and affect it more than the drift of the current."

Dr. Gannett pointed out that the Karluk disappeared eastward of Point Barrow, while the Jeanette was sunk considerably northwest of Point Barrow, and the Fram entered the ice for its drift about 15 degrees west of the place where the Jeanette was lost.

"If the Karluk were a good, stanch, seaworthy vessel like the Fram or the Roosevelt, Capt. Bartlett would have more chance of getting her out of the ice pack if still there. The Karluk was an old condemned whaler, however."

May Drift to Polar Area.

Rear Admiral C. M. Chester, another arctic authority, said he thought, should the winds carry the ice pack and the Karluk northwestward beyond Point Barrow, she probably would follow the course of the ill-fated Jeanette. But he pointed out that Stefansson's ship was in 150 degrees West longitude, which was much further eastward than 154 East longitude, where the Jeanette sank. There was a probability, Admiral Chester thought, that the Karluk might drift toward the polar area. It depended much on the running of the ice and the wind.

The Jeanette, which started out from San Francisco in 1879, was caught in the ice pack and drifted nearly two years, and never escaped from its grip. The crew embarked in two cutters and a whaleboat, the Jeanette being crushed. Capt. De Long reached the mouth of the Lena River's delta on the Russian coast, and perished from starvation.

The Fram, sailing from San Francisco in 1898, entered the polar ice near the New Siberian Islands, expecting to drift by the current over the pole, and come out of the east coast of Greenland. This was based on the fact that articles belonging to the Jeanette, lost in 1881, had drifted in three years across the polar sea, to or around the polar continent, to Greenland. Nansen left the Fram to make his furthest north record, and the Fram, left in command of Capt. Sverdrup, drifted northward until she finally was extricated from the ice and turned up at Tromsoe.

SALESMEN ON RECORD TRIP.

Two-Year World Tour Will Be Made by Six Who Start To-day.

If, within the next few months, the more prosperous native women and settlers of the Far East are not so becomingly garbed as their sisters in this country, it will not be the fault of American enterprise. Nor will it be the fault of this enterprise if the gowns of the women who live in the principal European countries do not fit so snugly and well as those seen here any day in a promenade along Fifth Avenue.

Six American salesmen will leave this city to-day on the Savoie for a two years' trip around the world. They will make this trip in an endeavor to popularize in all quarters of the globe an American article of wearing apparel which is now a highly essential item in the wardrobe of a well-dessed woman—the brassiere. So far as could be learned here yesterday, this will be the first time in the history of American commerce that salesmen have been sent out to girdle the globe with so small an article of apparel. Several points of interest are attached to the trip, according to Leo E. Levy of the Model Brassiere Company. Outlining them yesterday Mr. Levy said:

"The principal point is that the woman in the more remote parts of the world have reached a state of civilization in dress that has created a demand for a garment that is seen only by the wearer. Another point is that while the brassiere, which some say is the offspring of the classic 'girdle of Venus,' was first brought into commercial prominence by the French fashion makers about ten years ago, it has remained for American enterprise to distribute it broadcast. This trip will make it possible for the women of Ceylon to buy brassieres at relatively the same prices that are paid for them in the local stores."

The objective point of the trip which will begin to-day is Sydney, Australia. From Australia the route will lead to New Zealand, with Auckland the first stop. After this the Straits Settlements will be visited, and from Singapore the travelers will make Manila. After the Philippines will come China, with stops at Hong Kong and Shanghai; India, with stops at Calcutta and Bombay; Ceylon; Arabia, and Portuguese East Africa. In South Africa stops will be made at eight important cities.

From South Africa the salesmen will go to Europe. The route then leads to South America, where stops will be made in Brazil, the Argentine, Chile and Peru. A visit to Colombia will follow the trip through Peru, and Colombia will be followed by Panama. From there the travelers will return to New York. Fifty-one cities will be visited in all, and in each of them and the surrounding territory it is planned to establish sales agencies. O. Kafka will be in charge of the trip as Field Sales Manager, while E. A. Bateman will have general supervision of it from this end.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey
The Whiskey of Quality

ALL GLYNN BILLS TO PASS THIS WEEK

Continued from Page 1.

funeral; we see a funeral procession go by and it doesn't interest us, but when it strikes home we realize it. In my family we never had but one child, a little girl, and we lost her with pneumonia. When that happened we realized what it was to lose one of our own.

"Put a little workmen's compensation in your story to-morrow morning."

William Temple Emmet, State Superintendent of Insurance, to-night came out for the Compensation bill. He said:

"The bill is a very much happier compromise than I had any idea we could arrive at so quickly. It is generous to labor and just to the employer. It is true this bill provides for more of a State organization than some people approve of, but it only follows the present trend of public opinion. Let us get this bill on the statute books without delay, and afterward from time to time we can correct such defects as may become apparent in practical operation."

The Republican Senators and Assemblymen, in conference to-night, decided unanimously to vote against the Workmen's Compensation bill. They decided also to oppose the Massachusetts ballot bill. There was a marked difference of opinion as to direct primaries. It is probable that the Republican legislators will be left free to vote on the Glynn Primary bill as each may deem best. The Republicans, it is expected, will not oppose the Constitutional Convention measure.

BIRD FOR PRIMARY BILL.

Taken to Mean Progressives Will Work with Democrats.

Francis W. Bird, Chairman of the Progressive Party in New York County, wrote to Gov. Glynn yesterday commending the Governor's direct primary plan, and saying that the Progressive Party would support the measure. Mr. Bird's letter was taken to mean that the Progressives might work with the Democratic majority in the next Assembly. Mr. Bird said in his letter:

I have read with much interest in the morning papers that part of your message to the Legislature devoted to the subject of direct primaries, and I wish to tell you that I believe the sentiment of the Progressives is strongly in favor of a measure such as you outlined. I have not had an opportunity to read the bill that has been introduced, but as outlined in your message and as described in the press it seems to me to be a very long step in the right direction, and I shall support it.

I understand that the bill provides for the election by each party of County Committees and a State Committee. This is one feature that seems to be open to criticism. I am personally strongly opposed to any legal recognition or requirement of party committees or conventions, which, under a proper system of direct primaries, exercise no powers and perform no functions, and whose only functions under the bill introduced last night, as I understand them, are in connection with the bipartisan election machinery. The Party Committees form the last stronghold of the political boss, whose power has heretofore been founded upon the necessity imposed upon the party by law of maintaining for the Party Committee work a large army of bread and butter politicians.

It was said yesterday that the Progressives were determined to cast in their lot with the Democrats rather than with the Republicans in the matter of the enactment of radical legislation. By doing this, it was pointed out, the Progressives feel that they have a better chance to fight the Republican organization.

McCOOEY SUPPORTS GLYNN.

Fears Republicans Are Trying to Uphold the Bosses.

Brooklyn politicians who recalled certain public utterances of John H. McCooey early last Summer viewed with peculiar interest a statement made yesterday by the Democratic leader of Kings County concerning primary and election reforms. When Gov. Sulzer was carrying on his direct primary campaign Mr. McCooey said:

"In my judgment there is no sentiment at all for the abolition of the State Convention."

Yesterday the Kings County leader came out with a sweeping indorsement of Gov. Glynn's programme, including the proposed elimination of the State Convention. The Democratic representatives from Kings County, he said, were prepared to stand by Gov. Glynn's measures unanimously.

"I see," added the Brooklyn leader, "that the Republicans want to retain the State Convention. That looks to me like an effort to hold the powers of the bosses. The reforms which we are advocating are for the purpose of placing the power directly in the hands of the people. We will support the elimination of the State Convention."

Mr. McCooey had nothing to say about the speech made by Michael E. Butler, Democratic leader of the Twelfth Assembly District, at a meeting of Butler's district club on Monday night, in which he demanded that McCooey retire from the county leadership.

EMPLOYERS TO PROTEST BILL.

Many Delegations Will Go to Albany Hearing To-day.

The decision at Albany to have a public hearing to-day by the Senate and Assembly Insurance Committees on the Workmen's Compensation bill caused much activity yesterday among the different associations of employers in this city whose members would be affected by the bill in case it becomes law. A hurried meeting of the Building Trades Employers' Association was held at its headquarters in the Builders' Exchange, 30 West Thirty-third Street, at which a committee was appointed to go to Albany this morning to protest against provisions in the bill which are considered too drastic.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Typothetae was also held, and it will be represented at the hearing in Albany in a protest against the bill in its present form. Charles Paulus, Secretary of the Typothetae, said that the rates of compensation for accidents provided in the bill, in some cases over 60 per cent. of the earnings of men who had sustained injuries, would, if the provisions of the bill were carried out, make it impossible for some employers to do business at remunerative rates.

The officers of the National Association of Manufacturers have issued a circular to members calling attention to the bill and asking them to oppose it in its present form. The circular says that the amounts which the employers would be liable for in case of accidents to employes would in some cases be double what the compensation acts of New Jersey and Massachusetts call for. The proposed bill, it says, is, in fact, socialistic in its character. The circular concludes:

"The National Association of Manufacturers was the first employers' association in the United States to advance sound, just and liberal workmen's compensation legislation. It will continue to do so. But the suggested bill is so monstrously unfair and so economically unsound that it is our duty and your duty to vigorously oppose it."

On behalf of the National Metal Trades Association and its locals in this State, Henry C. Hunter, Secretary of the association, sent a telegram to Gov. Glynn last evening protesting against the short notice of the hearing on the bill before the insurance committees and asking that the time be extended. The association employes through its members about 20,000 machinists, pattern makers, iron molders and men in other branches of the metal trades throughout this State including helpers.

"I could not even say," said Mr. Hunter last evening, "whether or not the members of the association object to the bill. They are scattered throughout this city, Buffalo, Newburg, and other cities of the State and there was no time to call them together to take action. It will be unfair to these and many other employers for the Senate and Assembly committees to act on this bill to-morrow. Many of the members of our association have not even read the bill and are unfamiliar with its provisions."

The Merchants Association sent a telegram through the President, W. A. Marble, to Gov. Glynn yesterday protesting against the bill.

URGES BRONX BILL CHANGES

Glynn Says Flaws in Law Creating County Need Remedying at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—Gov. Glynn sent to the Legislature to-day a message urging the passage of bills to remedy defects in the statute creating the County of the Bronx. In the haste of getting that legislation through no provision was made to authorize grand or petit juries in that county to exercise their functions, nor was there any provision, except for the creation of the office of Commissioner of Jurors, for the summoning and empaneling of talesmen.

The Governor points out the necessity of having this legislation operative by Jan. 1, when the new county comes into existence.

Drop Suits for Flood Disaster.

CORNING, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The last of the criminal prosecutions against officers of the Bayless Pulp and Paper Company of Austin, Penn., growing out of the flood which devastated Austin Sept. 30, 1911, destroying eighty lives and $3,000,000 in property, were nolle prossed at Coudersport, Penn., to-day by Judge John Ormerod. Settlements of the civil actions for damages against the company opened the way for the consent of the private prosecutors to drop the criminal cases.

Baby Killed by Fall from a Chair.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 9.—Mary Couse, fifteen months old, fell off a chair at her home here to-day and broke her neck. She died almost instantly. He mother became hysterical and is under a physician's care.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $5 from "A. Z." for the "Pickaninnie Christmas tree and dinner for the poor colored children."

TIFFANY & Co.

PEARLS FOR NECKLACES

NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

ALL THE
WONDERFUL FURS
From
PAQUIN'S
are now offered at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
Also
Hand Bags, Flowers, Fans and Head Dresses
Paquin & Joire
398 FIFTH AVENUE 36th and 37th Streets

J. M. Gidding & Co.

Christmas Furs
very much reduced

Fashioned from the finest prime pelts into Garments, Scarfs and Muffs of the most luxurious character—

$300 Canary Fox Sets—$195. $135 White Fox Sets—$95.
$155 Seal and Leopard Sets—$100.
$95 to $250 Black Fox Sets—$60 to $195.
$165 to $400 Skunk Sets—$110 to $200.
$195 to $225 Skunk-and-Mole Sets—$125 & $145
$50 to $120 Skunk Muffs—$37.50 to $85.
$395 to $500 Caracul Coats—$295 to $375.
$1,350 to $2,000 Broadtail Coats—$900 to $1,000.
$1,500 Ermine Coats—$950.
$225 to $450 Scotch Mole Coats—$175 to $375.
$225 to $375 Hudson Seal Coats—$150 to $295.
$125 French Seal Coats—$85.

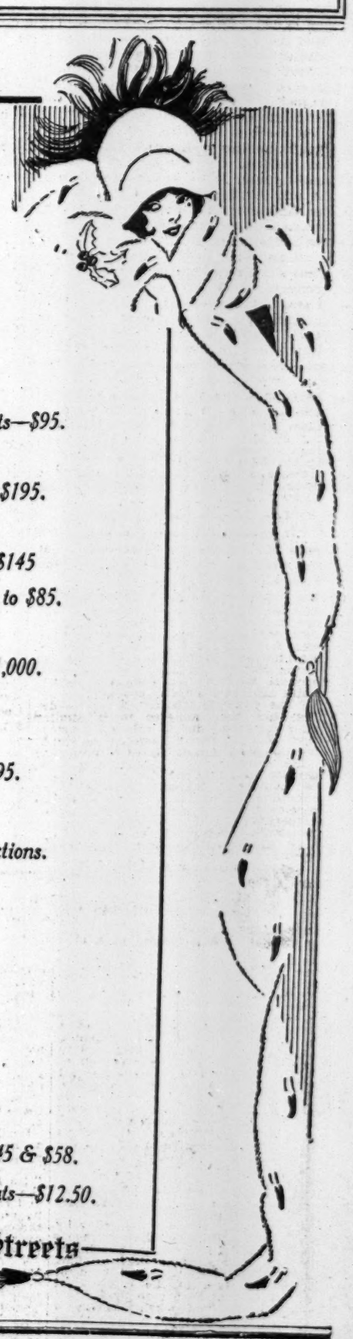
Less expensive Furs *at corresponding reductions.*

—ALSO CONTINUE—

Special Sales

$65 to $95 Tailleur Suits—$45 & $58.
$125 to $195 Fur-trimmed Suits—$85 & $95.
$58 & $65 Coats—$35.
$40 to $95 Dresses and Gowns—$25 & $38.
$65 to $100 Afternoon and Evening Wraps—$45 & $58.
$25 to $35 Black Tulle-trimmed Hats—$12.50.

Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Streets



Xmas Suggestion! CANES, $1.00 to $5.00

You Save $6 to $21

3,571 SUITS and 4,167 OVERCOATS

Selling Prices Lower Than Offered in Any Other Store in New York this Year

By Closing Out Our Wholesale & Mail Order Depts.

We were able to make 25,000 yards of High-Grade Woolens into the finest lot of garments ever offered, quality considered, by a clothing house in this city. Compare these prices with those of other stores.

$6 Saved
$20 Suits and OVERCOATS } $14

$8 Saved
$25 Suits and OVERCOATS } $17

$11 Saved
$35 Suits and OVERCOATS } $24

$21 Saved
$50 Suits and OVERCOATS } $29

We Manufacture Our Own Clothing Saving You Wholesale Profits

Smith Gray & Co.
NEW YORK BROADWAY AT WARREN ST. 5TH AVENUE ABOVE 27TH ST.
4 STORES
BROOKLYN FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV. BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.
Our Fulton Street, Brooklyn, Store Open Every Evening From Now Until Christmas Until 8 P. M.—Saturdays Until 9 P. M.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co.
34th Street—New York

Have Arranged an Extraordinary Sale of
250 Tailored Suits
This Season's Best Models—Taken from Regular Stock

Women's and misses' high-class tailored suits, of broadcloth, velour cheviot, bayadere cloth and other fashionable materials, in all prevailing colors, including black. *Reduced from 35.00, 40.00 & 45.00* } 18.00

Also a Remarkable Sale of
400 Fashionable Coats
At a Greatly Reduced Price

Women's and misses' fur and velvet-trimmed coats of bayadere cloth, chinchilla, boucle and Persian cloth; richly silk-lined and interlined. *Reduced from 35.00 and 40.00* } 18.00

None Credited *None Sent on Approval*

On Sale Wednesday, December Tenth

M'REYNOLDS TO ASK REAL DISSOLUTIONS

Anti-Trust Policy of the Present Administration Indicated in Attorney General's Report.

CONDEMNS FORMER DECREES

Leaving Same People In Control a "Fundamental Defect"—Plan to Shelve Aged Judges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—While President Wilson in his recent speech before Congress declared that he wanted future trust legislation to leave the Sherman Anti-Trust law intact, it became known to-day that dissolution suits under his Administration will aim at far more drastic decrees than the Supreme Court handed down in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases. This information is contained in the annual report of Attorney General McReynolds, and the idea may be developed in the address the President will deliver to Congress on trust questions shortly after the holidays.

In his address of Dec. 1 the President's only indication of his coming proposals for new legislation was his statement that the present law must be preserved and that its inhibitions must be made so definite that all could understand them. Mr. McReynolds, in his report to-day, declared that plans for the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company and the Tobacco Trust carried a "fundamental defect" in that community of interest in the several separated constituent companies was left undisturbed.

Mr. McReynolds was employed as special counsel in the Tobacco Trust suit, but openly disagreed with the policy of his chief, Attorney General Wickersham. As a result he retired from the case. At the time of Mr. McReynolds's appointment it was said that he first attracted public attention by his breach with the Attorney General.

In his report to-day Mr McReynolds draws a sharp distinction between the decrees in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases, and the dissolution he insisted on in the case of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger. In the latter case, by permitting the transfer of $38,892,400 of Southern Pacific stock held by the Union Pacific to the Pennsylvania, in return for $45,547,500 of the Pennsylvania's holdings of Baltimore & Ohio, and by transferring the remaining $88,357,600 of Union Pacific's holdings of Southern Pacific stock in trust to the Central Trust Company of New York, a complete disjoinder not only of control but of stock ownership was accomplished.

The "Fundamental Defect."

"It was insisted for the Government," says Mr. McReynolds's report, "that the dissolution should be effectual, and especially that it should be free from the fundamental defect in the plans adopted in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, where the separate parts into which the business was divided were left under the control of the same stockholders. Several proposals by the Union Pacific Company were rejected, because they did not adequately guarantee against a similar result.

"The principle established by this decree has been adhered to in similar suits instituted during this Administration. Thus in the suit against the Reading Company and affiliated corporations—the anthracite coal combination—the petition asks that the Reading Company be required to dispose of the stocks of constituent companies composing the combination to persons not its stockholders or agents or otherwise under its control. My fixed purpose is to oppose any plan of dissolution which would leave the separate parts of the unlawful combination under the control of the same set of men."

Mr. McReynolds makes few recommendations for legislation. The changes he urges have more to do with the machinery of courts than with the fabric of the law.

As to any anti-trust legislative programme the Attorney General is silent. He asks Congress for no amendment of the Sherman act, and he points out no fault in its operation.

Attorney General McReynolds makes it clear, however, that so long as he is at the head of the department he will oppose court decrees in anti-trust suits whereby combinations are dissolved into parts under the control of the same stockholders. That plan, adopted in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, he calls a "fundamental defect," and later adds in the same connection that "my fixed purpose is to oppose any plan of dissolution which would leave the separate parts of the unlawful combination under the control of the same set of men."

For Supervisory Judges.

The Attorney General offers a novel solution of the problem of superannuated Federal Judges. Such Judges, under the Constitution, hold office during good behavior, although they may retire at the age of 70 after ten years of service.

"I suggest," says the Attorney General, "an act providing that when any Judge below the Supreme Court fails to avail himself of the privilege of retiring, now granted by law, the President be required, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint another Judge, who shall preside over the affairs of the court and have precedence over the older one. This will insure at all times the presence of a Judge sufficiently active to discharge promptly and adequately the duties of the court."

Mr. McReynolds suggests that clerks of United States courts be appointed for specified terms and be made subject to removal by the President for cause. He asks that provision be made for a review by the Supreme Court of the now final decisions of the Court of Customs Appeal, but only on application by the Government. He approves the bill introduced by Representative Clayton giving the Supreme Court power to promulgate rules for trials on the law side of Federal courts. He reminds Congress also of needs of changes in his office and an increase in the salaries paid. He terms the present salaries "moderate for the character and amount of work to be performed."

Flood of Anti-Trust Complaints.

Coming to a review of the events with which his department has been concerned for the fiscal year, the Attorney General shows that when he took office fifty-two cases were pending under the Sherman law, and that since March 4 eight cases have been begun. Complaints that the law has been violated pour into the department by the score each month, and come from all parts of the country.

"In many instances," the report reads, "the investigation has failed to disclose facts which would justify the institution of formal proceedings, but notice of the activity of the Government has impelled officers of large industrial corporations to curtail dangerous tendencies." The Bureau of Investigation has looked into thousands of cases of all kinds, those concerning violations of the Sherman law and the national banking act averaging together more than fifty a month.

Through the Bureau of Investigation and a corps of local white slave officers the department, the Attorney General says, has vigorously carried on the prosecution of offenders and has helped suppress the traffic. Out of the $475,000 allotted for the detection and prosecution of crime $175,000 has been set aside for that work, and the Attorney General says "the department feels that very material progress has been made, particularly during the past year, in suppressing the most vicious features of this traffic."

LOUISIANA SELLS BONDS.

Refunding Issue of $11,000,000 4½ Per Cents. Taken by Syndicate.

The Board of Liquidation of the State of Louisiana has awarded to a syndicate headed by Harris, Forbes & Co., Potter, Choate & Prentice, the Hibernia Bank & Trust Co., and the Whitney Central National Bank of New Orleans, $11,000,000 of refunding 4½ per cent. bonds, which will take care of all of the indebtedness of the State maturing Jan. 1, 1914. The price paid was 96.14.

These bonds were issued pursuant to an amendment of the Louisiana State Constitution passed this year. A tax has been levied on all taxable property within the State sufficient to retire the bonds as they come due from 1915 to 1964.

MONEY BILL TO PASS SENATE IN A WEEK

Kern Names Dec. 17 for Final Vote—Agreement with Republicans Under Way.

FOR PUBLIC-OWNED BANKS

Nelson, Bristow, Weeks, and Clapp Urge Hitchcock's Amendment—Owen Defends Bank Control.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Senators were encouraged to-day to believe, after three days of debate on the Currency bill, that its passage was already in sight. Mr. Kern of Indiana, leader of the majority, said the bill would be passed not later than Wednesday, Dec. 17, but that in no case would a recess for the holidays be taken until the following Saturday.

Negotiations between the Republicans and Democrats are under way to-night for a unanimous consent agreement to vote on the bill some day next week The Republicans, through Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts, told Mr. Lewis of Illinois, the majority whip, that they would consent to fixing a day for voting if the Democrats would rescind the order for night sessions. This proposal was agreeable to the Democrats except that they wanted the agreement formally entered before the night sessions were ended. Mr. Weeks will give an answer to this counter proposal to-morrow.

Hope for a vote this Saturday has been abandoned. Mr. Burton of Ohio has withdrawn his objection to a vote then, but Mr. Clapp of Minnesota and Mr. Bristow of Kansas remain obdurate.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota and Senator Bristow of Kansas, Republicans, spoke to-day in favor of the public ownership of the proposed regional reserve banks. Their agreement on the bill was more striking from the fact that Mr. Nelson is a conservative Republican, while Mr. Bristow is generally described as the most radical member of the upper house.

Senator Nelson took issue with Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts, who a few days ago bitterly assailed the provision in the bill for an insurance of deposits to member banks, and spoke warmly in its favor. He convulsed his hearers by telling his personal experience with unguaranteed deposits.

"When I was a young man just after leaving the army," he said, "I took up the law. I saved up $500. I had a cow, a rickety buggy, an old horse that sometimes balked, a wife, and a child. I was a country lad, and all banks were alike to me. I put my money in a so-called farmers' bank. Three months later all I had was my wife and child, the cow, the old horse, and the buggy. Since then I have always been in favor of protecting the depositors in banks."

The debate was precipitated by Senator Hitchcock, who started a general argument in opposing the provision of the Administration bill giving the member banks control of the directory of the regional banks. He was supported by Senators Weeks, Bristow, and Clapp.

Senators Owen and Shafroth defended the Administration measure, contending that the banks would not enter the system and furnish the funds for the regional banks, unless they had control of those institutions.

Senator Bristow urged the adoption of the Hitchcock plan to have the proposed regional banks owned by the public and controlled by the Government.

"It has been asserted," said he, "that certain great banking interests have obtained a monopoly of credit even under the present independent banking system, and my assertion is that the provisions of the bill as presented by Senator Owen, make it more easy for such great concerns to monopolize the banking credit of the United States than is possible under the present system."

NEW INCOME TAX RULE.

Time for Using Certain Temporary Forms Extended to Jan. 15.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Secretary McAdoo has issued additional regulations and blanks relating to the payment of the income tax. The time for using certain of the forms temporarily permitted is extended to Jan. 15, 1914. The text of the new regulations follows:

"Supplemental regulations prescribing form of certificate which may be used by fiduciaries, when said fiduciaries do not desire to claim any exemption from having the normal tax of 1 per cent. withheld by the debtor organization at the source.

"Fiduciary agents may, if they so desire, use instead of Form 1,015, prescribed in supplemental regulations, Treasury Decision 1,906 of Nov. 28, 1913, a certificate in substantially the following form:

[FORM 1,019.]

I (We) do solemnly declare that I (we) (name fiduciary) am (are) the duly authorized —— (indicate in what capacity acting) for the beneficiaries of the estate or trust of ——, which estate or trust is entitled to the income from $—— bonds of the denominations of $—— each, Nos. —— of the —— (give name of debtor) known as (describe the particular issue of bonds) bonds, from which were detached the accompanying coupons, due ——, 191—, amounting to $——, or upon which there has matured —— 191—, $—— of registered interest, of which estate or trust is entitled to other income from property or investments upon which there accrued ——, 191—, $—— of income.

Acting for and in the capacity herein stated, I hereby declare that I (we) do not now claim any exemption from having the normal tax of 1 per cent. withheld from said income by the debtor at the source.

(Name) —— (Capacity in which acting.)

(Date) ——, 191—. —— (Address.)

"When the fiduciary uses the above form of certificate, the debtor organization shall be the source for the deduction and withholding of the normal tax of 1 per cent., as required by regulations, and fiduciaries receiving the income described in the said certificate from which the 1 per cent. normal tax has been withheld shall not be required to again deduct and withhold the normal tax of 1 per cent. upon the said income.

"The time in which Forms Nos. 1,000, (original and amended,) 1,001, 1,003, and 1,004 as provided in Treasury decision 1,907 issued Nov. 26, 1913, may be used shall be extended to Jan. 15, 1914."

DEPLORES SEAMEN'S BILL.

Capt. George A. White Says It Will Ruin Many of Steamboat Companies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce told the Association of Passenger Steamboat Lines at its annual banquet here to-night that the "marine interests, both on the deep seas and in interior waters, must more and more adjust themselves to the improved industrial conditions existing and to exist on land."

"Possibly a corporation may not earn as largely to-day," the Secretary said, "under the spirit which says that the men in its shop or on its vessel are worth as much to the nation as are its officers or Directors. But it will be better for the nation if contentment and some degree of comfort come into the homes of the workers." He added that the Government steamboat inspection service must insist firmly on obedience to all laws relating to safety of passengers.

Capt. George A. White of New York, Assistant General Manager of the Hudson River Day Line, President of the association; T. F. Newman, and D. C. McIntyre of Cleveland also addressed the banqueters. Capt. White spoke on the "Menace of the Seamen's Union Bill." He said if it passed it would put a majority of the companies out of business.

"A majority of the lines represented here are facing the blackest outlook in marine history," said Capt. White, "but we will keep our flags flying as long as private enterprise can do so. I saw, through tear-dimmed eyes, off Havana Harbor, the Maine sink beneath the waves with her beautiful flag flying. Gentlemen, that is the way to sink. This passenger marine, the oldest business of our country, will carry the flag honorably so long as there is fighting chance."

LOBBY CHARGES GO TO HOUSE COMMITTEE

Report of Mulhall Investigation Referred to Judiciary Members for Action.

McDERMOTT IS CENSURED

Congressman's Actions Grave Questioned, but His Votes Are Not Held to Have Been Corrupted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—All questions relating to the investigation of the Mulhall lobby charges were referred by the House late to-day to its Judiciary Committee on a vote of 134 to 34. This action followed a long parliamentary debate over the report of the special investigating committee arraigning lobbying activities at the Capitol and holding Representative McDermott of Illinois, a Democrat, guilty of "acts of grave impropriety, unbecoming the dignity of the position he occupies," but did not think he had been corrupted in his votes, and a minority report submitted by Representative MacDonald, Progressive, of Michigan, with resolutions proposing the expulsion of Representative McDermott, and contempt proceedings against officers of the National Association of Manufacturers. The majority report, which made no recommendations, was signed by Chairman Garrett and all the members of the committee except Representative MacDonald.

For three hours and a half the reading clerks of the House droned through the reading of the reports. Then Mr. MacDonald introduced his two resolutions. The first called upon the House to determine immediately whether, under the committee's report, McDermott had not been guilty of "disgraceful and dishonorable misconduct and venality, rendering him unworthy of a seat in this House and justly liable to expulsion from the same."

The other called for immediate determination whether, under the committee report, it had not been shown that J. Philip Bird, John Kirby, Jr., James A. Emery, Martin M. Mulhall, and other officers and agents of the National Association of Manufacturers "have been engaged in systematic, continuous practices against the good order and dignity of the House, and in improper and vicious lobbying activities, rendering them liable to punishment by this House for contempt."

Representative McDermott was present while Representative MacDonald was speaking.

The main conclusions of the majority define a lobby as "a person or body of persons seeking to influence legislation by Congress in any manner whatsoever." The National Association of Manufacturers, the National Council for Industrial Defense, the National Tariff Commission Association, the American Federation of Labor, the Washington City Associations of Liquor Dealers, and loan brokers are found to have maintained lobbies.

Martin M. Mulhall is held to have admitted errors in some vital statements made in his charges, but to have been corroborated in other matters of importance by officials of the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Council for Industrial Defense.

The majority made no recommendations, but declared that Representative McDermott of Illinois had been guilty of acts of grave impropriety, unbecoming the dignity of his office, though "we cannot say that he has been corrupted in his votes." The majority report also held that McDermott knew that Mulhall, "a lobbyist for the National Association of Manufacturers," employed McMichael, formerly a House page.

POLICEMAN DISAPPEARS.

Left Station in Uniform on Dec. 6 and Cannot Be Found.

A general alarm was sent out by the police last night for Probationary Patrolman Martin Howley, who disappeared after leaving the West Forty-seventh Street Station in full uniform at midnight on Dec. 6. His wife and three children have not seen him since he left his home, 815 Second Avenue, on the afternoon of Dec. 5, and yesterday Mrs. Howley searched the hospitals and morgues of the city. She says he was a temperate and straight man, and she cannot understand his absence.

Howley was appointed a patrolman about three months ago, and was assigned to duty in the West Forty-seventh Street Station, one of the precincts in the model police district.

According to the police, he was relieved on Dec. 6 for a thirty-two-hour leave of absence, his customary time off, and he left the station in full uniform. He has not been seen since.

He is described as being 27 years old, about 5 feet 11 inches in height, and of light complexion, light hair, and blue eyes. He weighs about 180 pounds.

HOLD UP PINDELL REPORT.

Senate Sub-Committee Wants to Inspect All Correspondence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—There were indications to-day that H. L. Pindell of Peoria, Ill., who, in the last session, was named by President Wilson as Ambassador to Russia, would not be confirmed by the Senate without a struggle. Mr. Pindell's nomination was not confirmed last session owing to published correspondence, part of which was alleged to be forged. The President and Secretary Bryan insisted that a great injustice had been done Mr. Pindell, and his nomination was re-submitted.

The sub-committee on the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations decided unanimously to-day against a favorable report unless all the correspondence connected with the nomination should be submitted to inspection. The correspondence published indicated that Mr. Pindell was to be appointed on the condition that he would serve only one year, and that Mr. Bryan had promised that he would not be embarrassed by his inexperience, as no duties would be imposed upon him. This part of the correspondence was denounced as a forgery.

No such sweeping comment has been made on alleged letters indicating that Mr. Pindell asked Representative Claudius U. Stone of Peoria to submit all nominations of Postmasters for his (Mr. Pindell's) approval. The story was that Mr. Pindell wanted to make sure that all Postmasters in that district would act as agents for his newspaper. Mr. Stone has said flatly that he would not appear before the Senate Committee, but it is expected that Mr. Pindell will respond promptly to an invitation.

PROHIBITIONISTS TO PLEAD.

2,000 Will Petition Congress To-day for National Prohibition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Prohibition forces from all over the country are gathered in Washington to-night, prepared for a demonstration before the Capitol to-morrow, when more than 2,000 men and women, representing the Anti-Saloon League of America, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union, will submit petitions demanding national prohibition by constitutional amendment.

A committee of 1,000 men, representing the anti-saloon forces, will be received at the Capitol first, after which they will withdraw, and the women will make their plea.

Brig. Gen. A. S. Daggett will act as Grand Marshal of the men's procession. The women will be headed by Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens of Maine, President General of the W. C. T. U.

AGAINST HETCH HETCHY BILL

New Yorkers Want Valley Preserved and Ask Wilson to Veto Plan.

In a letter to President Wilson, Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History, George Frederick Kunz, President of the American Scenic and Historic Society, and Robert Underwood Johnson, as members of the National Committee of the Yosemite National Park, protest against the enactment into law, by the President's signature, of the Hetch Hetchy bill, providing for the use of the Hetch Hetchy Valley as a watershed for the city of San Francisco.

The protest contends that the project is an unnecessary invasion of America's greatest natural reserve, and that no necessity for it exists. It suggests that the President, before he signs the bill, obtain the advice of the National Fine Arts Commission with a view to conserving the country's scenic beauties.

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Regularly $4.25 *to* $4.75 *pair* 3.00
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	Publishers' Trust-Fixed Price.	Macy's Price.
The Passionate Friends—H. G. Wells	$1.35	$1.21
Custom of the Country—Edith Wharton	$1.35	$1.21
Hagar—Mary Johnston	$1.40	$1.24
After All—Mary Cholmondeley	$1.35	$1.21
House of Happiness—Kate L. Bosher	$1.25	$1.12
Broken Halo—Florence Barclay	$1.35	$1.21
Point of View—Elinor Glyn	$1.35	$1.12
Youth's Encounter—Compton McKenzie	$1.35	$1.21
Making Over Martha—J. Lippman	$1.20	$1.08
The Way Home—Basil King	$1.35	$1.21
Way of Ambition—Robert Hichens	$1.35	$1.21
Inside of the Cup—Winston Churchill	$1.50	$1.34
Valley of the Moon—Jack London	$1.35	$1.21
Business of Life—Robert Chambers	$1.40	$1.24
The Iron Trail—Rex Beach	$1.35	$1.21
The Poison Belt—Conan Doyle	$1.20	$1.08
Bendish—Maurice Hewlett	$1.35	$1.21
Eye of Dread—Payne Erskine	$1.35	$1.21
Merrilee Dawes—Frank Spearman	$1.35	$1.21
Joan Thursday—L. J. Vance	$1.30	$1.17
New Dawn—A. C. Lamy	$1.35	$1.21
Water Springs—A. C. Benson	$1.35	$1.21
Laddie—Gene Stratton Porter	$1.35	$1.21
David Malcolm—Nelson Lloyd	$1.35	$1.21
A Fool and His Money—Geo. Barr McCutcheon	$1.30	$1.17
Richard Furlong—E. Temple Thurston	$1.35	$1.21
Van Cleve—Mary Watts	$1.35	$1.21
The Coryston Family—Mrs. Humphry Ward	$1.35	$1.21
Wanderfoot—Cynthia Stockley	$1.35	$1.21
Honorable Mr. Tawnish—Jeffery Farnol	$1.00	89c
Story of Waitstill Baxter—Kate D. Wiggin	$1.30	$1.17
Land of the Spirit—Thos. Nelson Page	$1.20	$1.08

Savings on Books for the Kiddies.

	Publishers' Trust-Fixed Price.	Macy's Price.
Wild Animals at Home—Seton	$1.50	$1.34
Around the End—R. H. Barbour	$1.35	$1.21
Strike Three—Heyliger	$1.25	$1.12
Apache Gold—Altsheler	$1.35	$1.21
Luck of Laramie Ranch—Harbottle	$1.30	$1.17
Girls of Abinger Close—L. T. Meade	$1.25	$1.12
Jean Cabot in the British Isles—G. F. Scott	$1.00	89c
Country Cousins—Ellen D. Deland	$1.30	$1.17
Jane Stuart, Twin—G. M. Remick	$1.25	$1.12
Golden Road—L. M. Montgomery	$1.25	$1.12
Capers of Benjy & Barble—Daulton	$1.00	89c
Boys and Girls—Verses by J. W. Foley	$1.35	$1.21
Tell Me a True Story—M. Stewart	$1.25	$1.12
Grimm's Fairy Tales—Illus., Rackham Ed.	$1.50	$1.34
Our Nursery Rhyme Book	$1.50	$1.34
Five Yards to Go—Hawley Williams	$1.25	$1.12
Deering at Princeton—L. Groswold	$1.35	$1.21
Danny Fists—Walter Camp	$1.35	$1.21
Wilderness Castaways—Dillon Wallace	$1.25	$1.12

History, Biography and Travel.

	Publishers' Trust-Fixed Price.	Macy's Price.
Paris Nights—Arnold Bennett	$3.00	$2.69
Theodore Roosevelt—An Autobiography	$2.50	$2.24
Romantic America—Robert H. Schauffler	$5.00	$4.49
Spell of Switzerland—N. H. Dole	$2.50	$2.24
Letters & Recollections of Alexander Agassiz	$3.50	$3.14
Autobiography of George Dewey	$2.50	$2.24
Wind in the Willows—Illus. Edition	$2.00	$1.79
Early Memories—Henry Cabot Lodge	$2.50	$2.24
Japan as I Saw It—A. H. Exner	$2.50	$2.24
Southland of North America—Geo. P. Putnam	$2.50	$2.24
American and English Studies—Whitelaw Reid	$4.00	$3.59
Life of Florence Nightingale—E. T. Cook	$7.50	$6.74
Life of Edward Bulwer-Lytton: 2 vols.	$7.50	$6.74
As It Is in England—A. B. Osborne	$3.00	$2.69
My Life with the Eskimo—V. Stefansson	$4.00	$3.59
United States and Mexico—G. L. Rives	$8.00	$7.19

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Muhlbach's Works; 18 vols., ½ leather	$15.89
Thackeray's Works; 24 vols., ¾ levant	$48.75
Stevenson's Works; Thistle Ed., 27 vols., ½ mor.	$32.50
Montaigne's Works; 12 vols., ¾ leather	$27.50
Abraham Lincoln's Complete Works; 12 vols., Memorial Edition, ¾ morocco	$31.75
Ridpath's History of the World; 9 vols., ½ mor.	$36.75
Parkman's Works; Frontenac Edition, 17 vols.	$28.13
Poe's Works; 10 vols., ½ leather	$3.34 set
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Stevenson's Works; 10 vols., ¾ leather	$8.44 "
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Browning's Works; Camberwell Ed., 12 vols.	$10.81 "
Shakespeare's Works; Golboncez Ed., 10 vols.	$15.49 "
Shakespeare's Handy Stratford Ed., 13 vols.	$9.34 "
Dickens; New Century Ed., 17 vols.	$14.96 "
Scott's Works; New Century Ed., 25 vols.	$22.00 "
George Eliot's Works; New Century Ed., 12 vols.	$10.56 "

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his youthful enthusiasms William Dean Howells visited Spain, and the result is a new book called "Familiar Spanish Travels." Howells wanders about the Spain of to-day, but back of it all is the history of its romantic past. If you ever heard that Howells was the "dean of American literature" do not let that make you think his new book is for the elect. It's a live, human book for you. And there's splendid humor in it, more than in the books which are called popular.

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By H. G. Wells
THE JUDGMENT HOUSE
By Sir Gilbert Parker
"PEANUT"
By Albert Bigelow Paine
THE IRON TRAIL
By Rex Beach
A CHANGED MAN
By Thomas Hardy
THE HOUSE OF HAPPINESS
By Kate Langley Bosher
THE CORYSTON FAMILY
By Mrs. Humphry Ward
PARTNERS
By Margaret Deland
THE DESIRED WOMAN
By Will N. Harben
THE GOLDEN RULE DOLLIVERS
By Margaret Cameron
THE MAIN ROAD
By Maude Radford Warren
JOE THE BOOK FARMER
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The proceeds of the fees to be for the benefit of the "New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor" and the "Montefiore Home," a Hospital for Chronic Invalids and Country Sanitarium for Consumptives.

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Sanitary engineers agree that the only really sanitary way of disposing of garbage is to burn it on the premises where it originates before it has a chance to decay.

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U. S. COURT TO PASS ON THAW'S SANITY

Federal Judge Aldrich Rules This Must Be Done Before Deciding Motion for Bail.

ON WAY TO SUPREME COURT

Constitutional Questions Involved to be Sent Promptly to Highest Tribunal in Land.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 9.—That the United States Court for the District of New Hampshire will pass upon the sanity of Harry Thaw before acting upon a motion to admit him to bail was announced by Judge Edgar Aldrich, sitting in that court, to-day.

Judge Aldrich also made it clear that the Thaw case will not be terminated until the Supreme Court of the United States has had an opportunity to pass upon the constitutional questions involved in the pending proceedings for the extradition of Thaw by New York State.

The matter came up in the District Court to-day at a hearing on the application of Thaw to be admitted to bail. Counsel agreed that the charge of conspiracy to escape from the insane asylum at Matteawan was a bailable offense. Then the question of whether the prisoner, if admitted to bail, would be a menace to the community was raised by William T. Jerome, Special Deputy Attorney General for New York. The court said that point would have to be determined before bail was permitted.

"We expect to take Thaw back to New York," said Mr. Jerome, "to try him for the crime with which we have charged him and to punish him for it, and then we expect to put him where he belongs and to keep him there for the protection of the public. We have very radical objections to turning Thaw loose on the community, to which he would be a peril."

Mr. Jerome said that any reasonable amount of bail would not suffice to insure Thaw's appearance in court. It was a matter of court record, he said, that Thaw had given one of his lawyers $25,000 with which an attempt was made to bribe the head of the institution where he had been confined.

May Appoint a Commission.

Judge Aldrich replied that before the question of bail was decided it would be necessary to determine the prisoner's mental condition to the satisfaction of the United States District Court. He reserved decision on whether he would personally determine the matter or appoint a commission to do so.

In his argument Mr. Jerome suggested a possible decision that the court might make.

"Don't worry about that," said Judge Aldrich. "The constitutional questions involved in this case are of such importance that I shall not pass upon them myself, but shall forward them as promptly as possible to the Supreme Court of the United States."

The constitutional questions are concerned with Thaw's extradition, his status in New York, and his status in New Hampshire.

Thaw did not attend the hearing, but was represented by his New Hampshire lawyers, Merrill Shurtleff and Dewitt C. Howe. Appearing for New York State with Mr. Jerome were Franklin Kennedy, Assistant Attorney General, and Bernard M. Jacobs of Lancaster, N. H.

Thaw Complains of Expense.

In applying for admission to bail, Thaw pleaded that others indicted with him for the same offense had been admitted to bail, and further that he was under great expense for keepers and their board. Mr. Jerome ridiculed the contention that Thaw was burdened by the expense of his keepers and their board, and said that "Thaw should be put where men of his class belong, in the lockup."

Mr. Jerome, in contending that Thaw, if at large, would be a menace to the community, offered to quote the opinions of various New York State jurists to sustain his position. Judge Aldrich did not care to hear these opinions. Mr. Jerome flared up and said the decisions "were entitled to some respect, even if they did emanate from State Judges."

To the Thaw lawyers ten days were given to file their brief, and additional time if found necessary.

It was reported this afternoon that Thaw's counsel would be satisfied to have a commission examine the prisoner as to his sanity, and as members of such a commission Dr. Bancroft of the New Hampshire State Hospital, Dr. Crossman of Portsmouth, and Dr. Franch of Medfield, Mass., were mentioned.

Preliminary Decision Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Judge Aldrich's statement to-day that he would not pass upon the constitutional questions involved in the Thaw case, but would forward them promptly to the Supreme Court of the United States, was not taken in Supreme Court circles as meaning that the case would come to the highest court without at least the form of a decision by Judge Aldrich on the pending habeas corpus application. Only the Federal Circuit Courts of Appeals, it was pointed out, may certify questions of law to the Supreme Court for answer before they have acted themselves, and this can be done only in cases where the decisions of the Circuit Courts of Appeals are final.

The only way in which the Thaw case may come from the District Court to the Supreme Court is said to be by way of appeal from a decision rendered by Judge Aldrich. As recognized constitutional questions are involved in the Thaw proceedings, an appeal from the District Court may go directly to the Supreme Court instead of first to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

'POOR PERSON' LOST GOWNS

Miss Arrington Brought Them In, but Customs Men Got Them.

Miss Olivia G. Arrington of Montgomery, Ala., a cabin passenger on the Holland-America steamship Noordam, in yesterday from Rotterdam, was detained by the customs officials on the pier in Hoboken to explain about a trunk filled with clothing which was not included in her declaration. She said that the trunk did not belong to her, but that she was bringing it over to give to a poor person in New York. The appraisers decided that foreign-made gowns in the trunk were worth several hundred dollars, and that duty should be paid upon them.

Miss Arrington said that all she knew about the trunk was that she was to meet a lawyer named John Cohen in New York, and he would give the gowns to the "poor person." She admitted to the Inspectors that the handsome fur-trimmed coat she was wearing came from the trunk, but added that she had only borrowed it for a little while. All the dresses had been worn, she said.

The trunk and its contents and the coat were held by the customs men, and Miss Arrington was instructed to appear at the Custom House to-day and tell Collector Malone more about the "poor person" for whom the articles were intended.

Brooklyn Daily Times to Move.

The Brooklyn Daily Times announced yesterday afternoon that it was preparing to remove its plant from lower Broadway, in the Eastern District, where it has been for many years, to a building at Atlantic and Fourth Avenues. The new site, which has become one of the most important traffic centres in the borough, is opposite the Long Island Railroad Station. A branch office will be maintained in the Eastern District, on the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza.

ART GALLERY IN SCHOOL.

Washington Irving Girls Will Share Pictures with Public.

A municipal art gallery was opened officially yesterday afternoon in the big foyer of the Washington Irving High School, 40 Irving Place, by O. Grant Esterbrook, representing the Mayor. The pictures shown are by Hermann Dudley Murphy and the Venetian artist, Ettore Caser. If this gallery proves a success there will be what Mayor-elect Mitchel called yesterday a further "community use" of public buildings, of which he is greatly in favor. Mr. Mitchel was not present and sent his regrets, saying that having only just arrived in the city other engagements prevented.

After the dedication there were addresses by President Thomas W. Churchill and Commissioner Frank D. Wilsey, of the Board of Education. The Washington Irving girls sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and their school song, "Washington Irving," with the W. I. H. S. cheer, and tea was served.

The representatives of many organizations were present, including John W. Alexander, President of the School Art League; William Laurel Harris, President of the Municipal Art Society; C. Grant La Farge, President of the Gramercy Neighborhood Association; James P. Haney, Director of Art in the High Schools, and Helen Greenwald and Winifred Cantwell, Presidents of the Washington Irving Association.

Mr. Churchill said, speaking of Patrick McGowan, patron of the school, whose picture hangs over the entrance to the big hall:

"McGowan remarked how seldom the downtown worker takes the formidable trip to the Metropolitan Art Museum and when there its many treasures bewilder him in a single visit. It was his hope that branches of that great institution might be established with circulating exhibits that the busy citizen might visit them before, after and between the hours of work and 'feed his soul on the art and beauty and so hasten a general refinement of our entire society.'"

The exhibition will be open daily and Sundays until Christmas Eve.

CEMENT SALESMAN ACCUSED

Dealer Charges Larceny of $256 in Sales Not Accounted For.

The interest of Charles F. Murphy, Jr., nephew of the Tammany chief, in many cement sales was brought out yesterday before Magistrate Levy in the Tombs Court in connection with the examination of Edward Angler, a salesman of cement and building materials of 76 William Street. Angler was charged by Lawrence Rukeyser, a cement and lime dealer of 303 Fifth Avenue, with the larceny of $256, the proceeds of cement sales which Angler received and did not turn over to Rukeyser, who supplied the cement.

Angler, it appeared from the testimony, went to Rukeyser and told him that he was in a position to get orders from friends of Murphy. Rukeyser asserted that he thought Murphy was a partner of Angler and produced in court three letters which he addressed to Murphy personally about the sales.

Angler's defense was that the transactions were only between him and Rukeyser, and any proceeds from sales of cement ordered from Rukeyser were charged to his personal account with the cement dealer, which would be adjusted in the usual way. Israel H. Perkins, Angler's attorney, moved for his client's discharge on the ground that there was no proof of grand larceny and that the jurisdiction was not proper. Magistrate Levy reserved decision on the motions.

FEAR NO HOTEL STRIKE.

Managers Say I. W. W. and Union Man Are in Minority.

The hotel men of New York did not seem to be alarmed yesterday over the report that the waiters and cooks were contemplating another strike. Very few had heard any rumor of a strike until they read the news in the morning newspapers, and almost without exception they were inclined to regard the danger as a negligible quantity. The manager of one of the largest hotels in the city said yesterday:

"Since the last waiters' strike we have been having no trouble at all with our kitchen and dining-room help, and I have not heard of any smoldering discontent among the employes. The fear of a strike is the least of my worries."

Other managers echoed this, and nowhere was an apprehension expressed that the Christmas season would be disturbed by labor troubles.

In practically all of the leading hotels in the city it was said that the union and I. W. W. men among the cooks and waiters were in a minority, and that neither branch could seriously impair the service. Also it was pointed out that the hostility between the I. W. W. and the American Federation of Labor would prevent either organization doing much harm.

HERBST ANSWERS FLAGG.

Other Architects Not Opposed to Proposed Code, Says Alderman.

Alderman Abram W. Herbst, Chairman of the Code Revision Committee of the Board of Aldermen, replied yesterday to the criticisms made of the proposed building code by Ernest Flagg, the architect, who said that the proposed measure was unsafe and unjust.

"The requirements of the code," said Alderman Herbst, "have received no such condemnation from any of the remaining architects and engineers of this city, among whom are perhaps many just as anxious as Mr. Flagg to see just laws and safe construction provided. A building code, whether it is drawn by Mr. Flagg, a committee of geniuses, or merely a committee of Aldermen, will never escape criticism until such time as the pious few submit to that which does the greatest good to a suffering public, even if their ideal does not prevail."

AUTO TRUCK HITS CAR; FOUR HURT

Women Passengers Faint and Others Shriek Their Alarm When Crash Comes.

LEXINGTON AVENUE WRECK

Great Crowds Gather at Forty-eighth Street and Three Ambulances Are Called.

A big auto truck going east on Forty-eighth Street bumped into a trolley car, north-bound on Lexington Avenue, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. When the police reserves had driven back the crowd and restored order they found that four of the passengers on the car had been injured seriously enough to be removed to hospitals. The driver of the auto truck escaped injury.

The Injured.

CROCKETT, HELEN, 60 years, 26 Daley Avenue, Paterson, N. J.; shock and possible internal injuries.

FENNESSEY, JOHN C., policeman, Thirty-ninth Precinct, 725 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn; fractured right foot and possible internal injuries; taken home.

PAYNE, AUGUSTA, 40 years, 404 East Sixty-fifth Street; shock.

PAYNE, WILLIAM, 45 years, motorman, 220 East Fifteenth Street; lacerations of the scalp.

The car was crowded, and three women who were hanging on to straps fainted. They quickly recovered and, according to the police report, refused to give their names and hurried to their homes. The accident caused great confusion in Lexington Avenue for half an hour, and two wrecking crews were called out to get the line in running order again.

The accident occurred at an hour when the cars were crowded to their capacity by Christmas shoppers, and the police wondered that no one was mortally hurt. The auto truck, owned by the Gulf Refining Company of 21 State Street and driven by Charles E. Rist of 445 Walnut Street, Yonkers, came buzzing along Forty-eighth Street at a lively clip. It shot past the corner just as the crowded car, bound uptown, passed. The auto hit the car with such force that it tore away the front platform and hurled the motorman out into the street.

The truck carried thirty barrels of gasoline, each weighing 450 pounds. The driver, according to the story told to the police, failed to see the car, and thought he had a clear path across the avenue. Policeman Frank Minick called out the reserves under Capt. Thor, and sent in a call for two ambulances from Flower Hospital and one from the Reception Hospital.

For a few minutes there was much excitement, and the cries of the women passengers could be heard for blocks. It was believed that the chauffeur of the auto truck, who could not be found for some little time, had been killed, and a message to that effect was sent to his employers. The surface car was lifted several inches from the track, and then sank back upon the pavement.

The clanging of the gongs on the ambulances served to attract big crowds from all over the section, and the efforts of men and women to get a glimpse of what was going on seriously interfered with the work of the wrecking crews.

The ambulances from Flower Hospital were in charge of Drs. McDuffy and Cauley. Dr. Goddard was in charge of the ambulance from the Reception Hospital.

GAMBLERS LOST $125,000.

Apparatus Worth That Destroyed by Police—1,643 Vice Resorts Closed.

Police Commissioner Waldo made public yesterday a statement covering the activities of the police against gamblers and disorderly resorts from June 1, 1911, to Nov. 30, 1913. The police during this time destroyed gambling apparatus which had cost more than $125,000. Prior to Mr. Waldo's being appointed Commissioner, the gamblers were in the habit of recovering their apparatus after raids by going into municipal courts and suing out writs of replevin. Commissioner Waldo called this situation to the attention of the late Mayor Gaynor, at whose suggestion the policy of destroying gambling paraphernalia as soon as possible after raids was instituted.

During the period covered by the statement the police closed 819 gambling places, made 1,046 arrests and procured 561 convictions for gambling. Of those arrested 1,190 were discharged, 90 got suspended sentences and 382 were fined amounts aggregating $9,246. The cases of 165 are still pending.

The results of the work against disorderly resorts were thus given: Resorts closed, 1,643; arrests made, 2,218; discharged, 711; pending cases, 129; suspended sentences, 107; fined, 185; total fines, $20,831.

Prison Sentence for Swindler Lewis

George L. Lewis, who was convicted of grand larceny last week on charges brought by Mrs. George H. Barrett of 305 West Seventy-second Street, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Mahoney in the Court of General Sessions to not less than five years nor more than nine years and six months in Sing Sing. Lewis posed as a lonely old man and with his glib tongue ingratiated his way into Mrs. Barrett's good graces, so that when she wanted to sell her automobile she sought his aid. Lewis sold the car, it was charged, and failed to turn the money over to her.

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Clearance Sale
Complete Stock of Fur Coats, Fur Sets and Evening Wraps.
At Greatly Reduced Prices

HUDSON SEAL COATS From $145. | MOLESKIN COATS From $195
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FUR TRIMMED EVENING WRAPS From $75.

634 Fifth Avenue
Near Fiftieth Street

MITCHEL PROMISES NON-PARTISAN RULE

Continued from Page 1.

else's candidacy, but because they were interested in protecting the people of the City of New York in their inalienable right to a fair and honest election. It happens that we have to thank them for the result, but whether we or others had to thank them for that result it is the same; the principle is the same, and the citizenship of the City of New York owes to the members of this association a debt.

Good Prospect for Reform.

I feel, too, that I ought to make acknowledgment now of the splendid work during the days that preceded the election, and on election day, to protect the sanctity of the vote, by the District Attorney of this county (applause,) who co-operated with this association and who had its co-operation, and who used every power of his office to protect the people and to give them an honest and fair count, and I think, too, I should mention that contribution of the Mayor of the City, Mr. Kline. (Applause.) His was no small problem, nor easy of solution, if he solved it. I think you will all agree with me in that.

The police force this year did its duty at the polls, and if it had not been compelled by the Mayor to do its duty, through the orders that he issued, even the work of this association, even the work of the District Attorney, could not have been as effective as it was; the fraudulent vote could not have been cut down as it was this year.

I think I may make you a promise that during the next four years when election day comes around in this city, the police force will do its duty. It will co-operate with the District Attorney. It will use its powers to protect the people against the repeaters, the thuggery and all the other crimes against the ballot that have been committed in this city in the past. It will do that if the Mayor has the power and the means and the understanding to compel it to.

This association, I take it, is interested not only in the honest count upon Election Day but in everything that contributes directly or indirectly to an accurate, honest, fair, and direct registration of popular will upon Election Day, and therefore I know it is interested in all those movements that are on foot in this State to secure ballot and primary reform, to give to the people of the city and the State the widest possible latitude in recording directly for themselves their own will and choice upon Election Day.

It looks as if we had a fair prospect of securing some measures of reform in this matter that would carry us far onward on the road of progress—if we do, if we get the ballot that we ought to have in this State, if we get the primary law that we were promised and did not get, and ought to get, and will get yet, then I think that in the years that are to come, in the next four years, with those laws, with the work of the Honest Ballot Association, with the work of the District Attorney, with the sympathetic co-operation of the Mayor's office and of the police force, directed by it, that the people of this city may get elections that will enable them to record directly, successfully, honestly, and untrammeled their own will.

A Little Laugh on Seth Low.

As Mr. Mitchel left the ballroom Dr. Williams, staring straight at one of the tables where sat former Mayor Seth Low, announced boldly:

"I can now say, without fear of contradiction, that Mr. Mitchel certainly is the best-looking Mayor New York has ever seen."

There was loud, and some Low, laughter.

George W. Perkins, introduced as one of the financial and moral mainstays of the work of the Honest Ballot Association, was the next speaker. He described the work it had carried on in keeping out illegal registrations and illegal votes, and expressed the hope of continuing its work through an educative campaign for the next four years. Edwin R. Finch also voiced that hope. Then came Mr. Whitman.

Dr. Williams had said that through the efforts of the Honest Ballot Association and allied reform forces of the sort, fully 25,000 to 30,000 fraudulent votes had been kept out of the recent election. Mr. Whitman said he could not prove how many such votes had been kept out; but 1,000 or more had been investigated, 338 warrants issued, and seven or eight arrests made after indictments found. In each case, he said, the defendants had pleaded guilty.

Whitman Promises Co-operation.

"The work of the Police Department in connection with the investigation of these cases," he said, "was extremely well done. I have not always praised all members of the Police Department, and I therefore take the more pleasure in expressing my unlimited admiration for those members of it who handled this investigation."

Mr. Whitman pledged himself to co-operate further with the Honest Ballot Association for the next four years as part of his official duty, but added:

"However, there are other organizations charged by law with the duty of doing the very work you are doing, and paid by the people for doing it. We should see to it that the officers of the law do the work the law provides for them, and not let private organizations relieve them of their duties and their responsibilities. I urge you to direct your energies and influence to the end that a great department, now drawing over $250,000 for the purpose of performing the duty, you have made your own, shall in the next four years do that duty or make way for other officials who will do it.

"As for honest elections, I have more sympathy for the guerilla who takes the $5 bill offered to him for his vote than for the creature that gives that bill to him. There are laws which guard against that, making it a crime for any corporation to contribute funds to any political party or candidate, and for any one, individual or organization, to solicit or receive such contributions. I was shocked the other evening to have a man tell me at a club that, after all, prosecution for such offenses was based on a mere technicality. By testimony given in open court and in the Grand Jury room in the last few days it has become evident that corporations, and even public officials themselves, did not know there was such a law.

Corruptionists to Feel the Law.

"Where does the money come from that buys the guerillas? It does not fall like the gentle dew from heaven.

"It is the purpose of the District Attorney, and I believe of the Governor of this State, that the law forbidding the contribution of such election funds can be enforced, and it is going to be enforced, if it takes every hour of my time from now till the end of my term of office to do so. That is the plain simple duty of the District Attorney of this county."

Among those on the list of diners were: Robert Adamson, George B. Agnew, Collin Armstrong, Reginald Auchincloss, Phelan Beale, Charles L. Bernheimer, Francis W. Bird, Howard Carroll, Jaques Cartier, William M. Chadbourne, William H. Childs, R. Fulton Cutting, Edward C. Delafield, Joseph Du Vivier, Stewart Woodford Eames, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Supreme Court Justice Gavegan, Robbins Gilman, B. J. Greenhut, Max S. Grifenhagen, John J. Hopper, F. J. H. Kracke, Dr. George F. Kunz, Supreme Court Justice Lehman, Burdette G. Lewis, S. A. Lewisohn, Seth Low, Milo R. Maltbie, Marcus M. Marks, St. Clair McKelway, William Fellowes Morgan, Alfred E. Ommen, Rollo Ogden, W. B. Parsons, R. S. Pierrepont, Seth Low, Lewis H. Pound, George Haven Putnam, John H. Rhoades, Theodore Douglas Robinson, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Frank O. Roe, William J. Schieffelin, Isaac N. Seligman, John W. Sleicher, Oscar S. Straus, Charles H. Strong, Mark Sullivan, Arthur C. Train, Benjamin Tuska, Frederick H. Whitin, Delos F. Wilcox, and Arthur Woods.

MITCHEL'S MAIL STAGGERS HIM.

Applications for Jobs to Keep Mayor-elect Busy Till Jan. 1.

Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel spent a busy day yesterday at his law office, 55 Liberty Street. He left his home on Riverside Drive early, and at his office was confronted with such a mass of applications for jobs that he was staggered. The mail was so large that should he attempt to give each and every application his personal scrutiny it will keep him busy every day and night from now until the first of January.

To-day he will move from his law office, and use a large room in the offices of Cyrus Miller, Borough President of the Bronx, whose offices are next door. Mr. Mitchel has dissolved his partnership with George V. Mullan.

"I have accepted Mr. Miller's invitation to use one of the large rooms in his offices," said Mr. Mitchel, "and I will be there every day. The application blanks that have been filled out and sent to me are so numerous that I will have all I can do to pass on them between now and Jan. 1."

"Do you still intend to make no announcements of appointments until Dec. 31?" he was asked.

"I have not changed my mind yet," he answered. But from one of his confidants at the dinner of the Honest Ballot Association last night it was learned that he will probably announce the appointment of his secretary within a week.

Mr. Mitchel was asked if he had any conferences with any one yesterday.

"Yes," he replied. "I saw County Chairman Koenig of the Republican Party and County Chairman Bird of the Progressives. They had some particular questions to discuss."

Mr. Mitchel refused to enter further into the details of the conference with the two leaders, but it was inferred that the "particular questions" concerned patronage.

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31-33 EAST 28TH STREET

B. Altman & Co.
Small Oriental Rugs
Antique, Semi-antique and Modern, are displayed in large assortments at moderate prices.

B. Altman & Co.
have ready for selection a very attractive assortment of Women's Neckwear, representing all the latest ideas in dainty trifles for neck adornment.
Included are high and low Collars, with attached jabots; Vestees of lace, net or lingerie; Feather Boas of ostrich or marabout in all the fashionable shades; and Evening Scarfs in a variety of handsome designs in lace, embroidery or beaded effects. The display also embraces the newest styles in Girdles and Sashes.
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Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of this date.

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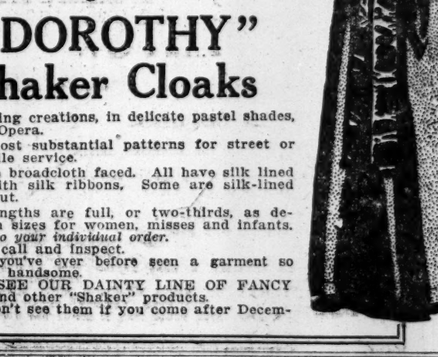

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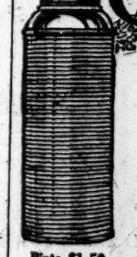

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		Advertising Managers	6
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		Chemists	3
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		Music Publishers	1
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		Moving Picture Cos.	2
		Circus Proprietors	1
		Booksellers	12
		Publishers	6
		Druggists	3
		Tailors	1
		Confectioners	2
		Librarians	1
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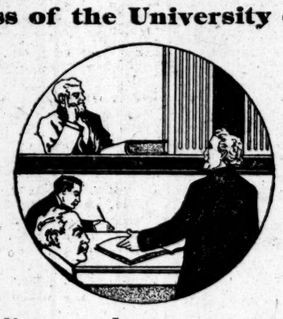

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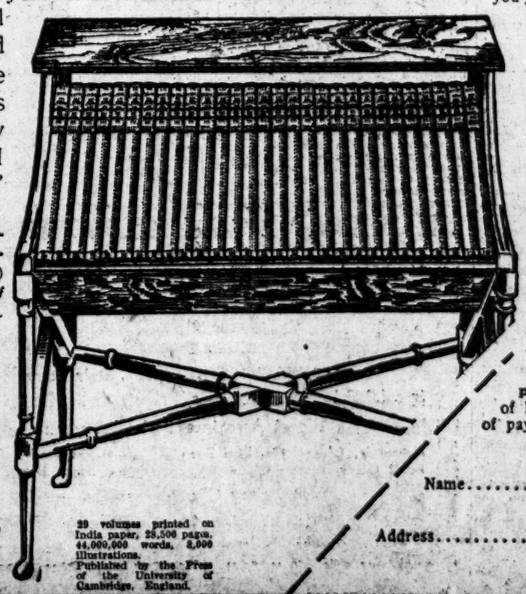

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GRAY SUITS FAIL; WIFE RENEWS HERS

Broker Unwilling to Press Divorce Action, Mrs. Gray Becomes the Plaintiff.

ADVANCE LETTERS MAILED

Witness Tells How Gray Left Them Behind When He Went to Europe to be Sent to Wife.

The suit for absolute divorce brought by John Boyd Gray against his wife, Mrs. Justine Sutton Gray, and her counter-suit were both disposed of yesterday by a jury before Supreme Court Justice Page. By direction of the Justice the jury found that neither Mr. Gray nor his wife was entitled to a divorce. So both of them, with their friends, left the court together, but separated in the corridor. Mrs. Gray and her mother, Mrs. Edgar B. Sharp, and her brother, Effingham E. Sutton, went to the office of Mrs. Gray's lawyer to talk over the events of the day and to lay plans for further legal action.

What these plans were came to the surface late in the day, when a summons, with proof of service, was filed in the County Clerk's office, in a proceeding brought by Mrs. Gray against her husband. Mrs. Gray's lawyers would not discuss the new suit, but it was intimated that it was for absolute divorce. It was also intimated that the suit of Mrs. Gray that was disposed of yesterday would have had a different ending if it had been known that it would go to trial at once. Mr. Shelby said:

"I am not ready to discuss the new proceedings that are to be brought by my client. But there will be developments in a few days. Once before Mrs. Gray found it necessary to divorce her husband, but they were married again. This time the ending will be different."

Mrs. Gray came into court yesterday leaning on her mother's arm. She wore a costly coat and her hat was decked with plumes. She showed great nervousness at the counsel table and at times it seemed that she would give way to tears as she did on Monday, but her mother succeeded in pacifying her.

The action brought by Mr. Gray was on the calendar, but Lawyer John J. Curtin, Mr. Gray's lawyer, did not want to go on. All efforts to get a commission to take testimony against Mrs. Gray in Bermuda and in various European cities had failed, and because of this Mr. Gray maintained he had no hope of making out his case against his wife.

Earlier in the day he went before Supreme Court Justice Ford and asked him to stay the trial, but the application was refused with bitter words. Justice Ford said that the proof wanted by Mr. Gray ought to have been procured long ago and that the matter should not have been permitted to rest until the case was on the calendar for trial. Mr. Gray was then anxious to drop the whole matter, but Evan Shelby and John J. Hynes, counsel for Mrs. Gray, protested. They had no say over the suit brought by Mr. Gray, but they insisted that Mrs. Gray's suit should go on.

So the case was reversed and rs. Gray, who came into court as a defendant, became the plaintiff. She was the first witness. She walked steadily to the witness chair and the charges made against her by her husband were read to her in brief and then she was asked if she had ever been guilty of any acts that warranted such serious accusations. She drew herself up proudly and said with emphasis: "I never was."

"In March 1913, did you go to Bermuda?" asked Mr. Shelby.

Mr. Curtin protested. He said there was no issue and that the witness was entirely incompetent and had no right in the witness chair. After some wrangling between the lawyers Mrs. Gray was excused, and the witness chair was occupied by her brother, Effingham E. Sutton. He said he had been in the employ of the brokerage firm of Fuller & Gray, and that Mr. Gray, his brother-in-law, had left behind him a number of letters when he sailed away to London during the time that Mrs. Gray was in Bermuda. These letters, Mr. Sutton said, he had been directed by Mr. Gray to send to Mrs. Gray whenever letters from her demanded an answer and even at other times when it seemed proper that a husband should communicate with his wife. This task, Mr. Sutton said, had been faithfully performed.

Mrs. Gray returned from Bermuda on April 7, and on the same day Mr. Gray arrived home from his pleasure trip to London and Paris, and Mrs. Gray learned that her husband had not been sticking close to his business during her absence.

All the time the witness was answering questions of Mr. Shelby, Mr. Curtin kept objecting. He insisted that there was no issue, and that the movements of Mr. Gray were without value and should be stricken out of the record. But Justice Page let the case go on. Miss Anna V. Carrigan, a nurse, testified that on a trip to Washington Mr. Gray told her that his wife was angry with him, and that he had not been faithful to her.

"What answer did you make to that?" Miss Carrigan was asked.

"I told him to forget it," she replied. Then she explained that she gave this advice because she believed that all the differences between the couple had been made up, and she thought it was unwise to fan the flames into a blaze again.

Dr. Edmund J. Palmer, the Grays' family physician, who has known Mrs. Gray for many years, was called to the witness chair, but was withdrawn without answering any questions.

Justice Page then directed the jury to return a verdict stating that the evidence was not sufficient to sustain the charges in Mrs Gray's complaint.

"This leaves the litigants," said the Justice, "in the same relation that existed before the suits began."

SAYS WIFE LIKES GUNMEN.

Husband Complains That She Gave His Presents to a Gang.

Frank Hugh, who says he works in a banking house in Front Street, told yesterday, in a complaint filed in the County Clerk's office, why he had brought suit against Alfreda Carballo Hugh for annulment of their marriage. His wife, he alleged, had become acquainted with gunmen and spent much time with them at a meeting place at Eighth Avenue and 155th Street. Sometimes she would be away from him for weeks at a time, he said, and when he gave her certain articles of jewelry, in particular a $400 diamond ring, she handed it over, he believed, to this gang.

Mrs. Hugh denied her husband's story about the gunmen, and said that she had never even heard the word until the Becker trial. Supreme Court Justice Ford awarded Mrs. Hugh alimony of $10 a week for her support pending the appeal of her husband's suit.

FIRE IN CORBETT'S HOME.

Put Out by the Actor-Pugilist and the Bayside Volunteers.

James J. Corbett, the former pugilist, turned fire fighter yesterday morning when flames were discovered in the library of his home at Bayside, L. I. At the same time Mrs. Corbett turned life-saver and rescued her pet English bulldog "Dennie" and two canary birds.

An alarm was turned in by Charles Medicus, who lives nearby, and the volunteer firemen aided Corbett in extinguishing the fire. The blaze started from a defective flue back of the fireplace in the library. Mrs. Corbett estimated the damage at $500.

COURT TO TEST HER SANITY.

Miss Mulhall Has Been Confined for Four Years as Insane.

Asserting that although sane she has been confined in an insane asylum for four years, Miss Elizabeth Mulhall of 257½ Central Avenue, Brooklyn, through her attorney yesterday, opposed the claim of the authorities of the Kings Park State Hospital for the payment of a bill of $829.50 for her maintenance. The matter came before Justice Benedict of the Supreme Court on the application of Edward Cooney, as committee of her estate, for the approval of his accounts.

In his decision Justice Benedict said he felt constrained by the statutes to approve the application, although "nothing in the acts or conversation of the alleged incompetent person as she appeared before me at the bar impressed me as irrational, nor as warranting her further commitment to the institution in question."

Miss Mulhall was committed on an order issued in the Kings County Court on Feb. 19, 1909. She was paroled on Sep. 3, last. Her appearance and manner so impressed Justice Benedict yesterday that he said he would issue a writ of habeas corpus to try out the question of her present mental condition so that she might be discharged from the hospital as mentally sound. Her attorney assured the court that he would prepare the necessary papers for the writ at once.

DR. CRAIG GOES FREE.

Court Orders Knabe Murder Charge Dismissed—Ragsdale Also Freed.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Dec. 9.—Judge Alonzo Blair to-day instructed the jury to dismiss the case against Dr. William B. Craig, charged with the murder of Dr. Helen Knabe at Indianapolis Oct. 23, 1911. The motion to dismiss the case was made by Attorney Henry Spaan for the defendant yesterday when the State concluded its testimony.

Mr Spaan said he believed Dr. Knabe was murdered, but said "it is a far cry from the proposition that Dr. Knabe was murdered to the proposition that Craig did it." He insisted that the State had failed to connect Dr. Craig with the crime in any way, and also had failed to establish any motive for the crime. The court held that he was correct in this statement.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 9.—The indictment against Alonzo M. Ragsdale, indicted with Dr. William B. Craig for the murder of Dr. Helen Knabe, was nolle prossed in court here to-day by Prosecutor Frank P. Baker. Ragsdale was indicted as an accessory after the fact, and as Dr. Craig was acquitted there was no case against Ragsdale.

FILM SHOW IN COURT.

United Shoe Machinery Company Illustrates Its Testimony.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—In a court specially darkened for the occasion, a moving picture show was given to-day as part of the defense of the United Shoe Machinery Company in the dissolution suit instituted by the Government on the ground that the company has effected an unlawful monopoly.

The "movies" were employed to illustrate the operation of machines manufactured by the company and to familiarize the jurors with the mechanical processes involved. Twenty-six films and slides were used, the exhibition lasting forty minutes. Sidney W. Winslow, president of the company, and one of the defendants in the dissolution suit, explained the pictures as they were thrown on the wall of the court room.

When the picture show was ended, President Winslow resumed his testimony. His examination to-day was concerned chiefly with the royalties derived by the company from its machines.

SELLING CHRISTMAS STOCK.

Cleveland's Plan to Raise Funds for Community Celebration.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 9.—Twenty thousand shares of stock in "Cleveland, the City of Good Will, Unlimited," were put on sale here to-day. The proceeds will be used to defray the expenses of Cleveland's first community Christmas. There is a main exchange for the sale of stock and thirty branch exchanges, with ticket connections. Two hundred young men and women have charge of the selling.

Cleveland's community Christmas will include celebrations in the parks, schools, and churches, a giant Christmas tree in the public square and basket donations of Christmas dinners to the poor. Three tons of chickens will be distributed.

ONE DEAD, TWO DYING OF GAS

Relatives of the Late Senator Fair Overcome in Their Ohio Home.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 9.—Mrs. L. B. Hart, aged 71, was found dead today in her home in Worthington, a suburb, and her two granddaughters, the Misses Barbara and Rachel Hart, are in a dying condition as a result of being overcome by gas fumes.

Mrs. Hart and the two nieces inherited half a million dollars from the late United States Senator J. G. Fair of Nevada, who was an uncle of the two young women. The Misses Hart had recently returned from California where they visited relatives.

The Misses Hart are daughters of Russell P. Hart of Caruthersville, Mo., and they made their home in Caruthersville except when on long visits to their grandmother in Worthington or other relatives in the West.

Announcement was made recently of the forthcoming marriage of Miss Rachel Hart to Dr. Edgar Allen of Columbus. The wedding was to have taken place on Dec. 27.

HER BIBLE TO REDFIELD.

Secretary's Mother Leaves Her Homestead to Three Daughters.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 9.—After leaving her homestead in Pittsfield, Mass., to three of her daughters, Mrs. Mary A. Redfield willed her Bible, "the gift of my husband, and the stand on which it rests" to her son, William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce. The will was probated here owing to the fact that Mrs. Redfield possessed local real estate.

The estate is valued at $125,000. Mary W. Redfield was made administratrix without bond.

Vanderpoel Heir Claims $20,000.

An answer to the application of George V. Vanderpoel to be discharged as surviving executor and Trustee under the will of Jacob Vanderpoel, who died in 1884, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday by Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Vanderpoel Johnson, the granddaughter of the late Jacob Vanderpoel. Mrs. Johnson alleged that her grandfather provided in his will that $20,000 should be set aside and invested for her benefit. The sum has never been thus set apart and invested, Mrs. Johnson says, nor has she been able to learn from George V. Vanderpoel whether the money was invested at all, or, if so, in what manner.

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PIERCED SHIP SINKS ON WAY TO DRY DOCK

Zulia Lies in East River, Off Conover Street, and Is Three-Quarters Submerged.

WILL BE RAISED AT ONCE

Gale and Heavy Seas Opened Hole Made by Fall of Steel Shaft Into Hold.

As the result of the thirty-foot piece of steel shafting piercing her hull, the Red D Line steamship Zulia is now lying three parts submerged in twenty-five feet of water off Red Hook Point in the East River, opposite Conover Street. Officials of the line said yesterday that contracts would be given out to-day to raise the Zulia and refit her, which would probably take two months or more. The place where she lies is sheltered from the wind, and there is no tide to speak of. It is estimated that the loss of her cargo of flour and apples, &c., will be $25,000, and the damage to the ship and cost of raising her another $75,000.

According to Capt. S. S. Morris, every precaution was taken by the officials on the pier at Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon and by the longshoremen to prevent the accident. A heavy piece of forged steel engine shafting thirty feet long and weighing 3,800 pounds, part of a shipment of machinery to La Guayra, Venezuela, was being hoisted on board, when the lower end slipped through the casings and the sling and went crashing through the light cargo, end on, into the lower hold, where it went through the hull and stuck in the mud.

The men who were in the hold waiting to steady the shafting as it was lowered and to stow it away properly for the voyage had a narrow escape. As the sling began to slip, the foreman at the hatch roared out, "Stand from under!" just in time. The shafting had great momentum in its fall, as it was raised to the top of the derrick at the time.

The hold of the Zulia filled quickly, and it was thought that she would sink at her pier, but with the aid of three Merritt-Chapman wrecking tugs, pontoons, and pumps the vessel was buoyed up. The shafting was hoisted from the hold with some difficulty and landed again on the pier.

Shortly after midnight Capt. Morris decided to start with the tugs to have the Zulia towed to Robbins' Dry Dock. The hole in the hull had been pulgged by the ship's engineers with the aid of the men from the wrecking crew, and it was hoped that she would hold out until the dry dock was reached.

As the Zulia was passing the foot of Conover Street the choppy water, combined with the seventy-mile gale that was blowing, shifted the plugs so quickly that her crew scarcely had time to get in their small boats and save themselves. The distress whistles of the wrecking tugs quickly brought a fleet of river craft to their aid, but it was found that nothing could be done until the cargo had been removed, which will be begun to-day. The loss is covered by insurance, it was said.

The bow of the Zulia is out of water and part of her superstructure and the hull is resting easily on the mud. It is understood that the Red D Line has chartered the steamship Thyra Miner to start for Venezuelan ports on Saturday to carry the passengers and cargo left by the sinking of the Zulia.

OPPOSE FEDERAL ROAD FUND

Highway Experts Say Money Would Be Wasted at Present.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Federal aid for highways throughout the United States, unless planned upon some comprehensive system, was not favored by those who to-day addressed the tenth annual convention of the American Roadbuilders' Association. Several of the speakers said that the bills now before Congress providing for Federal aid for good roads were designed more to open "pork barrels" than to give the States good, permanent highways.

S. Percy Hooker, State Superintendent of Highways of New Hampshire, said he did not favor Federal aid under present proposed schemes. If Federal aid was to be given, he said, there should be a Federal Department of Roads, and each State should have a similar department. In outlining his plan Mr. Hooker said each State should prepare its own maps and make assessed valuations, and should inform the Federal Government the amount of State funds available for roadbuilding, and that Federal aid should be based upon this information.

Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate of New York City, was generally in accord with the ideas of Mr. Hooker.

Harold Parker, former Chairman of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, said that any Federal legislation at this time would be wrong, because there was no immediate prospect of an agreement on the form Federal aid should take. He suggested that the President of the United States should appoint a commission to study the question of aid from the general Government and make a report in three or four years.

INFORMER'S TERM LIGHT.

Thirteen Months for Boy Who Betrayed Fellow-Counterfeiters.

Harry Friedwald, a youth of 18, on parole from Elmira Reformatory, was sentenced in the Federal District Court yesterday to thirteen months' imprisonment in Atlanta Penitentiary for passing counterfeit fifty-cent pieces on the east side shopkeepers. When he was arrested two weeks ago he furnished to Capt. Henry of the Federal Secret Service Bureau information which enabled him to raid the counterfeit money plant run by Thomas Beck, a lightweight pugilist, known also as Harry Lavary and Thomas McHugh.

As a reward for this information Friedwald received a light sentence, which, under the parole law, permits him to apply for release soon after completing four months in prison. If he is released, however, he may then be arrested again, to go back to the Elmira Reformatory until he is 21 years old.

Prison for Promoter Moffatt.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—Ben F. Moffatt, a promoter of Chicago, was fined $1,000 and sentenced to one year and a day in the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., to-day by the United States District Court. Moffatt had been convicted of using the mails to defraud in connection with the sale of stock of the Buick Oil Company. He will appeal.

STEEL CAR FOR EUROPE.

Engineer of International Sleeping Car Co. Here to Study Ours.

Antoine Thieux, chief engineer of the International Sleeping Car Company, which operates cars in several European countries, is here to visit the large workshops in the United States where steel cars are made, with a view to introducing some of a similar kind on European railways. The number of deaths due to the burning of cars in railroad accidents had brought the Directors of the companies to consider seriously a change, he said.

To a TIMES reporter yesterday Mr. Thieux said that he was starting on his tour to-morrow, and would be better able to tell whether steel cars could be adopted on European railroads on his return to New York.

"The chief handicap," said Mr. Thieux, "is the weight limitations imposed by the railroads on the other side. The heaviest cars of the International Sleeping Car Company, which operates from Calais to Vladivostok, right across Europe and Asia, never exceed 62 tons weight, while the all steel American Pullman cars weigh 80 tons. Another handicap in Europe is the fact that it is very difficult to decorate the interiors to suit European taste, which demands a great deal of elaborate fittings in the first-class cars in the way of hangings, velvet partitions, and coverings. These are all inflammable materials, which, of course, would have to be eliminated entirely from fireproof carriages."

Mr. Thieux added, however, that he was of the opinion that the European railroads would have to follow the lead of the American railroads and substitute all steel sleeping cars for their wooden ones. He will be accompanied on his trip West by Leon J. Garcey, the general agent of the International Sleeping Car Company in America, who will also act as interpreter, because Mr. Thieux does not speak English. They will spend several days at Pullman, Ill., and will visit the shops of the American Car and Foundry Company at Berwick, Penn., and the Standard Sleeping Car Company works at Hammond, Ind.

POISON AT WEDDING FEAST.

Autopsy Shows How Three Small Alamino Children Died.

Coroner's Physician Edgar T. Ray performed an autopsy yesterday on the bodies of Rosa, Filomena, and Frank Alamino, aged 7, 5, and 2 years respectively, who died on Monday night in convulsions after drinking the dregs from bottles of cordials served at a wedding at 137 West Houston Street. The autopsy showed that death had followed the swallowing of some powerful poison.

The children's stomachs were turned over to a chemist for analysis to determine the nature of the poison. Alessandro and Antonio Tartarilla, aged 10 and 7 years respectively, who also drank from the bottles, were still in a critical state at St. Vincent's Hospital last night, but hope was entertained for their recovery. The police of the Macdougal Street Station expressed surprise that none of the adults at the wedding had apparently suffered ill effects from drinking the greater part of the contents of the bottles.

SUICIDE ON ELEVATED.

Young Woman Leaps in Front of Train at 183d Street.

A woman apparently about 25 years old committed suicide at 5 o'clock yesterday morning by leaping from the platform of the 183d Street station on the Third Avenue elevated railroad before a northbound train. She was killed almost instantly. The body was removed to the Fordham Morgue and Detective Reilly of the Tremont Police Station was detailed to investigate her identity.

About 9 o'clock last night a man who said he was Edward Doyle of 505 West 125th Street, visited the Morgue and positively identified the young woman as Mary Doyle. He said the woman was his sister.

Tumor Caused Gaillard's Death.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The official autopsy in the case of Lieut. Col. Gaillard of the Panama Canal engineering force discloses the fact that he was afflicted with an infiltrating tumor of the brain, which, from its nature, could not be successfully treated by a surgical operation.

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The "BUDD" cravats are so superior, in quality, in taste, and in opportunity for selection, that a visit to their stores will be amply repaid.

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BANK CRASH CAUSES WOMAN TO END LIFE

Dressmaker Saw Savings of $4,000 Vanish in Roseville Trust Collapse.

COURT DENOUNCES OFFICERS

Evidence Enough to Indict Everybody from President Down, Gummere Tells Grand Jury.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 9.—Despondent because her life's savings of $4,000 had been lost in the crash of the Roseville Trust Company of Newark, Miss Matilda Reglin, a dressmaker, committed suicide last night in the home of George H. Squire of 132 Prospect Street, East Orange, by inhaling illuminating gas. She had been invited to spend the night in the house by a servant in the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Squire. She went to a sitting room on the second floor where she was to sleep on a couch. The servant heard her friend walking up and down the floor for more than an hour. Miss Reglin stuffed paper in the key hole and closed the windows tight so that no gas could escape. She then turned on the jet and lay on the couch to await death.

Arising this morning the servant went to the room and receiving no answer to repeated knocks, called in a policeman. The door was forced and the woman was found dead. Unless funds can be obtained her remains will be interred in potter's field.

Mrs. Sophie Leuhr, a sister of the dead woman, with whom she made her home, is almost in destitute circumstances. She receives a little money each week from a trust fund, just enough to pay her living expenses.

Miss Reglin was 57 years old and a native of Germany. Before the crash came that swept away her life's earnings she had repeatedly spoken of going back to her home to spend her last days in comfort. She had been in the United States for more than a quarter of a century.

Chief Justice William S. Gummere, in charging the Grand Jury in Newark yesterday, said that the wrecking of the Roseville Trust Company was a "gross monstrosity," and that there was evidence enough to indict everybody connected with the concern, from the President down, except the directorate as a whole. The court denounced Raymond E. Smith, Secretary-Treasurer of the defunct bank, who is in jail in default of $50,000 bail as an "archconspirator."

In his charge the Chief Justice pointed out to the jurors that there were at least four kinds of criminality. The first, the court said, was the plain embezzlement of thousands of dollars from the bank's deposits. The court said that there was at least $200,000 in money that had disappeared from the bank as though taken by burglars.

Chief Justice Gummere next told the jurors how Smith's "favored friends" were able to get almost any amount of money from the trust company whenever they needed financial aid. Here the court quoted the law, showing that such transactions could be construed as conspiracies to defraud the bank. The court declared that it was possible for practically every employe in the concern or its Directors to borrow money. It was also pointed out by the Chief Justice that the law required that before any loans could be made to such persons written requests must be made to the directorate for approval.

Referring to the report of the condition of the bank filed last June with the State Banking Department, the court said that the President of the company must have known the actual state of affairs, and then apparently swore falsely to the report made.

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STARTLING SALES

Notice to Charge Customers:

All purchases made today will be entered on bills rendered February 1, 1914.

And if you are not a charge customer, we will make it easy for you to become one. Details may be had on application to our Department of Accounts, Balcony, Main Building.

Complimentary Stamps FREE, Today

As many sets as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given. Distribution in Ladies' Parlor, MAIN Building. Only 100 complimentary stamps good in any one book.

MAIN BUILDING

A Whirlwind Sale of "Onyx," "McCallum" and Several Other Famous Brands of

Fine Silk Hosiery

"Onyx"

For Men and Women

A Sensational Underprice Distribution of High-Class, Rich and Beautiful Hosiery Such as Has Never Before Been Known in the Annals of American Retailing

(ENTIRE BASEMENT MAIN AISLE GIVEN OVER TO THIS EVENT.)

A very small fraction of this hosiery is classed as "seconds." If, on inspection at home, you find any that is not in every detail satisfactory we invite you to bring it back for exchange or refund.

Women's Silk Hosiery
Values to $2 a Pair; at... **79c**
BLACK, WHITE AND COLORS, in heavy, medium and gauze weights. All silk hose or with lisle thread tops and soles. Double garter tops, double heels, toes and soles. All sizes.

McCallum

Women's Pure Thread Full-Fashioned Silk Hosiery
Values to 85c; at, a Pair **39c**
Lisle thread tops, heels and toes. Black, white and colors. All sizes.

Men's Heavy-Weight Silk Hosiery
at, a Pair, **16c**
Black, tan and colors; superior quality lisle thread heels and toes. All sizes.

Men's Plain & Fancy Pure Silk Hosiery
Values to 75c, at, a Pair . . **39c**
Splendid grades; double toes and heels; black, tan, gray and colors.

Men's Heavy Pure Thread Silk Hosiery
Values to $1, at, a Pair . . **49c**
Plain or with self clockings. Black and colors. All sizes.

Men's Finest Pure Silk Hosiery
Values to $2, at, a Pair . . **79c**
Heavy and medium weights; double heels, toes and soles. Black, white and colors.

This is a fine opportunity to lay in a supply of HIGH-GRADE SILK HOSIERY FOR CHRISTMAS GIFT GIVING. MAIL ORDERS WILL BE FILLED PROMPTLY.
None of this silk hosiery will be sold to dealers.

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Here's a Great Value—

Men's $6 Rough-Neck Sweaters, at $3.75

So remarkable is this value that we will not enlarge upon it. You can wear this garment either as a regular coat sweater or with a collar turned up in cold weather. Made of soft Australian lambs' wool; finely finished. Two pockets in front.

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Men's Finest Bath Robes
Values to $9; Today, at **$3.95**
A New Lot; One Even More Attractive Than That We Offered Last Saturday.

These are blanket bath robes, in a splendid variety of new patterns and colors. Every robe cut liberally. Seams bound with satin. Rich, heavy girdles. Corking Christmas presents.

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GIDDAP!

At These Prices These Horses Will Gallop Away from Toy Town, Today.

These are SKIN-COVERED PLATFORM HORSES, made up to our own special design. These horses have leather saddles and trappings; they are mounted on substantially built hardwood platforms. And they are of AMERICAN MAKE. The three most popular sizes in today's sale:

$7.85 Skin-Covered Horses—at..... $4.95
$10 Skin-Covered Horses—at..... $6.45
$11.95 Skin-Covered Horses—at..... $7.75

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A sensational article by W. L. George, the English champion of the cause, that tells frankly what the movement really is, reprinted by permission from the current Atlantic Monthly

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They fool "pneumonia-and-cold causing" draughts because the fresh air is deflected toward the ceiling—where it is thoroughly warmed before being distributed to all parts of the room.

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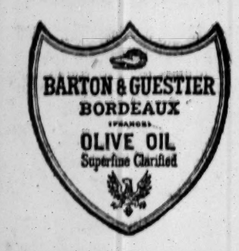
Welfare League for Montefiore Home

The Board of Directors of the Montefiore Home announced yesterday that a Social Welfare League, attached to the home, had been formed. The officers of the league are: Miss Marion Schlang, President; Miss Miriam Freithal, Treasurer, and Miss Sadye Glassheim, Secretary. The league will establish a library for the inmates of the home and will furnish diversions for them from time to time, beside visiting the inmates regularly for the purpose of ministering to their personal comfort and good spirits. Any young woman of charitable inclinations is invited to apply for membership.

"B&G"



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TICKET OFFICES:
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Why not get your Xmas holly and mistletoe from the South by parcel post? Small box holly and spray mistletoe, 50 cents; big box, six bunches holly, spray mistletoe, $1. E. J. Memory, Vineland, North Carolina.

FOR $3 I'LL WRITE

you a circular letter so strenuous it will HAVE to bring you business. For particulars address PROSPERITY, P. O. Box 1,647, New York.

COLD STORAGE BILL ASSAILED BY HORNE

McKellar 90-Day Limit Would Send Egg Prices Soaring, Says Refrigeration Head.

DENIES A STORAGE TRUST

Modern Business Has No Room for Incompetent Workers, Dean Park Tells Efficiency Diners.

Frank A. Horne, President of the Merchants' Refrigerating Company and also President of the American Refrigeration Association, assailed the McKellar Cold Storage bill now before Congress at the December dinner of the Efficiency Society, which was held last night at the Aldine Club. Most of Mr. Horne's attack was directed at the provision to put a time limit of ninety days for cold storage of eggs.

Mr. Horne said that the McKellar measure was bad legislation and would increase the price of eggs greatly, because it would force the dealers to dispose of their holdings within the stated time. Thus they would not be able to keep them over the period when the hens do not lay, said Mr. Horne, and in this way the demand would naturally greatly exceed the supply and send the price of eggs soaring.

The dinner last night was well attended by members of the Efficiency Society and their friends. William R. Willcox, former Chairman of the Public Service Commission and President of the Society, presided, and introduced Mr. Horne, who spoke on the "Application of Refrigeration to our Perishable Foods."

Mr. Horne began his address by asserting that there was no Cold Storage Trust. He explained that the owners of the forty-five cold-storage warehouses in the country sublet their space to individual dealers, and as the space in each warehouse was leased to about 100 dealers, or 4,500 in all, Mr. Horne argued, there was no possibility of a combination for regulating the prices of the goods stored. According to Mr. Horne, cold-storage warehouses handle from $500,000,000 to $700,000,000 worth of goods every year.

Mr. Horne also attacked the cold storage laws of Pehnsylvania and New York as being too drastic, and said that the time limit ought to be two years. He pointed out that in such States as California and Idaho twelve months were allowed, with an extension of time, providing the Government Inspectors deemed it advisable.

"In the last year investigations were made by the States and the Government into the cold storage business," said Mr. Horne, "and all these investigations resulted in favor of cold storage warehouses. These warehouses, if properly run, allow an even distribution of the products from one season to another. Eggs are usually held not over five months; beef two months, and fresh mutton four months. These facts are from Government reports.

"Cold storage has made possible in some instances the low price of eggs rather than an increase, because by storing the eggs the dealers are enabled to keep them on supply to meet the demand. At present the stock of eggs is not sufficient to meet the market. The market for eggs shows an increase in the last year, while there was a decrease in the receipt of eggs this year. On Nov. 1, 1913, there was a shortage of 664,016 cases of eggs in the 45 warehouses. During October, 1913, there was a reduction of 635,792 cases of eggs in the holdings of these warehouses."

Dean Park of the Hammacher-Schlemner Company was the second speaker of the evening, and told some interesting facts concerning the detail work and the handling of supplies in a wholesale hardware house.

"The keynote of successful business to-day," said Mr. Park, "is to do the largest business on the smallest stock. Efficiency must be worked in the business which depends on small orders for its profits. Efficiency men must eliminate ideas rather than create them, and also eliminate unnecessary labor. Incompetent men who do not progress and whose sole claim to their positions is faithfulness must be weeded out. Imperfect employes are the real cause of inefficiency."

Mr. Park told of the method by which his company moved its business from one plant to another in 1904, with business continuing even while the moving was going on. He said the moving was accomplished quickly and efficiently by mapping out the old and new stores in sections and then moving one section from the old store to its corresponding section in the new. He explained the system of credit which his company had found to work remarkably well in the handling of small orders, and said that while the company employed but fourteen salesmen, it had found that commissions proved the most efficient way of paying salesmen. The salesmen are paid commissions above a certain stipulated salary, and these commissions are paid at the end of the year. The men, said Mr. Park, thus had an incentive to do the best work that was in them, and got better results than if they were on a fixed salary.

Miss Margaret MacKinlay, efficiency expert of the General Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, spoke on the conservation of office supplies. Among those present were Elihu C. Church, Secretary of the Department of Water Supply; Henry M. Rice, Commissioner of Accounts, and John Calder, President of the International Motor Company.

William C. DeWitt's Will Filed.

The will of William C. De Witt, the well-known Brooklyn lawyer and one of the drafters of the New York Charter, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office in Brooklyn. Mr. De Witt died at his home, 127 Remsen Street, last Thursday. The value of the estate is not given. One-third of all the real and personal property is bequeathed to the widow, Mrs. Maria B. De Witt, and the remainder is left to his son, Clinton De Witt.

BIG RADIO STOCK SALES.

But Promoters on Trial Kept Three-Fourths of $1,507,505.

Figures were produced yesterday by the Government at the trial before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court of Lee De Forest, James Dunlop, S. Smith, Samuel E. Darby, and Elmer E. Burlingame for using the mails to defraud to show that from the sale of the stock of the Radio Telephone Company and its three subsidiaries, $1,507,505.24 was received. Of this sum only $345,694.16 went to the treasuries of the companies, the rest, $1,161,811.08, going to the agents and promoters.

Col. Frank D. Adams, editor of The Mercantile and Financial Times of this city, was called to identify an article which appeared in that publication in 1908, and which caused the Radio company to order $900 worth of copies. It had been submitted, the Colonel said, to Burlingame before it appeared, but he had been persuaded to believe every word of it. It consisted of prophecies as to the future marvels of wireless telephony. For instance it was foretold that before long a man would be able to sit in his cabin in an Atlantic liner, and by means of the new device, listen to the singers in the Metropolitan Opera House.

"Burlingame inoculated me," said the witness, "with a belief in the invention, as he inoculated everybody else with whom he came in contact."

More evidence was produced to show the complete failure of the wireless telephone in the fleet's trip around the world. Commander Cleland Davis, U. S. N., and Lieut. Commander George C. Sweet, U. S. N., also testified that when the wireless instruments were installed on the battleships, it was distinctly agreed in the contracts that the fact of their naval use should not be quoted in aid of any stock selling campaign. De Forest assured Lieut. Commander Sweet that he could guarantee that, as he controlled the stock of the Radio Company.

The trial will be resumed to-day.

VIADUCT ESCALATOR PLANS.

Property Owners May Share $29,000 Cost with City.

It was suggested yesterday at the hearing before Public Service Commissioner Eustis on the subject of the erection of an escalator at the 155th Street station of the Ninth Avenue elevated, that if it was impossible to come to any agreement with the Interborough for the installation of such a convenience, the property owners should make an arrangement with the city by which each should contribute one-half the cost.

At 155th Street the viaduct crosses Eighth Avenue from the bluff above. The Interborough, which has had the matter before it for two years, raised the point that in connection with the change in the rapid transit lines of the city, it was about to move its station a little further north, and this was brought forward as a reason why an escalator should not now be installed.

Samuel Green of 35 West Thirty-fourth Street, who has property in the neighborhood, said that as the cost of the escalator was estimated to be only $29,000, he would assist in raising a fund to meet half this cost, if the city would supply the other half.

The hearing was adjourned until next Monday afternoon.

BOYS FIND $230 IN STREET.

Poor Woman Recovers Years' Savings Through Lads' Honesty.

Each with a savings bank account started and having the satisfaction of knowing that through their honesty a poor woman had been made happy, Lloyd Pierson and Ethelbert Ahrens were the happiest pupils in Public School 44, Throop and Putnam Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday. While on their way home from school on Monday afternoon the boys found an old wallet lying in the street. Opening it they were surprised to find that it contained $230 in cash.

Returning to the school, Lloyd and Ethelbert handed their find to the Principal, T. O. Baker. Yesterday Mr. Baker learned that the money had been lost by a woman living in the neighborhood and returned it to her. She said that it represented her savings of years. The grateful woman insisted upon the boys accepting a reward of $10 each. Mr. Baker suggested that they start bank accounts with the money, and they decided to do so. Pierson lives at 344 Putnam Avenue and Ahrens at 440 Tompkins Avenue.

FIND BUFFOM INDICTMENTS.

Three Accused in Poison Case—Detectives with Victim's Widow.

Special to The New York Times.

OLEAI, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Word came this evening from Little Valley, the county seat, where the Grand Jury has been investigating the death of Willis Buffom of that village by arsenical poisoning last August, that three indictments had been found in the case. Mrs. Cynthia Buffom, thewidow, was reported to have been in Little Valley this afternoon accompanied by two detectives, and it was said she had made statements to the District Attorney which had a strong bearing upon the action of the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury took a recess until next Thursday, when it is understood the names of the indicted persons will be made public officially.

Tree for Times Square Newsboys.

The newsboys of Times and Herald Squares are to be collected on the afternoon of Christmas Day in the assembly room of the Hotel Imperial and be fed on candy, cake, and fruit from a large Christmas tree by the women of the hotel. Copeland Townsend, the manager of the hotel, said yesterday that he hoped to issue tickets soon to the boys and would be prepared to entertain and feast at least one hundred. Mr. Townsend's wife and Mrs. Lillian Pacal Day, the hostess of the women guests of the hotel, have taken in charge the preparations.

INVOKES TRUST LAW TO CUT EGG PRICES

Federal Inquiry Results in Report That Chicago Butter and Egg Board Is a Monopoly.

PROSECUTION IS DEMANDED

Concern Denies Statement of Master in Chancery—McKellar Assails Department of Agriculture.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—That a huge monopoly, arbitrarily fixing the wholesale price of butter and eggs produced by the Central Western States, is operating under the guise of the Chicago Butter and Egg Board, is the finding of Charles B. Morrison, Master in Chancery, in a report filed with Federal Judge Kohlsaat, to-day.

The report alleges that within the Chicago Butter and Egg Board is a smaller organization known as the Elgin Butter and Egg Board, which sets prices for the wholesale market.

At periodical meetings, it is alleged, the Elgin and Chicago boards, acting in unison, establish prices so that wholesale prices are forced down as low as possible during the flush period of production, and agents are sent forth to contract for all available product at these quotations. By these activities, the finding alleges a combination in restraint of trade is formed. The dissolution of the Chicago body is asked as violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

The Chicago Butter and Egg Board denies the truth of the Government's allegations, saying that the prices are the result of supply and demand. The combination, it is asserted, is not in restraint of trade, but in promotion of trade, because it is the object of the organization to conserve the supply of butter and eggs during the flush period, so that the consumer may not be without these necessities in the off-season.

Late this afternoon the Master in Chancery overruled the objections to his findings and attorneys for the Chicago Butter and Egg Board gave notice of appeal. They have twenty days in which to file this appeal. In the meantime the price of eggs in the Chicago market remains unchanged.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Representative McKellar of Tennessee, author of a bill charging the cold storage men with responsibility for high prices, assailed the Department of Agriculture to-day for a statement issued relating to prices.

"I regret exceedingly," said Mr. McKellar, "that the Department of Agriculture, the day after I made an argument in the House in an attempt to aid the American people in maintaining their food supply at a lower price, should have published a report which apparently is an effort of the department to whitewash the cold storage men and belittle my efforts."

Mr. McKellar referred to a statement issued by the department which said the relief from high prices in eggs was in sight, because the pullets all over the country had begun to lay.

"Investigation of weather conditions," says the statement, "shows that the Spring was unusually wet and cold, which set back the laying development of the pullets, and the unusual drought of July further postponed the laying period, because both of these weather conditions effect the food supply of the pullets. The pullets that normally begin to lay in the Fall have not commenced their laying until about a month later than the usual Fall laying season."

ARMSTRONG DIVORCE FINAL.

Wife of Playwright Gets Their Three Children and $7,500 a Year.

Supreme Court Justice Lehman made final yesterday the decree of divorce from Paul Armstrong, the playwright, obtained last September by Mrs. Rella Abell Armstrong, who named Miss Catherine Calvert, the leading woman in one of Mr. Armstrong's plays, as principal co-respondent. The final decree, like the first decree, awards the three children—Annabel, Myrell, and Elizabeth—to the mother, who is to receive $7,500 annually for their education and for her own support. Mr. Armstrong may see the children at stated times, and must always be notified in case Mrs. Armstrong changes her place of residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong were married in London in July, 1909. The suit for divorce was first filed by Mrs. Armstrong in 1910, when the couple were living in Annapolis, Md. The Annapolis suit was then discontinued, and an action was begun in New York. The case was heard secret before J. Hampden Dougherty, as referee, who recommended that a decree be granted.

Mr. Armstrong is the author of many successful plays, including "Salomy Jane," "The Escape," "The Deep Purple," and "Alias Jimmy Valentine."

Francis F. Williams Critically Ill.

Francis F. Williams, the oldest Republican politician in Williamsburg and Assistant Deputy County Clerk of Brooklyn, is in a critical condition in Long Island College Hospital after an operation performed on Monday. Mr. Williams, who is 76 years old, and was born on the old Williams farm, which belonged to his ancestors in Williamsburg, was taken to the hospital from his home at 25 Orient Avenue after having been ill for four weeks at his Summer home at Whitestone. He organized the Francis F. Williams's Drum and Fife Corps more than half a century ago, and it is the oldest Republican organization in Kings County. He was also at one time an Alderman-at-Large and Councilman. For fifty years he has been the Superintendent of the Peter Cooper Glue Works.

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Why does a moth fly round a candle?
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Why are we righthanded?
What is vacuum?
Why can't we see in the dark?
Why do we shiver when cold?
Why does our breath rise?
What is radium?
What is mist made of?
Why do stars twinkle?
What makes water boil?
Why is snow white?
What is smoke?
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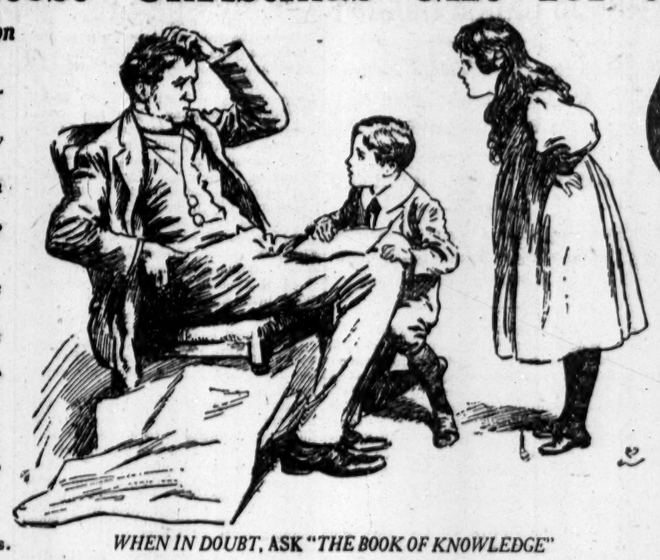

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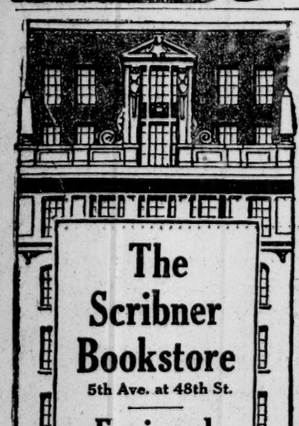

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DOMINICAN TANGLE IS UNDER INQUIRY

Activities of Minister Sullivan Are Being Investigated by the State Department.

CUSTOMS FUNDS INVOLVED

Sullivan Said to Have Transferred Them Without Authority—Brother in Railway Project.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—It was admitted to-day at the State Department that an investigation was in progress to learn the facts in regard to the activities of James M. Sullivan, American Minister to San Domingo. At the same time it was distinctly stated by Secretary Bryan that no information damaging to Mr. Sullivan had come to the department on the word of any person whose statement would be received as credible.

The ramifications of the unofficial charge against Mr. Sullivan are diverse and hard to follow, but it appears that he was appointed without particular indorsements from leaders of the Democratic Party, though Senator Hughes and Representative Hamill of New Jersey sponsored him, and Senator O'Gorman of New York championed his cause in the Committee on Foreign Relations.

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan selected him. His confirmation by the Senate seems to have gone through largely because little importance was attached to the Dominican post. The particular ground for the appointment is said to be that Mr. Sullivan stumped the State of Maine for Mr. Bryan in one of his several campaigns, and thereby created a political obligation which Mr. Bryan, with characteristic generosity, promptly recognized.

It was plain to-day that Mr. Bryan was aroused over the situation in which he is placed by the incident, and that he was determined to get at the whole truth. Much is said here of certain valuable concessions in Santo Domingo. While the United States Minister, under the existing treaty with the Dominican Republic providing for the collection of customs in the island by United States officials, has no authority over the collection or depositing of such funds, Minister Sullivan is said to have assumed such authority and directed the transfer of the deposits. The manager of the bank from which the deposits were removed asserts that his institution was willing to pay interest on the deposit as high as the rate agreed to by its new depositary, but had no opportunity to do so.

The State Department professes to have no knowledge whatever of the circumstances connected with the transfer of the deposits, except the definite fact that it was done at the direction of Minister Sullivan. Receiver Vick, it is stated by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, required the new depositary, the Banco Nacional, to give him abundant security for the deposits, which would reinforce his own bond, given by a bonding company to the amount of $30,000.

The circumstances that most annoys the Administration is the reported activity of Minister Sullivan's cousin in undertaking to promote railroad building in Santo Domingo. There is said to be a connection between the Banco Nacional and a bond issue of $20,000,000 for the road. This phase of the subject is already under investigation, though Minister Sullivan will have an opportunity to state his side of the case before an examination is made.

Dr. Peynado, the Dominican Minister to the United States, was at the State Department this afternoon in conference with Boaz Long, Chief of the Latin American Division, but did not see Mr. Bryan. The Dominican Minister's interest at this time is chiefly in the plan of the United States to send election observers to his country. The Minister has made a protest against his action.

Orders were sent to the Commander of the Dolphin to-day to go to San Juan on the way to Santo Domingo and pick up the thirty election observers selected by Gov. Yager from the United States citizens employed there in the Porto Rican Government.

Curiosity as to the reasons behind the selection of Mr. Sullivan increased to-day when certain details became known regarding the removal of W. W. Russell, Mr. Sullivan's predecessor. It was expected that Mr. Russell, as a Democrat who entered the Diplomatic Service on appointment by President Cleveland, would remain. But trouble was made for him soon after March 4.

A charge appears to have been made against Mr. Russell that he had carried out instructions from the State Department directing his sympathetic co-operation with officials of the City National Bank of New York in securing a Dominican bond issue for something less than $2,000,000. Under the new control of the department, Assistant Secretary of State Osborne was sent to Santo Domingo to find out as to these instructions, and to investigate the situation. He found instead instructions directing the most scrupulous neutrality in regard to the loan.

That seemed to end the matter, but when Mr. Russell was in this country on leave in June there were intimations that complaints still lay against him. He asked Mr. Bryan to let him know if there were charges so that he could answer them. Mr. Bryan replied that there was nothing to be answered.

Mr. Russell was preparing to return to his post from New York on July 31 when he was suddenly recalled to Washington. No conference took place, however, and Mr. Russell was again ordered to proceed to his post. He was in New York on the point of sailing when he was informed that he had been superseded by Mr. Sullivan.

Our Commissioners Reach Cuba.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—Hugh S. Gibson, J. H. Stables, and Frederick A. Sterling, United States Commissioners, on their way to Santo Domingo, arrived here this evening from Florida and left to-night for Santiago, where they will take a United States gunboat.

TO HELP GAYNOR FUND.

Harbor Shipping Will Give Part of To-day's Earnings.

Fred B. Dalzell, Vice President of the Gaynor Memorial Fund Committee, announced yesterday that it had been decided by the committee, of which Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith is Chairman, to observe to-day as "marine day." All the tugboat and steamboat companies, he said, had agreed to give a part of the day's earnings to the fund.

Tugboats and river craft in general will have their flags at half-mast in observance of the occasion. The Atlantic lines could not give a portion of their earnings, but individually the representatives of the companies, Mr. Dalzell said, had contributed generously to the fund.

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Edward Miller & Co., 70 Park Place, New York.

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SCHMIDT JURY COMPLETE.

Priest-Murderer's Father and Sister Coming Here to Testify.

The four men needed to complete the jury for the trial of Hans Schmidt, the priest who has confessed that he murdered and dismembered Anna Aumuller, were selected yesterday before Judge Foster in Part V. of the Court of General Sessions. The last man, Charles Neilson, a construction engineer of 456 Riverside Drive, was the one hundred and sixteenth man to be examined. When the jury box was at last filled the defense had used thirty peremptory challenges and the prosecution had used ten. The other three jurors selected yesterday were Watts Sherman Carver, retired, 300 West 109th Street; William G. Morgan, retired, 883 Seventh Avenue, and J. E. Corvan, 535 West 165th Street.

Alphonse G. Koelble, one of Schmidt's counsel, said yesterday that the father and sister of the priest were on their way to this country to testify that he had been unbalanced since his early youth.

Schmidt remained quiet during the proceedings in court yesterday, though his gaze continued to rove uneasily over the Judge, jurymen, and spectators. A guard kept right beside him to prevent outbursts like Schmidt's attack on some of the spectators at the Coroner's inquest. The court was filled with curious onlookers, among them being many women, most of whom were chewing gum.

It was learned yesterday that the defense will place four witnesses on the stand to testify that Schmidt is insane. Two of these will be Dr. Smith E. Jelliffe of New York and Dr. William A. White of Washington.

The twelve men who will try Schmidt are William Ottinger, 23 West Seventy-fifth Street, lumber merchant; Marcus B. Bailey, 361 West 125th Street, machinist; Paul L. Moseley, 11 West Thirty-seventh Street; John Grivich, 671 Edgecomb Avenue; George L. Danner, 21 East Twenty-seventh Street, soap manufacturer; Walter C. Wyman, 44 West Forty-fourth Street, real estate; Samuel M. Seymour, 420 Riverside Drive, retired tobacco merchant; William A. McAuliffe, 61 Hamilton Place, a cashier; Charles Neilson, construction engineer, 456 Riverside Drive; Watts Sherman Carver, retired, 300 West 106th Street; William G. Morgan, retired, 883 Seventh Avenue, and J. E. Corvan, 535 West 165th Street.

THOUGHT THIEF NIPPED GEM

Mrs. Barley's Diamond Vanished, but She Found It Later.

Mrs. George Barley of 8,020 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, was standing on the uptown Subway platform at Grand Central Station at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with two friends, Marion Hill Steimer of 101 State Street and Mrs. William Hart of the Hotel St. George, when she noticed a dark man, with eye-glasses, staring at her. The next instant she thought she saw a pair of nippers flash and the man boarded a departing express train.

Mrs. Barley felt for her 2-karat diamond which a moment before had been resting against her throat in an ornament. It had vanished and Mrs. Barley screamed, but it was too late. The express with the nipper-man aboard was on its way to Seventy-second Street.

Sympathetic bystanders urged Mrs. Barley to lose no time in telling the police of the East Fifty-first Street Station. There she told the story of how the nipper-man had stolen her diamond. Suddenly she stopped.

"Isn't there somewhere I can be alone a moment?" she asked with evident embarrassment.

There was no place, but after a whispered conversation the women formed a close group and there were ripples of amusement as some prospecting was undertaken. When the group separated, Mr. Barley had her diamond. It had slipped.

Mrs. Barley said that her open throat gown had undoubtedly saved her diamond from the nipper-man and that she would surely call the police if she saw him again. She repelled the suggestion that the diamond had become detached of itself.

FILM MADE HER END LIFE.

Woman's Misfortunes in Motion Picture Reminded Widow of Her Own

Mrs. Alice Kelsey, a widow, who lived alone at 60 Hamilton Place, Harrison, N. J., went to a moving-picture theatre in Newark on Monday afternoon. On her return Mrs. Kelsey told one or her neighbors that she had been very deeply affected by a moving-picture drama which seemed to portray her own misfortunes. The pictures showed a woman left alone in the world by the death of her husband, a quarrel with her daughter, and an illness which resulted in placing her son in a sanitarium. In the last two years Mrs. Kelsey had been bereft of her family in just this way.

The neighbor tried to cheer up Mrs. Kelsey and left at 6 o'clock, promising to return later in the evening. She returned shortly after 8 o'clock she found that Mrs. Kelsey had committed suicide by locking herself in her room and turning on the gas.

"The most readable book that has come from the press."
—San Francisco Chronicle.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT An Autobiography

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"A book of extraordinary personal fascination. . . . A record of Theodore Roosevelt's internal and external life, a survey of his boyhood, his youth, and his manhood. A book of his ideas, his ideals, and his practical outlook on life; a book that reflects his temperament, that is plainly the direct visualization of one's own self by a man who realizes his own conspicuous position in the world. In no wise offensive even to those most inclined to oppose and condemn him. Whatever else may be said of Theodore Roosevelt, his is certainly the most interesting and picturesque personality among the men of our times."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

"One of the most interesting volumes that have recently seen the light. . . . The great interest aroused by the book is partly due to the variety and importance of the events that have made up its author's life, but chiefly, perhaps, to the fact that it is a spontaneous revelation . . . of his own personality made by a man who could not be dull and colorless under any conceivable circumstances. This is but to say that it is a very human book and, what is more, a very humane one as well. . . . His book contains many tonic pages. . . . As a whole it covers from a broadly democratic point of view a period in our history remarkable for the extent and variety of the political and civic transformations it has witnessed. . . . This autobiography belongs to the very small group of books which a reasonable man could wish longer. . . . It is possible to regard both Mr. Roosevelt and his autobiography with high admiration and genuine gratitude."—*The Independent.*

"A literary and historical event of no mean importance. . . . The story of a great character's doings related by himself. . . . It is American history, because Theodore Roosevelt was doing things for the Nation."—*The Kentucky Post.*

"He has many good stories . . . to tell of life in the West and the chase; he writes of the Cuban campaign with honest pride in the achievements of the Rough Riders, and he gives a few glimpses of his happy home life. In fact, there are few departments of his strenuous career . . . on which he has not written in his own vigorous characteristic fashion. . . . The book is very well worth reading, not only for the man who wrote it, but for the interest of the things which he has to tell."—*N. Y. Times.*

"Valuable and interesting. . . . It reveals the gradual development of the author's ideals. Besides this psychological interest, it has lasting value as an inside history of one of the most talked of administrations in the Nation's career. . . . No critic can deny either its human interest or its historical importance."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

The book is handsomely bound and is unusually attractive, with illustrations of portraits, facsimiles of various documents, pictures of buildings, localities and other interesting and appropriate matter.

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DEMOCRATIC CLUB BEGINS MURPHY WAR

Governors Vote to Take Up Political Discussion on State and City Policy.

CALL FIELDER TO TALK

Are Outspoken In Their Demands for a Change in Tammany—O'Dwyer Takes the Lead.

The first definite proposal on the part of leading Democrats to reform Tammany Hall from the inside by starting a fight on the present leadership of that orginazation was made last night when the Board of Governors of the National Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue, unanimously decided to break away from the tradition that has bound the club in past years, and take up the discussion of city and State politics.

The Governors think that the quickest way to bring about the proposed reforms is to have a Simon-pure direct primary law, and last night they invited Gov. Fielder of New Jersey to meet the members of the club on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock and tell them about the working of the direct primary law in that State. Senator James Foley has also been invited to attend and talk about Gov. Glynn's new Direct Primary bill. The Governors of the club are in accord with Gov. Glynn's proposed measure, and they hope it will get through the present Legislature. If it is not passed by Saturday, however, they will discuss it thoroughly with a view to suggesting amendments that will make it even more effective.

Last night's action was the second step taken by the new and more progressive members of the club to make it a power in local political affairs. The first step was the election to the Presidency of the club a week ago of Chief Judge Edward J. O'Dwyer of the City Court. Judge O'Dwyer immediately started in to bring the club up to date. He announced that the Democratic Party in the city and State needed a thorough reorganization and that the present leadership must go. Since then the club has taken in about sixty new members, and at subsequent meetings plans for the reorganization of Tammany Hall will be adopted.

"There is something wrong with the Democratic Party in this city and State," said Judge O'Dwyer, after last night's meeting, "and we propose to find out what it is. The present leaders must go if the reform cannot be brought about in any other way. In my opinion a real direct primary law will go a long way toward solving some of the problems, and we propose to use all our influence to get such a law upon the statute books. The opinion was unanimous to-night that the National Democratic Club should take an active part in city and State politics, as well as national, and to have discussions on all matters of local political interest."

This notice of Saturday's meeting has been sent to all the club's members:

A meeting of the club is called for Saturday afternoon, Dec. 13, 1913, at 3 o'clock, to discuss the direct primary law proposed by Gov. Glynn, as well as such other matters of club policy as may come before the meeting. Gov. Fielder of New Jersey has promised to address us at that time upon the merits of "Direct Primary Law."

Confident of your interest in the important political work the club has before it, we earnestly request that you attend the meeting and, by your presence and voice, welcome the distinguished speaker, as well as contribute to the success of our efforts.

Among the Governors who were present at last night's meeting were Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall; Roger Foster, John H. Campbell, John M. Riehle, John J. Quinlan, John B. Hasslocher, John W. Keller, Thomas L. Feitner, ex-Tax Commissioner; Theodore W. Myers, ex-Controller; Stephen Farrelly, J. Lewis Lyon, John R. Dunlop, John P. Leo, and ex-Senator William A. Clark.

William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, sent a letter that it was impossible for him to be present. Before the meeting took place several of the Governors said they, too, were in favor of a complete reorganization of the Democratic Party in the city and State.

"While I would rather wait before expressing any opinion as to what this club should do," said Mr. Myers, "this much can be said: The party must and shall be reorganized and the first move to be taken in that direction is an investigation of the direct primary proposition, and if found to be the proper remedy, to employ it."

Mr. Leo suggested that it might be a good plan to engage a high-class man to be leader of Tammany Hall and give him a salary of $10,000 a year.

"We must have actual service," said Mr. Leo. "A General, no matter how able, if he loses a fight loses the confidence of his men and is regarded as a hoodoo. The same is true of politics; a political leader has either to be a self-sacrificing patriot or a grafter. There is no middle ground.

"The politics of the Democratic Party in this city must be put on a business basis and if a business man of ability was placed at the head of the organization and paid a salary of not less than $10,000 a year we could get results not now apparently obtainable."

John M. Riehle said:

"It is the object of the National Democratic Club to strengthen the Democratic Party wherever it is weak. If Mr. Murphy is found to be weak, then he must be eliminated."

Judge O'Dwyer said last night that new members were constantly joining the club, and that about 25 per cent. of the members who had left the club had already returned since he assumed the Presidency.

Among the Governors who were not present at last night's meeting, besides Mr. McCombs, were Judge Warren W. Foster, Charles S. Guggenheimer, John F. O'Brien, Supreme Court Justice Thomas F. Donnelly, and John F. Fox, ex-Presidents; William B. Anderson, Jesse R. Grant, and Richard Croker, Jr. Herman Metz, the club's Vice President, is in Europe.

EXPLAINS C.P.R. TRUST FUND

Doesn't Cover Unsold Lands or Other Extraneous Assets, Says Shaughnessy.

MONTREAL, Dec. 9.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, gave out a statement to-day to make clear, he said, the purposes of the Directors in creating a "special investment fund" of $55,000,000 announcement of which was made yesterday. At the same time the Directors announced a decision to offer stockholders, on a pro rata basis, an issue of $52,000,000 6 per cent. note certificates at 80. Sir Thomas's statement follows.

"The trust fund that has been created by the company to be devoted to the payment of the note certificates and to their redemption at par, at or before maturity, is composed of the deferred payments and the securities in which the proceeds of land sales heretofore made are invested, and does not include any of the unsold lands, or other extraneous assets of the company. These remain intact for the future benefit of the shareholders, and the Directors are quite satisfied that the special income from these sources will be sufficient for all the purposes of the company.

"It has been decided that the date of payment will be Feb. 25, 1914, for the first installment of 32 per cent., and on March 2, 1914, the final installment of 48 per cent. of the face value of the note certificates will be due and payable."

BRYANT PARK TREES GO.

Five Poplars and Maples, Victims of Neglect, Cut Down.

Bryant Park has just lost several more of its oldest and largest trees. The axemen of the Park Department hewed down five poplars and maples this week. An inspection of the sawed off trunks piled up in the park yesterday disclosed the fact that the main trunks of three trees were apparently sound while the heart wood of the other two was badly decayed. Of the three sound trees, the upper limbs had been so badly decayed through neglect that for the last few years the trees had put forth scarcely any foliage.

The big circular grass plot in the centre of the park is now almost denuded of trees with the exception of a few saplings around the outer edge. The large maples which formerly gave a picturesque appearance, standing in the centre of the circle are gone, and two of the largest elms on the Forty-second Street side of the park have also passed away. A few young maples have just been set out.

HICKS DYING OF MERCURY.

Young Columbia Graduate Took 20 Grains—Was a Test, Father Thinks

Selden Hicks, 25 years old, a member of a well-known Long Island family, is dying in the Flushing Hospital from the effects of bichloride of mercury poisoning. His physician, Dr. Harris A. Houghton of Bayside, holds out no hope for the young man. Yesterday an operation on his kidneys was performed as a last resort, but the poison, it was seen, had made deadly progress in the patient's system.

Hicks swallowed twenty grains of the corrosive sublimate some time last Saturday. Whether it was accidental or intentional is not known even to his relatives. His father, Stephen Hicks, a wealthy retired farmer of Bayside, told the hospital authorities that he was unable to account for the deed. He said that he could advance no reason why it should have been suicidal in its intent and the only plausible theory that the father can advance is that the son wanted to make a test in the interest of science. Young Hicks was a graduate of Columbia University and a close student of chemistry. He had made a number of unusual experiments. Upon graduating from Columbia Hicks took a course in civil engineering.

JEALOUS ADMIRER SHOOTS CHORUS GIRL

Flora Belmont Was Eating Chop Suey with Three Others When Brenier Fired.

KINGSTON LAWYER'S SON

Assailant Escapes Police—Actress May Recover, but Will Be Disfigured.

As she was eating in a chop suey restaurant in Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, before her night appearance in the chorus of a show at the Casino Theatre, Miss Flora Belmont of 143 West Forty-seventh Street, Manhattan, 24 years old, was shot through the right cheek by a man who she said was a jealous admirer, the son of a well-to-do lawyer of Kingston, N. Y. She gave his name to the police as Fred Brenier, and said he had been living for the last few days in a furnished room house at 431 State Street, Brooklyn.

According to Miss Belmont young Brenier became infatuated with her several weeks ago, and, against her wishes, began to follow her from place to place as she went on tour. He constantly attended her two weeks ago in Philadelphia, she said, and went with her company to Providence last week. In Providence, she and another chorus girl, Miss Catherine Picard of the same company, met H. C. Ladd and Daniel Stockton, with whom they became friendly. When the company went to the Casino in Brooklyn Ladd and Stockton followed—and so did Brenier, according to the men and Miss Belmont.

Yesterday afternoon after the matinee performance, said Miss Belmont, Brenier met her at the stage door of the theatre and insisted that she marry him and discontinue her acquaintance with his rivals. She refused the young man, she told the police, and when he roughly seized her arm she pulled loose and hurried away. He vowed vengeance then, she asserted, and appeared to be very angry.

At 6:30 o'clock last evening the Misses Belmont and Picard went to the chop suey restaurant for dinner with Ladd and Stockton. The restaurant is on the second floor of 592 Atlantic Avenue, opposite the Long Island Railroad terminal. The four had a table near a front window and, while they were eating were visible to passers-by on the busy corner below them.

Brenier knew that she had an engagement to eat dinner with Stockton, Miss Belmont said, and told her when he saw her in the afternoon that he would find out where she was going. She said last night that he must have been walking along Atlantic Avenue and seen her through the window, as there was no one to tell him in what restaurant she was eating.

The two young women and their escorts were eating and chatting gaily when Brenier walked into the restaurant and up to their table, according to Miss Belmont. He strode to Miss Belmont's side, say the witnesses, with both hands in his coat pockets.

"Flora," he is quoted as saying, with a menace in his voice, "you have played me a dirty trick."

As the young woman drew back the man shot her through the cheek. He acted, Stockton and Ladd said, before any one realized what he was going to do. As Miss Belmont fell from her chair and the three others at the table jumped up to catch her, Brenier ran down the steps into Atlantic Avenue and was out of sight. The police think he will be found to-day.

The shooting, followed by the scream of Miss Belmont, threw the other diners into much excitement. Some one notified the police, and an ambulance from the Brooklyn Hospital took Miss Belmont there. It was said last night that while she would probably recover, her face would be disfigured for life. It is feared that her voice is ruined, too.

Stockton corroborated many parts of Miss Belmont's story to the police. He said that he met Brenier in Providence and came under the young man's displeasure because of his attentions to Miss Belmont. Miss Belmont told him in Providence, he said, that she did not care for Brenier's society, and that his following her from city to city was an annoyance to her.

Lew Fields's Salary Garnisheed.

Upon the application of Samuel Jacobs, through his attorney, Justice Cohalan in the Supreme Court yesterday signed an order garnisheeing the salary of Lew Fields, as an employe of the Shubert Theatrical Company, in the sum of $100 weekly. The judgment to be satisfied is one of $198.11 obtained by Jacobs in the First District Municipal Court for clothing sold to Mr. Fields for one of his productions. Mr. Fields's salary, is is asserted, is $1,000 a week.

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BULLET BROKE GOAT'S LEG.

Joy Rider on Brewery Truck Fined $50 for His Cruelty.

For the amusement it gave him to break the leg of a goat by shooting it in Hollis, Frederick Seldman of 1,479 First Avenue, Manhattan, was fined $50 yesterday by Justices Moss, O'Keefe and Fleming in the Jamaica Special Sessions Court. Witnesses said that Seldman was one of several men riding on a brewery truck through Hollis, and that he fired at the goat while sitting on the truck. The shot broke the goat's leg.

Seldman was arrested, and in court yesterday he tried to show that it was the chauffeur who did the shooting. He said the chauffeur, when firing at the goat, allowed the truck to run recklessly at twelve miles an hour along the road, unguided. The Justices did not believe him, and in addition to the fine lectured Seldman on cruelty to animals.

Scribner Holiday Books

Shakspere as a Playwright
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DER ROSENKAVALIER GREETED BY THRONG

Richard Strauss's Comedy for Music Has American Premiere at the Metropolitan.

A BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE

Vienna Waltzes Plentiful—Characteristics of the Music and Von Hoffmannthal's Libretto.

Feldmarschallin Furstin Werdenberg....Frieda Hempel
Baron Ochs auf Lerchenau.....Otto Goritz
Octavian .....Margarete Ober
Herr von Faninal.....Hermann Weil
Sophie .....Anna Case
Jungfer Marianne Leitmetzerin..Rita Fornia
Valzacchi .....Albert Reiss
Amina .....Marie Mattfeld
Ein Polizeikommissar.....Carl Schlegel
Haushofmeister bei faninal..Lambert Murphy
Hauchofmeister bei faninal..Lambert Murphy
Ein Notar.....Basil Ruysdael
Ein Wirt .....Julius Bayer
Ein Sanger .....Carl Jorn
Drei Adelige Waisen..Louise Cox, Rosina Van Dyck, and Sophie Braslau
Ein Modistin.....Jeanne Maubourg
Ein Lakai.....Ludwig Burgstaller
Ein Kleiner Neger.....Ruth Weinstein
Conductor, Alfred Hertz.

Richard Strauss's "comedy for music" in three acts, "Der Rosenkavalier," after much preliminary trumpeting in Germany and a couple of years of success there, has reached America. It was produced for the first time in this country last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House at a special performance outside of the regular series, for which the prices were much advanced.

Great pains and an elaborate expenditure of money and time were given to the production, which was a superb one in every respect of a very difficult work, and it has evidently been the intention to make it the most notable incident of the season. How notable it will turn out to be in the public esimation remains to be seen, and the degree of public interest and curiosity in the work may perhaps be measured when the season is ended by the number of times it has been found profitable and expedient to give the work in such special performances, and at advanced prices.

The audience last evening was large; the boxes were brilliantly filled, and their occupants showed their interest in the work by arriving early. The applause was cordial and abundant after the first two falls of the curtain, the singers were repeatedly recalled, and Mr. Hertz, who conducted the performance, came with them for a well-deserved share of the applause. It was evident that the new work was followed with interest and curiosity on the part of this first-night audience; and close attention was paid, even through passages that offered serious problems to listeners not previously acquainted with the music and the details of the libretto.

Strauss' First Comic Opera.

"Der Rosenkavalier" is Strauss's first comic opera in the general acceptance of that term, for his earlier "Feuersnot," if it be a comic opera, needs a somewhat different classification. The story of "Der Rosenkavalier" has already been published in THE TIMES in detail. Some of its admirers have wished to find in it an opera of "the 'Figaro' type." It deals, to be sure, with a double set of amorous intrigues of the kind native to the eighteenth century comedy, but there is much in its form and substance that makes it seem of a type much nearer our own time. Strauss has not taken us very far "back to Mozart." There are passages in it of great beauty and felicity, passages teeming with life and bubbling with humor, the great skill in technique to be expected of its composer, an inventiveness that devotes itself more to means than to substance, an unceasing ingenuity in elaborating details.

But the whole impression is of a slight though complicated action overweighted with an excess of these details, overcharged in places with heaviness, delayed by too circumstantial a treatment.

"Der Rosenkavalier" bears the signature of Strauss on every page. It is unmistakably his. It was natural that the composer of "Till Eulenspiegel" and "Don Quixote" should before long arrive at comic opera, with all the means at his disposition to express in music, humor, fantasy, lively movement and brisk activities. It was also natural that the composer of "Salome" and "Elektra" should wish to escape into a less oppressive atmosphere. But Strauss has small sense of proportion, and there are places enough in "Der Rosenkavalier" where he uses all the batteries of his orchestra to pile up the fracas of a comic situation till it might be the announcement of the Judgment Day. On the other hand he has written passages of the most exquisite and delicate orchestration, new in timbres and poetically suggestive of the emotional situation. One notable feature of the work is his humane treatment of the human voice, through a more vocal style than he chose to adopt in "Salome" or in "Elektra," where the voice is deliberately choked beneath the weight of the orchestra.

This music is not his most distinguished in invention, his most fortunate in ideas. It has been often enough noted in his more recent compositions how increasingly indifferent he has become to the quality of his musical inspiration, to the specific value of the musical material that he uses. There are themes in this opera that have the tang of the most characteristic earlier Straussian flavor. But of the 118 that the official analyst finds, many are incredibly poor, little more than fortuitous successions of notes. Strauss seems too easily satisfied with what first occurs to him; seems no longer to sift and criticise. All his ideas appear to him good—or good enough; and he relies more and more on his technique in combination and development and orchestration to make it all seem worth while.

With the purpose, evidently, of making something popular and gay and of giving a local color to his work, he has betaken himself to the Viennese waltz, which he has made the one most conspicuous feature of the opera. The score is thickly sown with waltzes and waltz motives in greater or less length and completeness of statement, in bits and fragments and in whole periods. Nobody, probably, will quarrel seriously with the anachronism involved in this; for the Viennese waltz is the product of a later time than that of "Der Rosenkavalier." A more serious objection lies in the lack of distinction that afflicts a good many of them. In entering this field Strauss invites some dangerous comparisons, the most dangerous, of course, being with his namesake. And it can hardly escape notice that the best waltz of this Strauss is the one that comes nearest to a not unfamiliar one of the other. Some of them are molded on a rather earlier type; and one is said to be a direct quotation of an old Viennese dance. The model is not a difficult one to follow, if there is not too much fastidiousness; and a few sudden and unexpected modulations are not enough to take them out of the commonplace.

A characteristic of this music is its propulsive force and animation. Whatever else may be found in it, there are life and action, the incessant variety of form, rhythms, harmonic daring that are now so well known in Strauss's music. He has endeavored to write in many places in the conversation style, that shall give a light and characteristic expression of the comedy in the higher vein. He has succeeded best in this in the first act. Here much of the musical speech of the actors is intelligible. But only the lightest orchestration seems to make this possible, and there are long stretches where even the best of diction and expressive declamation cannot be understood. In such a comedy this is serious. So much depends on understanding of the lines that a failure to understand almost inevitably brings tedium. Even a Strauss cannot make music expressive enough to tell the listener what he cannot understand through words.

Von Hofmannthal's Libretto.

There are many fine qualities about Von Hofmannthal's libretto, as is to be expected of a poet of his standing in contemporary art. And yet it is not quite the libretto that such a poet would be expected to write for the foremost of contemporaneous German composers. It disappoints in some features of its fundamental design, and in some of the details and devices by which the librettist has sought his effects. He has not disdained to come down to the level of farce, in some of its most commonplace and familiar features, to use means that have long been the common property of playwrights in devising and resolving comic situations. The length of some of his scenes is too great. Cuts have been made, and it would be better if they were more numerous and uncompromising, for weariness and a feeling of anti-climax in certain places where they are most undesirable would have been avoided. Among these are the final scene of the first act—one of the most beautiful in the opera—and the final scene of the last. As it is, something of their inestimable value in "carrying" the work is sacrificed for the public.

The first act is the finest of the three in its texture. Here the spirit is of dramatic emotion, where the two lovers are engaged, shifting to one of comedy with the coming and conversation of Baron Ochs, and his love making to the supposed serving maid, then the thronging of the parasites at the Princess's "lever," in which the life and bustle and movement are skillfully expressed in music. Such a scene, as it happens, has recently been exploited in two operas familiar to this public—in Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" and Kienzl's "Kuhreigen." The Princess's soliloquy at the end is poetically conceived and is, in fact, one of the most beautiful passages of the opera; a monologue of mournful cadence, shapely and expressive in melodic outline, delicately supported by subtly refined orchestration. The second act opens brilliantly. The entrance of the Rosenkavalier bearing the silver rose, and his first interview with Sophie is of magical beauty. The purity of the vocal writing here, the supple inflections, the delicate interlacing of the two voices, the strange bitter-sweet harmonies of the "rose theme" in the clear, frosty tones of the celesta above the thin transparency of a shimmering orchestration, are wholly new effects.

There is apt characterization in the first moments of Baron Ochs's visit, his offensive attentions to his fiancée, the resentment of the newly enamored Octavian, and the rapturous love making of the couple; but then come the commonplaces of burlesque after the hasty duel and the irruption of servants. Here and in the third act these broad strokes leave little room for anything else till the very end. They depend largely upon ancient, well-worn, and crassly obvious theatrical tricks to help on the action, burdensome in their length and the noise and discord of their musical illustration. Worse even is the fact that they are not really funny, appealing only to an elementary taste in comedy. The humor and the by-play are heavily Teutonic; the pother over Ochs's sword scratch; the whole method of the disconcerting in the private dining room; the hiding of the witnesses of the tête-à-tête in the inn behind transoms and under trap doors; the entrance of the children calling to him as their father, and the rest of the noisy mob; the transformation of the supposititious serving maid into his, or her, own form as Octavian in the curtained alcove—the "screen scene" of classical antiquity in drama. Their variety, the degree of their comic potency, do not pay for their length or reward the dependence that is placed upon them. And as for the purely conventional entrance of Sophie, and still more of the Princess, into the supper room of the inn after the fracas is over—what are they doing in that galley? where did they come from, and why do they come, unless to give von Hofmannsthal a convenient ending of his piece with the Princess's blessing and the embraces of the young lovers?

At any rate, the librettist gives the composer another opportunity for one of his most successful passages, the trio for women's voices sung by the Princess, Octavian, and Sophie as this act approaches its end. Here is a sincere attempt at fluent, sustained, and euphonious vocal writing that is purely musical and makes its effect as such. It leaves the listener with the most agreeable flavor that the opera has produced upon the musical palate, that is only enhanced by the little duet immediately following, between the two lovers, as they leave the stage in tender embraces. This is of that folk-song simplicity that the shrewd Strauss so well knows how to bring in at the right moment, and shows a near kinship with an exquisite little passage between Pamina and Papageno in "The Magic Flute." And the same spirit rings down the curtain on the quaint touch that brings the little turbaned Moorish servant in with a candle to seek for a dropped handkerchief, which he carries out waving in triumph. Nothing becomes the opera better than these closing scenes.

Von Hofmannsthal's personages are delineated with skill. Strauss has not quite gone hand in hand with him in giving them consistent and continuing musical characterization; and yet there are assuredly not lacking many skillful touches of this sort. There is real charm in the figure of the Princess, approaching her matronly years, but still a passionate mistress in the first act; but her change of attitude in the third is assumed rather than explained or shown. The boy Octavian, of juvenile devotion and burning ardor, jealous in the first act, is very easily fired with a new love in the second, before the dramatist has really allowed him a chance to be off with the old, and with no hint of any intermediate psychological processes. The innocent and ingenuous Sophie is alone blameless in this history; but she is not lacking in allurement and individuality. Baron Ochs von Lerchenau is more the principal character than the Rosenkavalier himself; a Boeotian profligate, a satyr, and a pretty heavy one; a conventional figure easily turned to burlesque; but he has reality and robustness.

The Metropolitan management has been exceptionally fortunate in the cast with which these characters are presented. It is superb in many points and inadequate in none. Foremost among the singers who take part in this performance is Miss Margaret Ober, the representative of Octavian, the Rosenkavalier. A more brilliant piece of work has not been enjoyed here for a long time. The fire, vivacity, and youthful ardor, the mischievous comic spirit of her acting, the adroitness with which she carries off the somewhat difficult task of a young woman representing a young man disguised as a young woman are wholly delightful. She engages all the sympathies of her listeners at once and keeps them for the Rosenkavalier through the whole opera. Her voice has been admired in the few times that she has sung here this Winter, and she sings this music with warmth and beauty of tone and with excellent diction. Also, wholly admirable is Miss Frieda Hempel's impersonation of the Princess; an impersonation fully denoting all the nuances of the character as the poet has shown it, and expressing them with passion that yields to gentle melancholy most befittingly; and her bearing has then great repose and dignity.

There is abundant opportunity for the pure brilliancy of Miss Hempel's voice to count for much. Mr. Goritz of course, represents the Falstaffian Baron with a deal of comic power. He is heavy in it, but necessarily so; he is the Austrian equivalent of an eighteenth century country squire. His makeup is amusing and his manner in keeping with his boorish sensuality. There is much charm in the appearance of Miss Case as Sophie, but those who had admired her exquisite voice last season were disquieted to hear it so seriously affected by hard usage so soon. Much of her part is extremely exacting in its high range. The long list of lesser parts is admirably filled.

Of the details of the performance, too much praise can hardly be spoken. It showed at every point the most careful and intelligent preparation, and a full appreciation of the spirit and the demands of the work. And it is exceedingly difficult to obtain the right spirit and finish. The highest credit is due in the first place to Mr. Hertz, who has again disclosed his best qualities as an orchestral director. The complications of the orchestral part, upon which Strauss has thrown so much of the burden of the piece, are mastered with perfect security, and every nuance of color and every detail of phrase is made to tell to its utmost in the whole effect. Of the stage management, in the attention shown to details as well as to the general outlines of the stage pictures, commendation is to be spoken.

WILSON OPPOSED TO VIVISECTION

Convention of the Antis Told That He Is in Sympathy with Them.

ROCKEFELLER ATTACKED

Guilty In Financing the Work of His Institute, Says a Boston Delegate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Cruelty to animals by vivisectors and needless infliction of pain in any other form were vigorously denounced at the opening session here to-day of the International Anti-Vivisection and Animal Protection Congress. The Rev. Dr. C. Ernest Smith told the convention that when he invited President Wilson to be present, Mr. Wilson told him he was in sympathy with the anti-vivisection movement and would do what he could to further it, although he found it impossible to address the meeting. Secretary Bryan spoke to-day for the President in welcome to the delegates.

A bitter attack on the vivisection work of the Rockefeller Institute and also on John D. Rockefeller for financing the work was made by Edward H. Clement of Boston.

"Here in the United States," he said, "is the largest mass in the world of 'tainted' wealth, and the whole toppling mass stands crowned with the Rockefeller Institute. There is enthroned man's superior cunning and power, wreaking itself on animals, as erstwhile on humanity."

Dr. Hamilton F. Biggar of Cleveland, personal physician to John D. Rockefeller, urged the restriction of vivisection to the smallest possible proportions.

"Scores of dogs," he said, "are slaughtered in laboratories of medical colleges for no other object than grandstand exhibition, with no beneficial results to medical science. To open the doors of all vivisection laboratories is absolutely essential."

Frederick P. Bellamy of Brooklyn attacked the American Humane Association and many of the smaller humane societies of the country for declining to take a stand against vivisection. He accused them of being afraid of the influence of prominent medical men.

Mr. Bellamy declared no investigation could be forced of reports that at certain hospitals children were inoculated with serums of loathsome diseases by experimenters, and that dangerous tests were often performed on healthy and ignorant people. He said one physician had acknowledged in a recent issue of a medical journal that he had sprayed the poison of smallpox, scarlet fever, and diphtheria into the throats and lungs of seventeen healthy people whom he was treating, as they supposed, for catarrh of the throat.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, a physician, wrote a letter, which was read to the convention, saying there was every reason to believe that in some hospitals pauper children were "inoculated with loathsome diseases to see the results that will follow." He expressed himself as utterly opposed to vivisection except under strictest regulations.

"The dog which turned and lapped the vivisector's hand after a red hot iron had been run into his eye," added the Senator, "stands a better chance to reach paradise than the brutal human being who so needlessly tortured the dumb animal."

Ernest Thompson Seton deplored the use of the steel trap, in which "animals are sometimes held for days or weeks before they slowly starve or freeze to death."

NEW MARSHAL FOR JERSEY.

President Appoints Bollschweider, Famed as Riot-Quelling Sheriff.

WASHINGTON, Dec 9.—President Wilson to-day nominated Albert Bollschweiler of New Jersey to be United States Marshal for the District of New Jersey.

Albert Bollschweiler is now serving his first term as Sheriff of Middlesex County, N. J. Early in 1912, he suppressed riots growing out of the strike of several thousand workers in manufacturing plants in Perth Amboy, and did it without calling out the militia. For this he was commended by Woodrow Wilson, then Governor of New Jersey. Mr. Bollschweiler has served one term as Mayor of Perth Amboy and formerly was in the cigar business there. As Marshal he succeeds Thomas J. Alcott of Mount Holly, who retired on Nov. 30, after serving seventeen years.

TEACHER ADMITS MARRIAGE.

Put on Trial for Getting Appointment as a Single Woman.

The case of Mrs. Jeannette Ortman-Gamse, a teacher in Public School 4, Fulton and Third Avenues and 173d Street, the Bronx, was heard by the Elementary Schools Committee at the Board of Education Hall yesterday. She was suspended from duty some time ago on the charge preferred by District Superintendent Taylor that she had obtained appointment as a teacher by representing herself as single, whereas she was married.

Mrs. Ortman-Gamse was one of the witnesses heard. She made an explanation of her reasons for keeping the matter of her marriage from the knowledge of the Board of Education, and the committee reserved its decision.

TO HALT NICARAGUA ACTION.

Senate Committee, In View of Mexican Situation, Will Let Treaty Wait

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—At the Senate to-day it was said the Committee on Foreign Relations had received suggestions either from the State Department or the White House that nothing be done at present with the Nicaraguan treaty establishing a modified protectorate over the little republic. It was explained that action at this time looking to a protectorate over any Latin-American country might tend to strengthen Gen. Huerta in his contention that his cause is the cause of all countries south of the Rio Grande.

When Mr. Bryan decided last Summer not to press for immediate ratification of the treaty he let it be known that he would urge consideration of the treaty on the Senate at the regular session this Winter. There was talk then that opposition in the Senate was so great that the treaty would never be heard of again. Later the President intimated clearly that he wanted the treaty taken up when the Mexican tangle straightened out, but the indefinite outlook in Mexico makes it undesirable from the Administration's viewpoint that the subject should be publicly discussed now.

XAVIER ALUMNI JUBILEE.

Sodality Celebrates Golden Anniversary at the Plaza.

The Xavier Alumni Sodality celebrated its golden jubilee last night by a dinner at the Plaza. There were about 450 persons present, among whom were the Rev. Joseph H. Rockwell, Director; Frank S. Gannon, Jr., President; J. R. Mulligan, First Vice President; Louis N. Mooney, M. D., Second Vice President; Frank J. Hogan, Corresponding Secretary; Joseph P. O'Connor, Recording Secretary; F. J. Sullivan, Treasurer, and James F. McNabe, Registrar.

The speakers and the toasts to which they responded were: "President's Welcome," Frank S. Gannon, Jr.; "Our Director," by the Rev. Joseph H. Rockwell, S. J.; "The Opportunity," by Supreme Court Justice Philbin; "Ave Maria," by John Jerome Rooney; "Trend of Events," by William J. Carr; "Our Sister Sodalities," by Andrew T. Sullivan; "Our Sodality," by William Louis O'Connor.

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The Girl of To-day, 61 New Pictures.

Another 8-page section of typical American girls will be issued by The New York Times next Sunday.

In the first rotogravure section, with last Sunday's Christmas Number, were 29 photographs.

There will be 61 pictures of typical American girls in next Sunday's special section.

Both the contents and the quality of these two supplements are unique in newspaper printing.

The ninety photographs, selected by seven noted artists from hundreds submitted by Times readers, form a series unequaled for attractiveness.

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From artists, photographers, publishers and the reading public, The Times has received many congratulations upon its Christmas Number. No newspaper issue like it had been attempted before.

Next Sunday's rotogravure section, completing the series portraying The Girl of To-day, will be no less attractive than the first. In one way it will have an added appeal—the number of pictures will be more than doubled.

The edition will be sold out in advance.

Be sure to place your order at once for

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DISPENSING WITH COURTS AND JURIES.

Attorney General McREYNOLDS has announced his intention to settle his cases against big business out of court, whenever he is able to do so. The President wishes to help honest business, and also to protect investors. For this reason the New Haven suit for dissolution of the New England monopoly will be the last one brought, provided objectionable conditions are reformed without litigation. He could hardly have spoken more softly, and it will be admitted that he wields a big stick. The substitution of agreement for contention is a first step toward putting firm ground under the feet of business, large or small.

It can hardly be said to be a new departure, for the country before now has seen captains of industry sitting on the doorsteps of officials, asking what they should do to be within the law. Not since the passage of the Sherman law have malefactors dared to act like freemen, relying upon conformity with business traditions to protect them. In only a few cases have they been tried by juries, under conditions of fact proved on oath, with good conduct as an admissible defense. They have been tried by their conformity with a statute, which has seemed to be administered with a rigor that the courts only lately have tempered by the light of reason. Mr. McREYNOLDS's offer comes as a welcome relief, and the humility to which big business has been reduced is indicated by the gratitude it has manifested for the substitution of the discretion of the Attorney General for the administration of justice in the courts. There have been regrettable incidents resulting from what has been called "Government under a blanket," that is from administration in private rather than in public, but it may be that we shall hear of no more of them.

There is a report which it is hard to believe that the President, for his part, has resolved to quash an indictment, because it has been found by a Grand Jury without the initiative of a District Attorney, acting on suggestion from Washington. An indictment is not a conviction, but it raises presumptions which can be disposed of satisfactorily only in court. Prosecution at the charge of a Grand Jury is a more popular proceeding than prosecution by an Attorney General. It may be doubted if the Attorney General's new programme of tenderness toward the trusts could better be fulfilled than by a declaration that hereafter procedure would be by indictment. No malefactor could complain of persecution by such action, and there could be no successful charge of tenderness for the wicked after a presentation of the facts to a Grand Jury. Individuals may err, either for personal reasons, or for reasons of policy whether right or wrong. But there is a reasonable approach to justice in human affairs by the jury procedure. It used to be called the palladium of our liberties, and fell into something of humorous toleration when our liberties became so secure that there was no need for a jury to challenge official procedure. Now there is need of economic rather than political liberty, and it cannot be had any more surely than by insisting that juries should act alike for ordering prosecution, and for determining the merits of the prosecution, after it is ordered.

It is odd to find our highest officials dispensing with courts and juries alike, and it would seem with approval for the most part. It is progressive to dispense with fossilized Judges who do not keep step with the times. Are we progressing beyond the pace at which juries can keep step? Are our standards hereafter to come from officials rather than from the people themselves? If so, how are the prophets of the new dispensation to be selected? And how shall we know what the rescripts of the prophets are until they have spoken? Can business wait while commandments are written, and can things be done which Grand Juries condemn? There may be no better way of settling single cases with speed regardless of right, but lines of legality cannot be shown by any number of separate cases decided by discretion instead of by rule. The Administration is showing a commendable disposition, but the substitution of amiability for the rigor of the law is a poor reliance for those who would rather know the rights upon which they might rely than the favors which they may expect.

WE NEED SHIPS.

The passage by the House of Representatives of a resolution approving of WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL'S proposed "naval holiday" does great credit to the hearts of the members. To stop the building of destructive war vessels, not merely for one year but for all time, is a "consummation devoutly to be wished." But we are not dwelling in Arcadia and the millennium is not at hand. The United States Navy needs new warships and the threat that provision may be made for only one to be laid down this year is most disquieting. Secretary DANIELS, in his annual report, urges the construction of two dreadnoughts this year, while the Naval Board has given good reasons why four should be built. Two is the minimum of our yearly requirement until our naval establishment has been brought up to modern standards. There is no demand in this country for a navy as large as Great Britain's, but we have an extensive coast line to protect and possessions in the Atlantic and Pacific. Four of our present ships of the line ought to be put out of commission.

The peace movement in Congress is not to be discouraged. It is a good sign. Legislators committed to a peace policy are likely to act fairly in treating with foreign questions. Such legislators will not be likely to ignore the treaties our Government has made with other nations. But we cannot expect all peoples to be equally just and enlightened, and we must keep ourselves prepared for defense. Two ships will be favored this session by the Naval Committees of both Houses, we understand, and a strong effort must be made in Congress to prevent a repetition of last year's fiasco.

ONE SOLUTION OF THE 42D STREET PROBLEM.

ALEXANDER'S short way with the Gordian knot had the merit of being effective. In solving the problem of the B. R. T. express station at Broadway and Forty-second Street the short way is to remove the obstacle that has been the cause of all the bother. That obstacle is the tracks of the present Interborough Subway curving from Forty-second Street under Broadway and continuing north through Times Square. When the dual plan is completed, shuttle trains will be operated from the Grand Central Station to Broadway under Forty-second Street. Let the shuttle service tracks "stub end" at Broadway. Continue the B. R. T. Broadway line under Forty-second Street and northward, not at the second level, but at a depth below the first level sufficient merely to permit the erection of cross-over bridges on the mezzanine level. Then the express station of the B. R. T. would be placed in Times Square north of Forty-second Street, where the public convenience demands that it should be placed. The mezzanine level bridges would enable passengers to cross from the express station platform on the east side of the tracks to the concourse or plaza under Forty-second Street connecting with the express platforms of the Interborough's new Seventh Avenue line. Under this plan, indeed, it might be possible to extend the Interborough's Seventh Avenue express station platform to north of Forty-second Street. But for the obstacle of the Interborough tracks, running directly athwart the B. R. T. line on the first level, this would have been the plan naturally adopted, and there would have been no trouble about it.

Objections will be made. The one that is by far the most serious is the necessary interruption of travel over the present Interborough Subway through Forty-second Street to the upper west side. That can be reduced to a minimum by hastening the construction of the new Seventh Avenue line to a connection at Times Square with the present west side line, deferring the construction of the B. R. T. line and express platform at Forty-second Street until the Interborough has provided a continuous west side service. Not the whole, but a part, of the current of travel as it now flows would then be interrupted only during the time required for completing the B. R. T. work at Forty-second Street. The inconvenience would be considerable—anybody could see that. But it would be a transient affliction, and very soon a fading memory. The other plans proposed, any of them, would put upon the public an almost intolerable burden perpetuated through the years and the ages. Were the express station put at the north end of Times Square, tens of thousands of passengers every day would have to make their way back to Forty-second Street, the natural destination of most of them. And whether the B. R. T. station at Forty-second Street be local or express, passengers landed at the lower level more than 40 feet under ground would have to make the breathless and heart-breaking climb to the surface. The inconvenience of a merely temporary interruption of the Interborough service on one line is a trivial and negligible matter compared with this continuing and grievous labor imposed upon such multitudes of passengers.

The Interborough will utter loud cries of protest. It wants to continue the physical connection of its Forty-second Street track with the west side line as an emergency resort in case of an interruption of traffic on the Seventh Avenue line. Certainly, but shall every-day travel be grievously burdened to permit an emergency service that may not be required once in five years or once in ten? There will be further objections. Whoever heard of taking one railroad's right of way to bestow it upon another? It is necessary to remember here what the late Mayor GAYNOR so many times pointed out, that the city owns the present subways and will own the new subways. It will be in complete and unincumbered possession after a term of years when the fares paid by the people have reached the computed aggregate. It is not a right of way to be taken, therefore, but a lease to be modified.

Further objections will be heard, forty of them, no doubt. In private employ it is the business of engineers to surmount obstacles, not to find them, and certainly not to stand helpless before them. The engineers ought to thank us for removing at a stroke the dreadful obstacles, each more fatal than the other, with which they have buttressed their arguments against an express station at Forty-second Street. The chief engineering obstacle was the building of one subway underneath another already in operation. We have been told that that would be perilous. And at the second level, under the Interborough tracks, the great depth precluded the construction of express platforms. Whether they be real or fancied, these objections are met and removed by the plan we have presented. The B. R. T.'s tracks and express platform at Forty-second Street would be not far below the present level. The connection with the Interborough platforms would be made, and passengers would leave the trains at the very point where the great majority will want to go, at the south end of the square, at the intersection of the crosstown line of travel. Moreover, the underground platforms and concourse would relieve surface congestion and provide facilities for crossing the streets in every direction without encountering the streams of traffic.

THE SANTO DOMINGO MESS.

The men the President has sent to Santo Domingo to "observe," not to supervise, the election (a distinction as fine as that expressed in Falstaff's phrase "convey the wise it call") do not, it seems, constitute a "commission." They go as "individuals," and official recognition is not asked for them. Still, they are to "observe" the election, and if it is not conducted according to their ideas of fairness they are surely going to do something. There is some sort of precedent, of course, for this proceeding. Indeed, it might be easy to find some sort of precedent for any queer thing which might be done by our Government in the pursuance of its puzzling Latin-American policy. Nothing can be surer than that no harm is intended in this case, that President WILSON'S only desire is that the will of the Santo Domingo people shall be clearly expressed in the election.

There is a growing belief that the lately quelled rebellion in that little country differed from many other West Indian and Central American rebellions and was a justifiable effort to secure justice. As our Government is responsible in a measure for the payment of the interest on the Dominican debt, it is natural enough that we should endeavor to help the law-abiding Dominicans to keep their house in order. The visiting "observers" can do no harm, and their presence may be beneficial.

No doubt a time will come when intelligent Americans will look back on the history of our Latin-American relations with mingled shame and amusement and wonder that a people who could govern themselves so well, all things considered, should get along so poorly with their neighbors. In President WILSON'S recent pronouncement on this subject, however, there is a gleam of hope. Some day he may speak out more clearly. There is much to be said and more to be done. At present his action in regard to Santo Domingo, however well considered it may be, is complicated by the revelation of the character and practices of the man whom the President lately appointed to succeed a competent and experienced Minister of the United States in Santo Domingo. Minister SULLIVAN, who is said to be a relative of the lamented TIMOTHY, has lost no time in getting into the concession business, with which no diplomat should ever meddle. Naturally, when we send men of that stamp to represent our Government in small countries we are misunderstood and the worst construction is likely to be placed on our wisest and kindest actions.

COMMISSIONER CARLISLE'S CASE.

A campaign of innuendo is being waged against State Commissioner of Highways CARLISLE. Perhaps it would be well to ask his enemies to stop insinuating and to present facts and proofs. Yesterday's testimony at Albany of PATRICK R. QUINLAN, one of his accusers, that his charges were based on hearsay evidence, makes this suggestion pertinent. Commissioner CARLISLE began well in the difficult work of reorganizing his department. He found it in bad condition. Nearly all of a great bond issue of $50,000,000 had been spent on roads that had been built piecemeal throughout the State, roads with "dead ends" and of little use to traffic of any sort. They had already largely raveled to pieces. The bureaus of construction and repairs had been run so loosely that the contractors were rioting with moneys received in overpayment and in materials that were not tested to see whether they complied with the specifications. The specifications themselves were "doctored." Mr. CARLISLE was the first incumbent of the Commissionership to rule that the specifications should be uniform, should be printed, and should be adopted only after public hearings, with ample notice given.

A new bond issue of $50,000,000 had been approved by the people, and Mr. CARLISLE made good plans for the use of the $5,000,000 of this issue voted by the present Legislature, and of the remaining millions left from the old bond issue. The money is now devoted to linking up the State roads so that there shall be two continuous trunk lines, one from Buffalo to Albany, the other through the tier of southern counties, besides a system connecting the routes in the northern, central, and southern divisions of the State by lines running north and south. That scheme provides for the building of a network of "feeder" highways leading from the farms and rural districts. And the attempt is being made to lay solid concrete foundations for all the main routes, so that they will outlast the life of the bond issue.

The testimony before Mr. WHITMAN indicates that, notwithstanding his reforms, politicians, dishonest contractors, and dealers in supplies still look greedily upon the highway millions. Charges have been preferred against Mr. CARLISLE by an asphalt company which believes that the Commissioner's published specifications discriminate against its product. Mr. CARLISLE replies that the company has claimed that the old Highway Commission granted a discrimination as against its competitors. No record of this grant exists. Therefore he has enforced the specifications embodied in the law, and without loss to the State.

Whether Mr. CARLISLE has been careful in the appointment of all his advisers may be doubted. The two investigations now being conducted into the department, one by District Attorney WHITMAN, the other by Mr. OSBORNE under Gov. GLYNN'S instructions, may show whether he is blamable in this respect. But it is noteworthy that Mr. OSBORNE says Mr. CARLISLE is not being tried on charges demanding his removal. Instead the State's attorney is investigating generally the business methods of the department. Apparently Mr. OSBORNE does not consider warranted the slurs cast upon Mr. CARLISLE'S official or personal honor by selfish interests.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Professional Libelers in Convention.

Some people who call themselves the International Anti-Vivisection and Animal Protection Congress are now gathered in Washington and are entertaining themselves after the fashion of their kind by promulgating the most outrageous of falsehoods about men whose lives are devoted as unselfishly and as efficiently to the service of humanity as any that could be mentioned. As the best-known American representatives of these men happen to be in the Rockefeller Institute, they have been the object of first and most violent attack, and no considerations of sense or fact have been allowed to limit the accusations.

An old and already thoroughly disproved charge against Dr. NOGUCHI, for instance—the charge of infecting for experimental purposes many children of poor parents with a dangerous disease—has been coolly revived by one eminent anti-vivisectionist, and his besotted auditors listen to it again in goggle-eyed horror. The only excuse for him and them is that they do not know the truth as to the so-called experiments—do not know that those experiments were the beginning of what has become routine procedure in all up-to-date hospitals, and that the result of it is not a spreading of the disease in question, but such certainty in its diagnosis as is a priceless boon to every sufferer from it.

And the excuse is miserably poor. Nobody ignorant of the world's many debts to this far-wandered Japanese scientist has a right to discuss his achievements. Only by the utmost stretch of charity, however, can such ignorance as the anti-vivisectionists profess as to the methods and results of animal experimentation be accepted as real. At least one of them, now very obvious and audible at Washington—Miss LIND-AF-HAGEBY—has learned from personal experiences in court, once as a defendant and once as a plaintiff in libel suits, several things which she cannot have forgotten. Among them is that scientists cannot always be safely slandered, and another is that even in England no penalty is attached to the public printed description of her as a deliberate, intentional, and malignant falsifier of known facts.

She and her kind have not yet been sued for damages in this country by the scientists whom they so persistently libel. Some day, when patience has been exhausted, they will be, and after that they will more closely restrict themselves to quotations from the antiquated and abandoned authorities who are the mainstays of the abominable propaganda.

Devotion Deserves a Reward.

Though Col. DAVID DU BOSE GAILLARD did for seven years labor on the Culebra Cut that won from Col. GOETHALS the eulogy of "great engineer, unflinching worker and true gentleman," of material reward for it he received only his army pay. That remuneration, adjusted as it properly is to permanency of position and a pension on retirement for age, is a small one—far too small, in these days when the cost of living is so great, to permit of saving or accumulation.

Considering what like services from a civilian engineer of equal competence, courage, and devotion would have cost, the country has profited to the extent of many thousands of dollars by detailing Col. GAILLARD to the special duty he performed so well. On that ground alone, therefore, even though the higher profits in glory and respect that have come to us all from the work of such men as he be ignored, the nation can not only afford but is under heavy obligation to make for Col. GAILLARD'S widow the provision of which his untimely death has deprived her.

A bill already introduced in Congress with the approval of President WILSON appropriates for her out of the public funds an amount equaling her husband's salary as Colonel for a year. Certainly that is not too much, and to most, we think, it will seem to be not enough adequately to pay the country's debt for services unquestionably distinguished.

We are far from wholly without responsibility for Col. GAILLARD'S death, it must be remembered, for we kept him, or allowed him to keep, at his colossal and trying task with a closer approach to continuity than was justified by what ought to have been our knowledge of the probable consequences. Indeed an "unflinching worker," he did not quit the Isthmus until he was a worn-out, dying man. In the circumstances, one year's pay of a Colonel cannot be called generous, and another adjective could be found only too easily.

Chihuahuans Reach Their Goal.

Of the refugees from Chihuahua, a few have crossed the frontier into Texas and safety. Others are reaching the line in little groups, but the greater part of the strangely composed army of fugitives is still far out in the desert, and many will never arrive. They lie dead or dying on the sand where they fell. That terrible march only the strongest could make and the weak had to be left behind or all would perish.

Such a journey would have been difficult enough for such a company even in time of peace. But to the natural hardships of the road was added the constant fear of attack from a fierce enemy—a fear that the event repeatedly justified, though the assailants were never in sufficient numbers to risk a real battle.

Of our own war with Mexico, not much is really remembered. The defense of the Alamo in San Antonio, which preceded it by many years, was a very different affair from this exodus from Chihuahua, of course, but the two are alike in that they appeal to the imagination as unusual struggles against desperate odds. The battle of the Alamo ended in a wholesale slaughter; the survivors of this dreadful march escaped only because their foes had more important tasks to perform elsewhere and could not send against them the force required for their complete destruction.

History may not give the journey many lines, since it decided nothing, but romance will immortalize its agonies and adventures.

TRIBUTE TO GIRL OF TO-DAY.

Times Picture of Miss McMahon as Seen by the Photographer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to express my appreciation of the excellent results you have obtained in reproducing the photographs in the "Girl of To-day" section in yesterday's number of THE TIMES. I was particularly pleased with the way in which my picture of Miss McMahon, chosen by your judges as best representing the typical girl of to-day, was made to fill the whole front page of that section.

This photograph presents exceptional difficulties to the engraver, even in a small-sized reproduction. You could not have chosen a more difficult test for what your new rotogravure process can accomplish than to make this enlargement from a picture the transparent shadows of which would have baffled the old half-tone process. Your rotogravure has succeeded marvelously.

Hundreds of my pictures have been reproduced in daily papers. This is the first time that a reproduction has preserved the values of the original print in every detail.

I consider your introduction of the Mertens rotogravure process the most important step toward making newspaper illustration perfect.

ARNOLD GENTHE.

New York, Dec. 8, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A year ago I tried in Boston to buy a copy of "The Prophets," Sargent's great work of art, and was much disappointed to find that there were no colored reproductions at all to be had, and that the photographs, in black and white, were for sale at what are, for the great majority, prohibitive prices. It seemed to me the saddest pity that what is undoubtedly one of the superlative mural paintings in the world should be thus shut up in the Boston Library, and that the inspiration derivable from so much beauty should be beyond the reach of all but a small fraction of our fellow-countrymen.

By distributing widely the very beautiful reproductions in yesterday's TIMES you have, I think, performed a real public service.

S. R. TABER.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES is to be congratulated upon its magnificent reproduction of that famous painting in the Boston Public Library by Sargent of "The Prophets" also upon the new rotogravure pictures of "The Girl of To-day." These latter are works of art from a purely mechanical point of view, and perfectly charming from every other point of view.

W. W. HALLOCK.

New York, Dec. 8, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "Girl of To-day" supplement is worthy of commendation from every source.

The thought occurs to me that you could meet a popular demand by reprinting Miss McMahon's picture in, say a 9 by 12 size, as a supplement, so that it could be delivered to your readers without being folded, and making it suitable for framing.

H. H. LETCHER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to compliment you on the clear-cut issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It was a great piece of work and was the talk all about the Hotel Seneca.

HARRY L. GUGGENHEIMER.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although always differing with you in politics, I must say that when I read my TIMES to-day I could scarcely withhold my admiration. In every way it is supreme. It is the kind of paper that makes a reader flatter himself for buying it so many years.

HARRY HALL.

Wheeling, West Va., Dec. 7, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having been a loyal reader of THE TIMES more than forty years, and therefore accustomed to excellence of the highest type in journalism, I am nevertheless moved to declare to you that the marvelous literary and artistic sections which constituted your issue of this day fairly surpass anticipation. Your management well deserves the encomiums due to such an achievement.

Luckily, what I may term the "replica" of Sargent's mural masterpiece arrived in perfect order. It shall be preserved, as its merit demands, for it should be valued per se as a work of art, also as a glowing testimony to the enterprise and fine taste of THE TIMES in preparing such a seasonable and unique treat for its readers.

W. F. ENO.

South Nyack, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1913.

THE ART OF BOXING.

Maeterlinck's Praise Does Justice to a Much-Abused Sport.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to congratulate you upon the publication in THE TIMES of Monday morning of the special cable from London giving Maurice Maeterlinck's views on the subject of boxing. For years those of us who have defended the "manly art" as a healthful and highly desirable exercise have been suspected of being "low-brows," with bestial instincts and a taste for gore and slaughter.

Most people are unable to distinguish between boxing as an exercise and prize-fighting, but now that the "highest-browed" and most admired of the "high-brows" has confessed that he has boxed every day for three years, perhaps boxing will be restored to its old status as a "gentleman's sport." After eighteen years as a trainer of athletes and an instructor in physical culture, I am inclined to believe, with Maeterlinck, that boxing is "the supreme intellectual exercise of muscles." Other forms of exercise may be needed, and in exceptional cases boxing may not be "indicated," but on the whole boxing comes very near to being the ideal form of muscular exertion for the creation of physical and mental vigor.

Like Maeterlinck, I believe that if every boy were taught to box, the world would be vastly improved. A suggestion that boxing be taught in the public schools would doubtless bring out a storm of protest, but the adoption of such a plan would be a blessing to humanity.

MAC LEVY.

Babylon, L. I., Dec. 8, 1913.

PROPERTIES OF "CURARE."

Drug Causes Death by Destroying Power of Motion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems the Newark police figure that because the accused man is a South American, therefore Mrs. Graff was probably stupefied by curare, otherwise called woorali.

Curare doesn't stupefy, it only destroys the power of motion. Death follows because you can't breathe. Curare does not affect the brain or nerves, but only the unique tiny organs that connect nerves with muscles.

Also, the part of South America where curaré grows (British Guiana) is commercially nearer to the United States than to young Megaro's home in Argentina. It is just as near in an air line to Washington, D. C., as to Buenos Aires, and the route of communication to the United States is much shorter than to the south.

Also, it isn't made from a lizard, but from a plant. The native poison makers put snakes' fangs and such things into their arrow poison, but these contribute nothing to the deadliness which comes wholly from the plant.

Neither is it true that a mere scratch will cause instant death. The death is rather slower than by drowning, and it is only little animals that are killed by a needle-pointed arrow; the poisoned arrow for shooting at a man is big enough to kill him without poison if it hits right.

If curare is to be put into a wound on the outside of a smooth point like a darning needle, it has to be dried on like paint. Then, I suppose, if the needle were promptly drawn out much would be left on the needle.

STEVEN T. BYINGTON.

Ballard Vale, Mass., Dec. 8, 1913.

What Mrs. Stokes Said.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has just been called to a report published in THE TIMES of Nov 14, which read:

> Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, speaking to day at the Amherst College Hall on "What the Socialists Want," said that as long as no union existed between employers and employed strikes would come, and the only way to remedy them was to unify capital and labor.

This is quite an impossible statement from a Socialist, and I trust the reporter made this gross misstatement rather from ignorance of our philosophy than from carelessness or a willful desire to garble the facts.

Industrial strife, I said, was inevitable, so long as society was divided into employers and employed, and that the only way to permanently eliminate industrial strife was to unify the interests of those who to-day constituted labor and capital, by socialization of ownership and control of industry.

ROSE PASTOR STOKES.

New York, Dec. 9, 1913.

Discussion of Sex Topics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial Article on "Missing Girls and False Alarms" is the most sensible and true statement of the present-day coarse and worthless exploiting of "social vice" that has appeared in any newspaper for a long time. No help to clean, healthy, and reasonable thoughts, of which right living is the logical outcome, can be derived by constant discussion and familiar association with all the unpleasant, exaggerated evils of humanity. Morbid curiosity and unhealthy passions are merely excited in a majority of both young and old of both sexes.

There are many other "unfortunate" questions of life besides the "sex" one which sincere reformers might take up with equal zest, and the solution of which would in many cases lead to a natural and reasonable elimination of many evils now classed under the so popular and overworked question of "social evil."

M. LEONARD.

New York, Dec. 9, 1913.

DEAR OLD SIXTY.

Don't laugh at the fashionable cut of my gown,
And call me a silly, bedizened old clown!
Don't laugh at my heels and my ruffles and lace—
At the waves in my hair and the flush on my face.

Last night, just at bedtime, I said to myself,
"Why pack yourself up on the topper-most shelf,
When a bit of assistance for nature to art
Sends a youthfuller rush of the blood through your heart?

"What use can there be in a faded old fright
With two pairs of specs to encourage her sight,
With a vinegar face and a scorpion tongue
And a soul from which all the old sweetness is wrung?"

So I knelt by my trunk and went fumbling about
Till I found the old rouge pot and smuggled it out;
And there by the mirror, with laughter and thrill,
I laid on the color with old-fashioned skill!

If I leave off the roses, I droop in the back
And settle askew like the time-honored sack,
But the roses uphold me through bone-ache and twinge,
So I'll die in my boots—living up to my tinge!

I like it, so what do I care if you feel,
That the blossoms don't look to you—well, very real?
To me they're the breath of a conquering spell,
For the eyes of old sixty don't see very well?

JANE BURR.

THE 42D STREET PLAN.

M. R. McAdoo Proposes a Grand Concourse Station in Subway.

THE TIMES has received the following letter from Malcolm R. McAdoo, an engineer with much experience in the building of steam and street railways, who for the past twenty-five years has been managing street railway properties, and is known as one of the most competent experts. He is a brother of William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been following the articles in THE TIMES as well as those in the other New York papers in reference to the proposed subway stations to be located at or about Times Square for the new dual system of subways, and I have seen the various plans that have been prepared for the same, none of which, in my opinion, based upon my experience during the past twenty years in managing street railway properties and a study of this particular situation, will provide proper accommodations for the interchange of traffic at that point, based upon the present traffic there or upon the traffic which will be there upon the completion of these subways, if it continues to increase as it has in the past. This point will be upon the completion of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's subway under Broadway, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's subway under Seventh Avenue, the Steinway Tunnel, and the completion of a subway from Times Square to New Jersey, the most important centre for the distribution and interchange of traffic in any city in the world, and a subway station of sufficient capacity permitting of easy enlargement should be provided and built.

A very simple solution of the entire situation, it seems to me, would be to have a grand concourse station on the first level under the streets about Times Square for a distance of 1,000 feet east and west under Forty-second Street, with Times Square at the centre, for the same distance north and south under Broadway, with the intersection of Forty-second Street and Broadway at the centre, and for the same distance north and south under Seventh Avenue, with the intersection of Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street at the centre, with express platforms and stops for the subways running north and south immediately underneath the same, and the platforms of the Steinway Tunnel and the subway which will be built to New Jersey under the east and west ends of this concourse under Forty-second Street. This would give a station there of very great capacity; in fact, of a capacity equal to the entire width of each street mentioned for the distances mentioned, which would take care of the present traffic and the interchange of traffic which will be between these lines upon their completion, as well as all increases in such traffic for a great many years, and at any time that additional room was needed it would be a very easy matter to extend the same east and west under Forty-second Street, north and south under Broadway, and north and south under Seventh Avenue.

As I understand, the objection to this plan is that it will require the complete removal of the curves and tracks of the present Subway under Times Square, which are needed as an emergency connection, or that it will require the removal of the same to the third level, and it is claimed that to make this change would interfere with the operation of the present Subway during the making of such change. I do not think that this is a sound position to take or that it should control the situation, for the reason that such change need not be made until after the Seventh Avenue subway is completed and placed in operation, when a new emergency connection could then be provided to connect the present tracks of the Subway under Broadway with its present tracks under Forty-second Street by starting at a point about Forty-eighth Street and descending to the third level and swinging around underneath the Times Building into Forty-second Street, and then coming up again at about Sixth Avenue to a connection with the present tracks, in all a duplicate of the present Subway except that its tracks would then be on the third level at Times Square.

An emergency connection is never used except in cases of emergencies, and passengers expect to be inconvenienced then; but by having the present tracks of the Interborough at Times Square remain as now constructed for such purpose only will mean great inconvenience to the traveling public at all times, whereas making the changes above suggested would permit the subway of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to be placed immediately under the concourse station suggested above on the same level with the Interborough's Seventh Avenue line, as well as on the same level of the lines of the Steinway Tunnel and those of the proposed subway to New Jersey.

An additional advantage that would be derived from a concourse station of this type would be that it would provide a means underground for pedestrians to cross the streets in and about Times Square, which would relieve much of the congestion of traffic at the present time on the surface of the street at that point, and this traffic upon the completion of the dual system of subways will be added to immensely.

M. R. McADOO.

New York, Dec. 9, 1913.

Great-Grandniece of Washington.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In looking over a notice in THE TIMES regarding a memorial service held in old Christ Church at Alexandria, Va., I remark that the attendance at the service of Mrs. Eleanor Griffiths Fairfax, a great-granddaughter of the old rector of the church, is mentioned.

It would perhaps be of interest to your readers to know that a great-grandniece of Gen. Washington was also present. Her name is Eleanor Washington Howard, (Mrs. Howard.) Her father was John Augustine Washington, the last of the family who lived at Mount Vernon, and she was the last child born there, born in the room in which George Washington died.

M. R. P.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1913.

Japanese Screen Brings $160.

A sixfold Japanese screen brought the highest price of the afternoon at the sale of the collections of Wilfred Hartley, Albert A. Merritt, and other owners at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to Lanthier for $160. J. Hartog paid $42.50 for a teakwood hall seat and $40 for a statuette of Daniel Webster by Thomas Ball. The returns for the sale, which was a short one, were $661. Historical blue china, early American glass bottles, and furniture will be sold to-day.

Morgan Baby Miniature for Sale.

A miniature of J. P. Morgan as a baby will be sold among other things at a sale of the belongings of different estates by order of Taylor, Knowles & Hack, Capt. Charles Du Pont Coudert, and Choate, Larocque & Mitchell at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries beginning this morning and continuing through the week mornings at 11 and afternoons at 2:30. Paintings, china, old silver, and rugs are included in the sale.

SAY FLAW IN LAW ADDS TO FIRE PERIL

Blunder Takes Power from Fire Commissioner Which No One Else Gets.

NO CONTROL OF FACTORIES

Authority Lost to Order Changes After Inspection—Commissioner Is Advised to Prosecute as Usual.

With a view of restoring to the Fire Commissioner of New York City authority, inadvertently taken from him in the new State labor law, to order the remedying of conditions which in his opinion threaten fire in factories, a bill has been drafted by representatives of the Fire Department, the Corporation Counsel, the State Department of Labor, and the Factory Investigating Commission. The bill has been sent to Gov. Glynn, and he has been urged to recommend its immediate adoption by the Legislature.

According to Assistant Corporation Counsel Alexander C. MacNulty, who prepared the bill approved by the conferees, until it is enacted factory conditions in this city will remain hazardous.

It was pointed out, for example, that in the recent Canal Street loft fire that cost seven lives, an inquiry demonstrated that no officer of the city or State Government had power to remedy the conditions that led to the disaster. This state of affairs is due to the repeal of certain parts of the Hoey law governing factory inspection and fire prevention, which was passed soon after the Triangle fire, and by the failure to include similar provisions in the later State labor law.

Under Section 775 of the Hoey law the Fire Commissioner of New York City had power to cause the inspection of any building and to order in writing the remedying of any condition in violation of the law found to exist in or about such building, except tenement houses. Violations of the law in the case of tenement houses were to be dealt with by the Tenement House Department, as had always been the case.

The new labor law, passed this year at the instance of the State Factory Investigating Commission, repeated the language of this section of the Hoey law, but included in the exceptions clause besides tenement houses factories as defined by the labor law. According to Mr. MacNulty, there is no section of the labor law which confers power similar to those taken away from the Fire Commissioner.

The insertion of that exception in Section 775 of the law, according to Mr. MacNulty, apparently was quite inadvertent on the part of the framers, who merely followed the phraseology of the preceding section, governing the control of adequate means of exit.

A further defect in the present labor law, according to Mr. MacNulty, is due to the repeal of Section 775A of the Hoey law, governing fire drills. This section reads as follows:

> Sec. 775A. Fire Drills.—The Fire Commissioner is empowered to make and enforce such general regulations or special orders as he may deem necessary respecting the regular and periodical performance of a fire drill in any factory, store, or other business establishment, or in any school, hospital, infirmary, asylum, or other charitable or eleemosynary institution within the City of New York. The term "fire drill," as used in this section, shall be construed as any instruction or practice in the use of means of egress and of alarm or fire extinguishing equipment which the Fire Commissioner may prescribe by general regulation or special order.

That section was repealed outright by the new labor law. In Section 83D the new law restored to the Fire Commissioner the power to enforce fire drills in factories, but not the power to do so in the case of stores, schools, and institutions. In the appeal Gov. Glynn stress is laid on the need of restoring immediately to the Fire Commissioner these powers.

The Fire Commissioner and the other conferees assert that the present situation brings about again a division of responsibility in the matter of fire prevention such as the Hoey law sought to remedy by centralizing responsibility in the Fire Commissioner and the Fire Prevention Bureau established shortly after the Triangle fire. In that fire the Coroner's records placed the responsibility for the disaster on just such divided authority.

The Fire Commissioner and the Corporation Counsel's office, with a view of establishing centralized responsibility, protested against the exemption of control over factory exits from the Fire Commissioner's authority, but finally yielded that point.

Since that time there has been thorough co-operation between the Fire Department and the State Labor Department. The Labor Department now has joined the Fire Commissioner in urging the restoration to the Commissioner of all the powers he had under the Hoey law, with the exception of the control over factory exits. That is to be left in the hands of the Labor Department's Industrial Bureau, which presently is to have 125 additional Inspectors.

"Instead of punishing equally and in the same degree the owner or proprietor of a building or factory who knowingly locks his doors or smokes cigarettes in an oil-soaked or rag-strewn loft, and the employe who puffs a cigarette without realizing that he is violating a law," said Mr. MacNulty yesterday, "we want to make the punishment fit the crime. The maximum fine is too small. We would like to make such violations of the law by employes misdemeanors punishable by imprisonment for not more than a year or a fine of not more than $500 or by both. Then the law could indeed be made a deterrent. The Magistrates and Justices of the courts of Special Sessions have stood by us sturdily in the prosecution of such violations of the factory law. It is not they, but the law itself that fails short."

The appeal urging the enactment of the remedial legislation, signed by Abram I. Elkus, chief counsel for the Factory Investigating Commission, and by George W. Olvaney, Deputy Fire Commissioner, was sent to Commissioner Lynch for his signature and transmittal to Gov. Glynn. In the meantime, until the courts actually have rendered a contrary decision, the Fire Commissioner has been advised by the Corporation Counsel to prosecute all violations of the labor law, as if he possessed all his old power.

KHIVA RUG SOLD FOR $370.

Society People Among the Buyers at Keresey Sale.

Emil Carlson, J. Alden Weir, Rear Admiral A. Ward, and a number of society people were among the buyers at the Keresey sale of fine Oriental rugs and carp

DINE IN GARDEN ARBOR AT PLAZA

Mrs. Henry S. Redmond Entertains Her Guests in Transformed Louis XV. Room.

DANCE GAVOTTE ON STAGE

Miss Florence Winn and Ernest Evans in Directoire Costumes —Some of the Guests.

Mrs. Henry S. Redmond was the hostess last night at the Plaza, where she is spending the season, at a dinner dance in the rose rooms. The dinner, of about 100 covers, was in the Louis XV. room, which had been turned into a garden in arbor effect. The huge table seating 40 in the centre of the room had placed over it two intersecting arbor poles wound in vines and pink roses. Around this were smaller tables with similar but smaller flowers and vine wound arches. On a temporary stage banked with vines and plants, under colored lights, a gavotte in Directoire costume was danced by Miss Florence W. Winn and Ernest Evans, and a Greek dance by Miss Margaret Crawford and others.

After dinner the guests entered the adjoining rose room where Mrs. Redmond had received them earlier. Here they danced or played bridge. In each corner of the room was a small wicker-work arbor covered with greens and trimmed with Japanese lilies and lighted with huge pink and white balls, carrying out the arbor idea.

Perhaps fifty additional guests came in after dinner for the dancing. The guests asked included Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. George Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Spanish Minister and Mme. Riano, Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt, the Hon. Alfred Anson and Mrs. Anson, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stewart Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel McCready, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Earle Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Warren, Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. William Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Oren Root, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Potter, and Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Boissevain.

Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Dulany Howland, Mr. and Mrs. George de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mrs. H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cowdin, Mrs. Frederick Nelson, Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, Miss Kernochan, and the Misses Emmet, Angelica Brown, Adele Colgate, Janet Fish, Maria de Barril, Belle Gurnee, Lydia Redmond, Lota Robinson, Louise Sands, Jean Morris, and Miss Bliss.

Also G. K. Beekman, Franklin Plummer, Harrison Rhoades, S. B. Elkins, Alvin Krech, C. A. Munn, Louis Bruguiere, Alexander Webb, Henry S. Kip, Thomas Kearney, Lancaire Robinson, Frederick H. Baldwin, Etienne Markowski, John Barrett, O. G. Jennings, Phoenix Ingraham, Oliver Harriman, Madison Grant, Charles Robinson, John Grier, and Count d'Adhemar.

MISS GODDARD'S LUNCHEON.

Debutantes Among Her Guests at Sherry's—To Sail for Egypt.

Miss Annie C. Goddard, who is booked to sail Jan. 22 for Egypt, accompanied by Mrs. Frederick Perry and Miss Washington of Chicago, entertained more than fifty guests at a luncheon at Sherry's yesterday. There were four tables of ten guests each, and two of seven, the decorations being tea roses banked with ferns, which were afterward divided into corsage bouquets.

Those invited included several of this Winter's débutantes and several young matrons, as well as some of last year's buds, and the hostess's school friends.

Among the guests were Mrs. Percy Weeks, Mrs. Butler Whiting, Mrs. Robert Fowler, Mrs. Fenwick Beekman, Mrs. William M. Van Winkle, the Misses Theodora Larocque, Alida Banks, Elizabeth McVickar, Helen Miller, Francis and Caroline Wyeth, Ruth Baldwin, Charlotte Delafield, Lucinda Bateson, Rosina Otis, Dorothy Bull, Dorothy Bissell, Elinor Hoyt, Betty Marshall, Dorothy and Cora Weir, Urling Sibley, Lois Hall, Louisa Johnson, Anna Olyphant, Caroline Murray, Agnes Landon, Eleanora Kissel, Mildred Rice, Eleanor and Fanny de Groot Hastings, Mary Haskell, Margaret Strong, Louise Flint, Margaret Overton, Beatrice Buel, Katharine Crane, Marion Clarke, and Phyllis McVickar.

After the trip through Egypt Miss Goddard and her friends will go to Italy, and later to Norway and Sweden. They purpose returning in June or July.

DEBUTANTE RECEPTIONS.

Miss Margaret R. Warren and Miss M. A. McCagg Introduced.

Mrs. Charles Elliot Warren gave a reception, dinner, and dance yesterday for her second daughter, Miss Margaret Resler Warren. Miss Warren comes of Revolutionary ancestry, being a descendant of Gen. Warren of Bunker Hill and of Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Her father is President of the Lincoln National Bank.

Besides Mrs. Warren, in black lace over white, Miss Susanne Warren, in white satin embroidered in green spangles, and having a green tulle tunic, and the débutante, in white chiffon embroidered in silver, there were in the receiving party the Misses Joy Williams, Margaret Seton Porter, Dorothy Anderton, Dorothy Hollister, Dorothy Taylor, Constance Peabody, Noel Haskins, Elinor Davies, Louise Tiffany Frank, Gertrude Pardee, and Priscilla Bull.

The young men asked for the dinner included Donald Carr, W. Travers Jerome, Jr., Ransom Noble, Thomas L. Johnson, Vivian J. Palmieri, Talbot J. Taylor, Jr., Irving Pardee, Dr. Harold Pardee, William Fairchild, James C. Converse, Jr., Ryland Sizer, Alden Talbot, Paul Bonner, and Frederic C. MacDonell.

A number of additional guests came in later for the dancing.

Mrs. Louise Butler McCagg introduced her débutante daughter, Miss M. Augusta McCagg, at a tea yesterday afternoon at her residence, 18 East Eighty-fourth Street. Mrs. McCagg and Miss McCagg had receiving with them the Misses Dorothy King, Mary Alexander, Alexandra Emery, Louise Butler, Elizabeth Burrill, and Mildred Mordaunt, all of whom are this Winter's buds.

Jackson-Sanford Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Sanford, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sanford of Litchfield, Conn., and Winthrop Jackson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jackson of Middletown, Conn., will take place at 1 o'clock on New Year's Day in St. Michael's Church, Litchfield, and will be followed by a reception at Elmcroft, the Sanford home. Miss Sanford is a sister of Reginald Sanford, who married Miss Mildred Gillet, a daughter of Elmslie Gillet of New York. The attendants are to be Miss Margaret Sanford, a sister of the bride, maid of honor, and Miss Joan Sanford, another sister, and Miss Katherine Scott of Canada, as bridesmaids. John J. Jackson of New York will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will be Reginald Sanford of New York, Irving Bacheler of Albany, James Cox and Richard Jackson, a cousin of the bridegroom, of Middletown.

Miss Diantha A. Fitch Engaged.

Dr. and Mrs. Allen Fitch of 38 West Fifty-sixth Street announce the engagement of their second daughter, Miss Diantha Allen Fitch, to Connor Lawrence, son of Frank R. Lawrence of 534 Madison Avenue. Miss Fitch is a graduate of Miss Spence's School, and made her début two seasons ago. The Misses Marion and Katharine Fitch are her sisters. Her mother was Miss Adelaide A. Brown before her marriage. Mr. Lawrence is a graduate of Harvard, class of '08, and is a member of the Harvard and Lotos Clubs. He is in the real estate business in this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Midwinter Dances Begin.

The first of the midwinter dances organized by Mrs. Warren K. Rishel took place last night at Sherry's. There were 150 young people present, and a supper was served at midnight. The patronesses are Mrs. Charles Blandy, Mrs. A. Clark Rishel, Mrs. Charles G. Gates, Mrs. John B. Simpson, Mrs. Charles V. Paterno, and Mrs. John Philbrick Laflin. The Floor Committee included Charles and Harold Blandy, Warren K. Rishel, Alvin Rishel, Jack Payne, William Rich, Jr., Samuel Hollis, E. M. Scovil, George Patterson, and J. Oswald Jimenis. The next of the series of these dances will be held on Jan. 13.

Mrs. Wm. Alexander's Luncheon.

Mrs. William Alexander gave a luncheon yesterday at the St. Regis. The table was decorated with pink roses and lilies of the valley. Among the guests were Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Orme Wilson, and Countess de Rodellec.

Tea for the Misses Parsons.

Mrs. William H. Parsons of 449 Park Avenue will give a tea on Wednesday, Dec. 17, for her daughters, the Misses Laura and Mary Parsons. It will be followed by a dinner and theatre party. The receiving party will include the Misses Louise Butler, Katherine Flagg, Christine Nichols, Virginia Scully, Elizabeth Black, Dorothy Howard, and Kathryn Smith.

Miss Thomas to Wed E. M. Davis.

Mrs. George Cuthbert Thomas, of Stockbridge, Mass., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Cuthbert Thomas, to Edward Mott Davis, of Shirley, Mass., son of Prof. William Davis of Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Davis is a graduate of Harvard, class of '09. No date has been set for the wedding.

WADE—CAHN.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Cameron Dickson of Winsted, Conn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mrs. Marie F. Wade of 308 West Eighty-second Street, this city, to Sidney Mortimer Cahn of 157 West Seventy-ninth Street. The young couple have been engaged for several years, but this is the first public announcement of it. Mrs. Wade is a widow, having married and been widowed while yet in her teens. The marriage will take place early next year.

BECK—FOSTER.

The engagement of Miss Aurelia Beck, daughter of Mrs. Charles F. Beck of Los Gatos, Cal., to William E. Foster has been announced. Mr. Foster is a son of Judge and Mrs. John E. Foster of Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

SAGE—SIMONDS.

The wedding is announced of Miss Charlotte V. Simonds, daughter of the late Henry A. Simonds of this city, to Nathaniel McLean Sage, son of Col. W. H. Sage, U. S. A., which took place on Saturday, Dec. 6, at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Boston. Dean E. S. Ronsmaniere officiated.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The Motor Car Touring Society will give a dance at Sherry's on Feb. 2. Albert Eugene Gallatin is President of the society; Percy R. Pyne, 2d, is Vice President, and Orme Wilson, Jr., Secretary.

Conte and Contessa E. del Sera (Mrs. Wright) will give a dinner and dance to-night at their home, 10 West Fifty-third Street, for Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington and her fiancé, Vincent Astor.

A dancing tournament will be held to-night at the Plaza for the benefit of the Bloomingdale Day Nursery, and prizes are to be offered for the best dancers. The affair is being given under fashionable patronage.

The wedding of Miss Hazel Bird Brown, daughter of David Wallace Brown of Denver, Col., to Capt. James Wainwright Flanagan, U. S. A., retired, will take place to-day at the home of the bride's uncle, William J. Brown, 530 Riverside Drive.

Mrs. W. R. Simons of 375 Park Avenue will give a dance at Sherry's on Jan. 15.

Mrs. William M. Lybrand of 362 Riverside Drive will give a reception at her home on New Year's Day.

Mrs. John Merriken Carter, Jr., of 48 West Fifty-ninth Street will give a tea dance at the Hotel Netherland on Friday afternoon, Dec. 12, for Mrs. George Wood Harbeson of Paris.

Mrs. Clarence A. Comstock and C. Arthur Comstock have closed their country place at Wyckoff, N. J., and are at 449 Park Avenue for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Vanderbilt have returned to the Hotel Vanderbilt from the lodge in the Adirondacks and expect to sail shortly for England.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has invitations out for two large dinners on Jan. 16 and 22 and also for a dance on Jan. 29. The dinners will be followed by dancing or some other form of entertainment.

Mrs. C. C. Cuyler will entertain at Sherry's this evening with a small dinner dance.

Mrs. Clement Livingston Best will give a large at home on Wednesday, Dec. 17, at 62 East Seventy-seventh Street.

Mrs. Richard Stevens of Castle Point has invitations out for a small dinner dance this evening at the St. Regis.

Mrs. Riley M. Gilbert will give a luncheon at Sherry's to-day for her daughter, Miss Annie Gilbert.

Mrs. Edward A. Manice of 100 East Sixty-fourth Street will entertain to-night with a small dinner dance for Miss Dorothy Manice.

Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons will introduce her daughter, Miss Elizabeth W. Emmons, at a tea this afternoon at 60 Park Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Stevens are at the St. Hubert, 120 West Fifty-seventh Street, until they go to Chicago to spend the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. John de Koven Bowen.

Mrs. Herbert Washington of 134 East Eightieth Street will give a dinner and theatre party for Miss Elizabeth Burrill on Dec. 23.

The Symphony Club of New York will play at the concert on Feb. 26 for the benefit of Chrystie Street House, in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mrs. Cyrus Osborne Baker entertained at luncheon yesterday at the Lotos Club. Mrs. S. C. Welsh, Mrs. Allan W. Godwin, Mrs. J. J. Carty, Mrs. J. St. Clair Armstrong, Mrs. C. Engelhard, and Miss Welsh were among the guests.

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BALLROOMS AND RINKS

Also Several Restaurants—Cohan & Harris and Sol Bloom Among the Promoters.

Refusing to believe the much repeated statement that New York already has too many places of amusement a syndicate of well-known theatrical men, headed by Sol Bloom, the music publisher, and including George M. Cohan, Sam Harris, and others, took over the Tichner-Grand property on Sixty-first Street, near Columbus Circle, yesterday and will begin at once the construction of what the promoters term an "Amusement Palace," which will have many novel features.

Rumors that the syndicate was preparing to build a huge amusement resort have been current for some time, but the location was not known until the Tichner-Grand site deal was completed yesterday.

Each floor in the building will be given over to a different form of entertainment, although, except for cabaret performances, there will be no theatrical shows conducted. There will be seven floors thus utilized, and a garden will be built on the roof.

A large elevator will run from the ground to the roof, and automobile parties may drive into the building and be whisked to the garden without getting out of their cars. Then the motor will be taken down to a specially constructed garage in the basement.

The seventh floor will be a ballroom with a dancing space of 75 by 200 feet. Below that will be a floor given over to roller skating, and on other floors will be bowling and billiard halls and restaurants of various kinds and prices. A chop suey restaurant will be one of the features.

The ground floor plan calls for an indoor garden with a large fountain in the centre as the chief attraction. An automobile driveway will run through the garden, and there will be a winding promenade, which the promoters expect to become popular. The lease for the building site is said to involve $750,000, and the building itself will cost about half that sum, according to Sol Bloom. A Chicago millionaire who has never been connected with theatrical enterprises or restaurants is said to be heavily interested in the venture.

"The public is tired of some kinds of amusements, of course," said Mr. Bloom last night, "but we are going to give them something entirely different. The place will be a resort where a man may bring his whole family, and while he amuses himself with billiards or some other sport after they have all had their dinner in any part of the establishment care to dine in, his wife and daughters can dance or skate or bowl or see a pretty good cabaret show. We mean to make the promenade a sort of indoor Fifth Avenue."

'MADAME BUTTERFLY' AGAIN.

Lois Ewell Sings Title Part for First Time in English at Century.

The Century Opera Company began last night a week of the first opera that has been repeated since the institution began its season, "Madame Butterfly." Lois Ewell sang the title part, Gustaf Bergman was the Pinkerton, and Louis Kreidler the Sharpless, while Jayne Herbert sang Suzuki. The occasion recalled the first performances of the work by the Century Company, when Ivy Scott, through the illness of Miss Ewell, was forced to sing the exacting rôle four times in three days.

It was the first time Miss Ewell has sung the rôle in English at the Century, and her work was enjoyable. Mr. Bergman's Pinkerton is one of the best things he has done, although early in the first act there were times when he was a little uncertain about his music. Frank Philip made a first appearance in the rôle of Goro, sung last time by Francesco Daddi of the Chicago company, and was adequate vocally, although his acting might have been better. Mr. Kaufman did the small part of the Bonze well.

The performance as a whole was satisfactory, although the improvement which will doubtless come after the first night will not be amiss.

MME. AGUGLIA IN "MALIA."

Shuberts to Present Sicilian Actress in a Broadway Theatre.

Instead of having Mme. Mimi Aguglia appear here in vaudeville, as originally intended, the Shuberts have arranged to present the Sicilian actress and her company in a Broadway Theatre, commencing Dec. 22. Mme. Aguglia's opening bill will be "Malia," a tragedy, in which the actress appeared here five years ago under the direction of Charles Frohman. The bill for the second week will be made up of two short plays, "Salome" and "The Glove."

The plays of the Sicilian company will all be given in pure Italian, and not in the Sicilian dialect. Mme. Aguglia will arrive here from Buenos Aires on the Verdi of the Lamport & Holt line on Dec. 20.

Tea Dance for Babies' Ward.

A tea dance, with features, will be held at the Hotel Gotham on Saturday, Dec. 13, from 3 to 6, under the auspices of the Babies' Ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Samuel Lloyd, Mrs. Gustave Heye, Mrs. James B. Clemons, Mrs. E. H. Curtis, Mrs. A. F. Clark, Mrs. Mary J. Serrano, Mrs. Harold G Villard, Mrs. Richard Belding, Mrs. N. B. Quaintance, Mrs. Willard C. Reid, Mrs. Droglar D. Bailin, Mrs. Robert Halsey, Mrs. S. R. Disbrow, Mrs. Franklin A. Dorman, Mrs. Francis De C. Sullivan, Mrs. Robert H. Dennett, Mrs. Godfrey R. Pisels, Mrs. Wesley Grove Vincent, Mrs. Philip S. Boynton, Mrs. Eli Long, Mrs. Francis Bandcroft, Miss Mabel Smithers, Miss Frances P. Kelley, and Miss Sylvia Barclay.

Benefit for Little Nell Beds.

Liane Carrera, Anna Held's daughter, who is appearing at Hammerstein's Victoria, will be among the performers at the Harris Theatre next Sunday night at the benefit for the Little Nell hospital beds under the auspices of the American Dickens League. The programme will also include Mortimer Kaphan in his portrayals of Dickens characters, and a moving-picture film in seven parts of "David Copperfield."

MacDowell Club Festival Dec. 16.

The annual Christmas festival of the MacDowell Club will be given on Tuesday evening, Dec. 16, at the Hotel Astor for the benefit of the Edward MacDowell Student Fund. Among the attractions will be a new play by Alfred Noyes entitled "Rada," two tableaux arranged by John W. Alexander, and a pageant and costume ball called "America in the Making." Dancing will follow the programme.

Vice Play Pictures for Republic.

The Republic Theatre, where "The Temperamental Journey" is now playing, is the latest of the first-class theatres in the city to fall under the spell of the moving pictures. Announcement was made yesterday that the Belasco piece would take to the road in three weeks, and that the movies' vice play, "The Traffic in Souls," now being shown at Weber's Theatre, would move in for an indefinite stay.

JOSEF HOFMANN'S RECITAL.

Pianist, In His Best Form, Gives an All-Chopin Programme.

For the third time within a few weeks an all-Chopin programme was given at a public recital, the artist this time being Josef Hofmann, who played yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. There was a large audience, and it gave evidence of containing many thorough devotees of the Polish composer, whose works were heard. It is a question whether those in the audience who were not members of the cult of Chopin might not have found a whole afternoon of him a little bit tiresome, even though he was set forth by a player whose intellectual quality is so constantly in evidence as Hofmann's to plan skillfully and ceaselessly for variety and contrast, the only antidotes of monotony.

If there were many protestants at the recital they offered no tangible evidence of their presence. Every one there seemed to be enjoying himself or herself very much, as well they might. The pianist was in his best form and gave a recital of the kind which has earned him the position he holds.

The quality of variety already alluded to was an element which gave great vitality to the performance. In carrying out his intention the pianist was as successful when, in the B flat minor Mazurka, he made the two simultaneous melodies in the right hand sing delicately over the interlacing accompaniment figure in the left, with marvelous skill, as when he put into the "military" Polonaise the fire and vigor which Chopin borrowed for the moment from folksong stock.

The largest number of the afternoon was the sonata in B flat minor. One of the most striking effects of this was secured in the famous Funeral March, which constitutes its third movement. Mr. Hofmann sounded the minor third which occurs in the left hand chords unvaried through the first section, with an accent which raised it above the mere function of supplying the rhythm. As the accented monotonousness continued, it began to take on a peculiar power, and finally, always becoming more urgent and insistent, it dominated the movement and became almost more significant than the melody. The effect was very striking, and the memory of it persisted all through the middle section, carrying through the tenseness and unity of the movement when it was once more taken up in the repetition.

Mr. Hoffman's complete programme included the Ballade in A flat major and Impromptu in the same key; Nocturne, F minor;; Mazurka, B flat minor; Scherzo, B minor; Sonata, B flat minor; Valse, A minor; Polonaise, A major; and Etudes in C sharp minor, A flat major, C major, and C minor.

Miss Farrar Still Ill, 'Manon' Put Off.

Geraldine Farrar's continued failure to recover completely from the effects of an attack of the grip again necessitates a change of bill at the Metropolitan Opera House, the projected first performance this season of Massenet's "Manon" giving place to-morrow night to a repetition of "Un Ballo in Maschera." The cast for the latter opera will include Mmes. Destinn, Hempel, and Duchene, and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Rothier, and de Segurola. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

A Christmas holiday matinee of Humperdink's "Haensel und Gretel" will be given at reduced prices on Friday afternoon, Dec. 26, at 2:30 o'clock. The cast will include Mmes. Alten, Mattfeld, Robeson, Braslau, and Sparkes, and Messrs. Reiss and Leonhardt. Mr. Morgenstern will conduct.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Joseph Bickerton, Jr., will place "The Rule of Three," Guy Bolton's new play, in rehearsal to-day. Katherine Grey heads the cast, and the piece will come into New York early next month.

The Republican Club of the Twenty-third Assembly District occupied the entire house at Monday night's performance of "The Girl in the Taxi" at the Wadsworth Theatre.

Charlie Dooin, manager of the Philadelphia National League Ball Club, who is now in vaudeville, will be one of the performers at the eleventh annual review of the Green Room Club at the Cohan Theatre Dec. 28.

"The Yellow Ticket," the new play of modern Russian life, by Michael Morton, which A. H. Woods will produce to succeed "Within the Law" at the Eltinge Theatre late this month, went into rehearsal yesterday under the direction of the author, who came from London to superintend the production.

The American production of "La Demoiselle de Magazin," which will be made by Henry W. Savage, will be called "Along Came Ruth." Holman Day has written the American version and the locale will be transferred from Paris to a New England town.

George Grossmith, Emmy Whelan, and the other members of the London Gaiety Theatre Company, who are to appear in vaudeville under the direction of the Shuberts in "The Girl on the Film," will arrive in New York tomorrow night or Friday morning on the Mauretania. "The Girl on the Film" will open at a theatre in the Times Square district Christmas week.

Bernard Thornton will act the rôle of Boris Brushkovsky in the Americanized version of "Mendel Beilis" at the Academy of Music next week.

Blanche Duffield is the latest addition to Savage's company, which will present "Sari," the Hungarian operetta, Christmas week. Miss Duffield is to sing the prima donna rôle.

Charles Frohman yesterday engaged Fred Walton and Leslie Kenion for two of the comedy parts in "The Laughing Husband," Mr. Frohman's next musical comedy production, which is now in rehearsal.

A theatre party of 100 members of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity last night attended the performance of "The Misleading Lady" in honor of Charles Goddard, one of the authors of the play. Mr. Goddard is a member of the Dartmouth chapter of the fraternity.

William Faversham and his company arrived in New York yesterday after a tour of the West in "Julius Caesar." Julie Opp, (Mrs. Faversham,) who has been ill in Europe for several months, will return to-day on the Olympic, and Mr. Faversham will immediately begin rehearsals of his forthcoming production of "Othello."

Crulkshank, the London music hall performer, who is a grandson of the illustrator of Dickens's novels, will also arrive to-day on the Olympic. He is to appear at the Palace Theatre next week.

Elmer Dwiggins, who has lately returned from a trip around the world, is lecturing on his journey and illustrating the talk with colored moving pictures at Carnegie Lyceum twice daily.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of the Passengers Sailing To-day, and Some of the Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

SAVOIE (Havre)—Alfred Bourget, Dr. S. A. Chalfont, G. B. Fuller, William Hilton, Miss L. Hipsley, Etienne Land, French Minister to Brazil; Mrs. E. Land, and George Pollock.

IVERNIA, (Liverpool)—J. R. Smith, H. B. Duckworth, T. W. Cunnington, W. S. Houston, C. L. H. Gaskell, and Anthony West.

NIAGARA (Havre)—Alfred Conte, Mrs. A. Conte, Mr. and Mrs. G. Downey, and W. C. Emmet.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the Noordam from Rotterdam were:

Miss O. G. Arrington, Mrs. M. C. Hall, C. C. Hayes, A. S. Lloyd, Dr. F. B. MacNamara, Miss Edith Perry, and Wilson Post.

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NEXT WEEK'S OPERA BILLS.

"Der Rosenkavalier" on Thursday —"Die Walkure" Saturday Matinee.

"Der Rosenkavalier" will have its second American performance on Thursday evening of next week at the Metropolitan Opera House, with the same cast as at last night's première, and regular prices will be charged.

"Boris Godunoff" will be next Monday evening's opera with the usual cast, including Mmes. Ober, Braslau, Duchene, Sparkes, and Maubourg, and Messrs. Didur, Althouse, Reiss, Rothier, De Segurola, Bada, Rossi, Reschiglian, Audisio, and Schlegel, Mr. Toscanini conducting.

"Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" will be sung next Wednesday evening. In the former will be Mmes. Destinn, Duchene, and Maubourg, and Messrs. Cristalli and Gily; in the latter Miss Bori and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Reschiglian, and Bada. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

"Tosca" will be heard on Friday evening of next week, with Misses Farrar and Braslau and Messrs. Caruso, Scotti, Rossi, Pini-Corsi, Bada, Begue, and Ananian, Mr. Toscanini conducting.

"Die Walküre" for the first time this season will be next week's Saturday matinée opera with Mmes. Gadski, (Brunnhilde,) Fremstad, (Sieglinde,) Matzenauer, Sparkes, Alten, Curtis, Fornia, Duchene, Eubank, Mattfeld, and Robeson, and Messrs. Urlus, Braun, and Ruysdael. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

Next Sunday night's concert will be a "Wagner Concert" in honor of the centenary of the composer, under the direction of Richard Hageman. Mme. Fremstad will sing a group of Wagner songs and the "Liebestod" from "Tristan und Isolde." Jacques Urlus will sing "Lohengrin's Narrative" and the Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger," and Carl Braun will sing an aria from "The Flying Dutchman." The orchestra will play the "Rienzi" overture, "Die Meistersinger" overture, the Entrance of the Gods into Walhalla from "Rheingold," and Wagner's "Kaiser March."

KNEISEL QUARTET HEARD.

Michael Von Zadora Assists In Concert of Chamber Music.

The Kneisel Quartet gave one of its series of concerts at Aeolian Hall last night, assisted by Michael von Zadora at the piano. The programme included Mozart's Quartet in F major, (No. 9 of the Breitkopf & Härtel Edition;) Brahms's Quartet in B flat major, Op. 67, and César Franck's piano quintet. The usual audience which this chamber-music organization attracts was present last night and gave evidence of the customary enjoyment from the concert, which in atmosphere is never quite like any other.

The quintet was probably the least familiar of the music which had a place on the programme, and another feature of its performance was the presence of Michael von Zadora, who has come to this country this year to head a department of the Faculty of the Institute of Musical Art. He proved a thoroughly capable ensemble player, adding much to the spirit and energy with which the quintet, not the most grateful of Franck's compositions, was played.

PETER K. WILSON DIES AT 89.

Pioneer Lace Importer Was Decorated by French Government.

Peter K. Wilson, senior member of the lace importing and manufacturing house of P. K. Wilson & Son, died yesterday of pneumonia, at his home, 56 West Eighty-seventh Street. Mr. Wilson was 89 years old and had been in active charge of his business until two weeks ago. Two sons, William B. and Samuel M. Wilson, and a daughter, Mrs. Boyden, survived him.

Mr. Wilson was born in Scotland and came to the United States as a small boy. Before he was 15 years old he was working as a clerk in a lace factor's place in lower Broadway. By the time he reached his majority he had started in business for himself. In 1867 the firm of J. B. McBurnie & Co. was established, with Mr. Wilson as one of the partners. In 1882 the firm changed its style to McBurnie & Wilson. Two years later Mr. McBurnie retired and Mr. Wilson continued the business under his own name. Later, when he took in his eldest son, the business became P. K. Wilson & Son. The firm occupies three acres of space in a building at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street.

Mr. Wilson established the first American factory for lace in France and received the grand cross of the Legion of Honor from the French Government for his services in promoting trade relations between this country and France.

Col. Alexander C. Hawes.

Col. Alexander C. Hawes, who was one of the last survivors of the John Brown raids in Kansas, which preceded the civil war, died Saturday in Honolulu, Hawaii. Col. Hawes had been for forty years manager of the Pacific Coast headquarters of the New York Life Insurance Company, and was a resident of San Francisco. Col. Hawes was a native of Barnet, Vt., where he was born eighty years ago. When the civil war began Col. Hawes enlisted in the Union Army with an Illinois regiment, and finished the war as Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Illinois Regiment. He was at one time Commander of the Loyal Legion of California.

Charles Canton Found Dead in Taxi.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Charles N. Canton, proprietor of a hotel at Newtonville, was found dead in a taxicab, in which he was riding home from this city, when the taxi stopped at his hotel early yesterday morning. Mr. Canton was known among legislators, clubmen, and hotel men. He had held several public positions of trust and was a candidate for the next Republican nomination for Sheriff. Mr. Canton was born in West Troy, Feb. 26, 1853, a descendant of Albert Canton, who emigrated from Bordeaux, France, about 1811.

Mrs. Caroline E. Farnsworth.

Mrs. Caroline E. Farnsworth, 87 years old, who served as a missionary in Asiatic Turkey for more than half a century, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William A. Little, in Glen Ridge, N. J., yesterday. Mrs. Farnsworth was born in Thetford, Vt. Mr. Farnsworth, who was a co-worker of his wife in the mission field, died in 1911. Mrs. Farnsworth is survived by four daughters—Mrs. Little of Glen Ridge, Miss Ellen S. Farnsworth of Lexington, Mass.; Mrs. James Fowle of Auburndale, Mass., and Mrs. Edwin Gulick of Hanover, N. H., and a son, Prof. Charles Farnsworth of Columbia University.

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Obituary Notes.

Dr. HENRY WISHARD, the oldest physician in Indianapolis, Ind., died there yesterday at the age of 97. He was in active practice until seven years ago. Dr. Wishard served throughout the civil war as a volunteer surgeon.

BURT W. GIFFORD, Clerk of the Town of Watertown, N. Y., died on Monday, aged 76. His father was Town Clerk for twenty years and he succeeded his father, serving for forty years, with the exception of two years, when he was a Supervisor.

ARTHUR M. WILSON, President of the New England Grocers' Association for the last ten years, died at his home at Wilson's Station, Conn., last night. He was also first Vice President of the National Grocers' Association. Mr. Wilson was 56 years old, and was for many years treasurer of the wholesale grocery firm of E. S. Kibbe & Co. of Hartford.

HENRY CLINTON ATWOOD, President of the Williamsville Manufacturing Company, cotton manufacturers, died in Danielson, Conn., last night, aged 57. He was a member of the Atwood family, which was early identified with the textile trade in New England. He was graduated from Brown in 1878. Mr. Atwood represented Danielson in the General Assembly in 1888.

RICHARD P. COLBURN, who during the civil war was correspondent for The New York World, died from a rupture of a blood vessel of the brain yesterday at his home, 244 West Ninety-ninth Street. He was born in England seventy-five years ago, and came here at the age of 11. Mr. Colburn entered banking and railroading, and served on the Board of Directors of several of the pioneer railroads of the country.

Mrs. ELIZABETH KIERNAN, mother-in-law of Surrogate John P. Cohalan, died Sunday at her home, 439 East 134th Street. She was the wife of Thomas Kiernan, a contractor, and was 65 years old.

HORATIO W. HAWTHORNE, who was at one time manager of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and who for a number of years was manager of the Hudson River Hospital for the Insane, died Monday at Cornwall, N. Y., aged 68 years.

Capt. THOMAS B. REED, U. S. A., retired, died Monday at his home in Carlisle Penn., at the age of 76 years. He was mustered out of the Union volunteer forces at the conclusion of the civil war as a Lieutenant Colonel and later served in the regular army.

JOHN BOYLE, head of the Hudson Lighterage and Transportation Company, of which he was a founder, died on Sunday at his home, 448 Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, aged 48 years.

WILLIAM SYDNEY MYTON, who was part owner of several gold mines in Colorado, and who had been engaged in mining for forty years, died Monday at his apartments in the Hotel Albert, aged 70 years.

Capt. CHARLES ROBINSON, who had retired from a long experience in the coastwise trade, died Monday at his home, 438 Macon Street, Brooklyn.

EDWARD PAYSON SAWYER, who was for many years a teller in the Chase National Bank, died Monday, aged 75 years, at his home, 82 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. FANNIE WARRENDORFF, whose husband, Morris Warrendorff, died forty years ago, died Monday at the Berkley Hotel, Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, aged 76 years. She was active in the charities of the Temple Beth-El.

LUDWIG LEIS, who had tailoring establishments in New York and Newark prior to his retirement several years ago, died Sunday night at his residence in Orange, N. J., of acute indigestion. He was 78 years old and left four sons and three daughters.

CHARLES S. LORD, who for fifty-two years was identified with the cloak and suit end of various retail dry goods houses, died Monday of asthma, at his home, 579 Walton Avenue, the Bronx. For the last seven years he had been connected with the firm of Debevoise & Co. of Newark. Mr. Lord was 67 years old. A wife, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

GEORGE S. BROWN, manager of the Bristol Brass Company and a member of the Yale Club, died Monday of apoplexy, at his home in New Britain, Conn. Mr. Brown was a graduate of the Yale Class of 1874 and the Columbia Law Class of 1876. He was 62 years old.

JAMES SIMON, who commanded Seymour's Battery at Gettysburg which helped repel Gen. Pick

GOV. TENER ELECTED PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL LEAGUE--SIX-DAY CYCLE RACE--GOLF--BOXING

TOM LYNCH OUSTED; TENER IN HIS PLACE

Governor of Pennsylvania Now President of the National League.

LYNCH HITS AT OWNERS

Hopes They Will Inject Dignity Into Themselves and Help New President Instead of Hindering Him.

Governor John K. Tener of Pennsylvania was unanimously elected president of the National League at the annual session at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday. Thomas J. Lynch, who has held the office for the past four years, was dropped without stated cause or expressed regret. Mr. Lynch took his downfall philosophically. When he was ousted from the meeting and when it came time to elect officers, he withdrew and gave out this statement, brief and to the point:

"In choosing your next president, gentlemen, you have gone on record as wanting a man who will lend dignity and prestige to the National League. In your selection of Governor Tener for the position you have the right man, but I hope that you will inject some of that same dignity expected of him into yourselves and be a help instead of a hindrance to him.

"In leaving this office I want you to know that there is no feeling on my part and I recognize it as a business proposition. I wish the National League and its new president all the success in the world."

Mr. Lynch left the meeting as soon as the annual election was announced. When he left Secretary John Heydler was made President pro tem. and then William F. Baker, President of the Philadelphia Club, nominated John K. Tener for President. The nomination was seconded by Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburgh and President Ebbetts of Brooklyn. President Gaffney of Boston then moved that the nominations be closed and Mr. Lynch's name was not mentioned. Mr. Heydler as Secretary was named to cast a unanimous ballot for Mr. Tener.

Mr. Tener will appear before the National League to-day and accept the nomination. The meeting for the first time in the history of the National League will be an open meeting. Mr. Tener will be met by a committee composed of Mr. Baker and Mr. Dreyfuss. They will introduce him to the meeting in the sun parlor of the Waldorf-Astoria to-day at 12 o'clock noon.

Aside from electing Mr. Tener the only business which the league did was to amend the constitution so that the President and Secretary and Treasurer could be elected for a term of four years. Both Mr. Tener and Mr. Heydler were elected for that term. It is said that Mr. Tener will receive a salary of $15,000 a year. Mr. Lynch, when he held the office, received $10,000 a year.

TENER TO WORK OUT IDEAS.

National's New President Has Something in Store for the Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Gov. Tener of Pennsylvania, who is in this city, when informed that he had been elected President of the National League, said:

"To be elected President of the parent association of organized baseball is an honor any one might covet and coming to me by unanimous vote of all clubs is especially pleasing. Baseball not only develops the best physical form, but has a great force for good in its high moral tone. The cleanliness and honesty of the game cannot be questioned, while its enthusiasts and admirers are always legion. The honesty of baseball is its greatest asset and to preserve and maintain its good name shall be my chief concern, as has been first in the minds of all my predecessors in office.

"Naturally I have certain ideas, which when carried out, I believe will add to the popularity and greater enjoyment of those who will witness National League baseball, and even better and more complete understanding by those who participate and those who are committed to the promotion of the best interests of organized baseball. I prefer rather to work out these ideas than to announce them at this time.

"I anticipate only the most pleasant relations between Mr. Johnson of the American League and myself when we consider business before the National Commission, since both of us will always be primarily of one mind, that is to see the game on a standard of baseball in considering controversies which may come before the commission for settlement and to render decisions impartially."

PICKED UP IN PEACOCK ALLEY.

It was announced yesterday that the Boston Braves of the National League would play at Fenway Park in Boston, the home of the Red Sox. President Gaffney is going to build a new grand stand at the South End grounds, but he will not commence work until March 1, and the new concrete and cement stands will not be finished until the middle of July.

The air was full of rumors of baseball trades. It was said that Charley Dooin of Philadelphia was closeted with Mr. Herrmann and offered Knabe, Doolan, and Chalmers to Herrmann for Tinker and Heinie Groh, but Herrmann refused the offer. Philadelphia, it was said, would offer any pitcher except Alexander or Seaton.

There was also gossip of a trade between St. Louis and Pittsburgh. It was rumored that Huggins wanted to trade Konetchy for Jack Miller, an outfielder, and a pitcher, but Fred Clarke would not consider the offer.

Manager Miller Huggins of the St. Louis Club yesterday refused to release Kenneth Nash, the former Brown college player. Nash is a shortstop and a good one. He played last season with Waterbury of the Eastern Association. Nash is a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, being elected last Fall on the Republican ticket. Huggins has ordered him to report for practice in the South, but Nash states that he will not leave for Spring practice until his political duties are over.

The annual meeting of the Baseball Writers' Association of America was held yesterday and the officers were reelected as follows: President—Joseph Jackson, Detroit; Vice President, Jack Ryder of Cincinnati; Secretary and Treasurer—W. G. Weart of Philadelphia; Board of Directors—Sid Mercer, New York; I. E. Sanborn, Chicago; Paul Shannon, Boston, and Edward Bang of Cleveland. The question of the Cincinnati base hit and other scoring difficulties will be decided by a mail vote, which will be reported to the Rules Committee of the National and American Leagues.

Secretary Tom Davis of the Yankees made the announcement that Outfielder Jimmy Walsh of the Athletics had been purchased by the Yankees.

Manager George Stallings of the Boston Braves was asked if he had made any trades, and he replied: "I never saw a trade made at an annual League meeting that amounted to anything, so I am not trying to make any."

GOLF INSTRUCTION
TOM WELLS, Director
Fourth Season, 1913-1914
Largest School in the World.
B'way & 36th St. Phone 3633 Schuyler.
587 5th Av., (near 42d.) Murray Hill 6789.

ATHLETICS STILL IN FOLD.

World's Champions Have Not Deserted Players' Fraternity.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Ira Thomas of the Philadelphia American League baseball team, and that club's delegate to the Baseball Players' Fraternity, today denied that the world's champions had deserted the cause of the fraternity.

"It is true that the Athletics did not sign the paper which contained the demands the fraternity asks of the National and American Leagues," said Thomas, "but that was because we were busy with the world's series when the meeting was held, and the series was too important for us to bother about other things. Our players are in sympathy with the fraternity and we will go along with that body as we agreed to do. The fraternity was organized primarily to get the players together and make the game of such a character that our mothers and wives could attend without fear of insult, and we hoped that the public would meet us half way in this matter.

"It is also true that some players in other clubs have little grievances which they wish straightened out, but I cannot see why there should be the slightest friction over the items. That does not apply to the Athletics, however, for we all feel that Mr. Mack is more than fair to us, and we do not look upon him as a manager, but rather as a father. Even if we signed the fraternity requests we should not do so with the thought that they applied to Mr. Mack. Connie does not hold his players by reason of signed contracts; he holds them because he is eminently fair and gives us practically all we ask for. He does not stick to hard and fast rules."

DENIAL BY MR. FULTZ.

No Defections from Ranks of Fraternity, Says Its President.

David L. Fultz, President of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, yesterday afternoon denied a report that the Athletics had deserted the Fraternity. Mr. Fultz said:

"Contrary to the published reports that the Athletics had deserted the Fraternity, I can say, without the slightest danger of contradiction, that there have been no defections from our organization from any source. The 'bombshell' which is reported to have been thrown into our ranks by a supposedly recent action of the Athletics wasn't even a blank cartridge. We have known all along just where the Athletics stand and their attitude to-day is just the same as it has been for months. It is true that they did not sign our petition, being the only team out of 30 in the Fraternity which did not do so, but their failure was due to the preoccupation incident to a successful pennant fight and a world's series and not to any hostility to our requests.

"The report that they opposed our petition because they had no grievances and did not want to appear in a hostile attitude toward Mr. Mack portrays Connie in a very selfish light, as though utterly callous to the hardships of others. I think that this statement is exceedingly unfair to them and, in view of Mr. Mack's attitude, is so illogical as to brand it untrue on its face. Mr. Mack has already expressed himself as in favor of the principle of our requests and I am quite sure he does not look upon the petition as antagonistic to him in any sense. It is, therefore, quite apparent that his players could have no cause to do so."

NO INTERLEAGUE SERIES.

International Rejects Plan to Play American Association Teams.

The annual meeting of the International League came to a close yesterday at the Hotel Victoria. The proposed interleague series with the American Association was rejected, the vote being 7 to 1. The only club owner in favor of the series was McCaffrey of Toronto, and he finally made the vote against the plan unanimous.

The league decided to change the date of the opening from April 15 to April 21. This later date will give the Canadian clubs a chance to play a holiday date on Victoria Day.

President Samuel Lichtenhein of the Montreal Club announced that he had purchased Pitcher Imlay, formerly of the University of Pennsylvania, now with the Phillies, and also Outfielder Duncan, formerly of the Texas League.

Rutgers College Baseball Schedule.

Manager F. O. Church has announced the Rutgers College baseball schedule for the season of 1914. The list includes fifteen games, eight of which will be played in New Brunswick. With seven of last year's regulars still eligible, prospects for a successful season are bright. The schedule follows:

March 28, West Point, at West Point; April 4, Princeton, at Princeton; April 15, Hamilton, at New Brunswick; April 18, R. P. I., at New Brunswick; April 25, Union at New Brunswick; April 29, Ursinus, at New Brunswick; May 2, Swarthmore, at New Brunswick; May 6, Stevens, at Hoboken; May 9, New York University, at New Brunswick; May 25, Delaware, at Newark, Del.; May 30, Union, at Schenectady; June 13, Stevens, at Hoboken. The team will not make a Southern trip this year.

Infielder Doyle Goes to Montreal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 9.—The Louisville Club of the American Association to-day sold Infielder Jack Doyle to the Montreal Club of the International League. No price was announced.

Green Wins Road Race.

Otto Green, starting with a handicap of five minutes, crossed the finish line a winner last night in the weekly road race for members of the Bronx Church House. The run was decided over a course measuring four and one-half miles, the largest part of which was traveled through Bronx Park. Eleven athletes faced the starter, with the limit handicap—five minutes and fifteen seconds—being allotted G. Field, who finished in second position. Green assumed the task of setting the pace on the return journey and crossed the finish line in 18:25. The order of finish, with handicaps and elapsed times:

O. Green, (5:00,) 28:28; G. Field, (5:15,) 28:40; S. Thumm jr, (4:15,) 28:06; N. Monto, (4:00,) 27:56; F. Ruggerio, (scratch,) 24:14; H. Gunther, (1:25,) 25:46; C. Soons, (1:00,) 25:22; S. Byrne, (1:00,) 25:44; M. J. Beaudine, (3:00,) 27:56; W. Burkhardt, (3:00,) 27:57; F. B. Clark, (4:15,) 29:22.

Harlem Y. C. Annual Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Harlem Yacht Club will be held on Saturday night at the West End Restaurant, and the event will wind up one of the most successful seasons in the club's history. The Brooklyn Ocean Challenge Cup was won this season for the club by Capt. J. A. Crowley's yacht, the Edianna. This cup was held by the Harlem Yacht Club for two years and then went to the New York Athletic Club, which, in turn, lost it to the New Rochelle Yacht Club, which defended it for two years. There will be several prizes awarded at the dinner which have been won during the season and addresses by several of the members, including Capt. J. A. Crowley and Assistant District Attorney Thomas Channon Press, who is a member, having won seven prizes during the past season.

Wrestling at the Fairmont A. C.

Gustave Fristensky, the Bohemian wrestler, will make his final bow before followers of wrestling in this city at the Fairmont Athletic Club on Friday night, where he is billed to tackle Leo Pardello. If he is successful he will leave for the West with a view to arranging a match with Champion Frank Gotch. The semi-final bout will bring together George Bothner and Prof. Atlas, while Martin Ludeke, the ex-amateur champion, and Oscar Norbeck will furnish the preliminary contest.

He Who Dines Well
Begins His Repast with
a Dry Cocktail made of
BACARDI
At leading Cafes and Clubs.

TWELVE TEAMS TIED IN SIX-DAY RACE

Two Riders Forced Out by Injuries—Long Sprint Thrills the Evening Crowd.

SCORE AT 1 O'CLOCK A. M.
(FORTY-NINTH HOUR.)

	Miles.	Laps.
Verri-Brocco	1,019	9
Breton-Perchicot	1,019	9
Root-McNamara	1,019	9
Lawrence-Magin	1,019	9
Halstead-Drobach	1,019	9
Fogler-Goullet	1,019	9
Hill-Ryan	1,019	9
Hansen-Anderson	1,019	9
Carmen-Cameron	1,019	9
Walthour-Collins	1,019	9
Mitten-Thomas	1,019	9
Applehans-Packenbusch	1,019	8
Clarke-Grenda	1,019	8
Walker-Corey	1,019	8
Kopsky-Keefe	1,019	2

Packenbusch leading.
Record, 1,020 miles 1 lap, made by Egg and Perchicot in 1912.

At midnight last night, forty-eight hours after the start of the six-day race at Madison Square Garden, thirty of the thirty-four riders who began the long grind at midnight Sunday were still plugging away on the big wooden bowl. Twelve teams were tied for the lead, two others were one lap behind, and one team was seven laps in the rear. The day had been marked by falls which put Jimmy Moran and Paddy Hehir out of the race and resulted in the reteaming of their partners, Jackie Clarke and Alfred Grenda; the lapping of the Keefe-Kopsky combination five times, and a steady fall of the previous records.

An exciting series of sprints, easily the best that the race has produced, turned the Garden into a Bedlam a few minutes before 11 o'clock last night. Breton of the French team was the first to jump the field, and his partner, Perchicot, was ready for the relief. When the French team had been overtaken, "Grassy" Ryan, who is teamed with Fred Hill, made a great spurt which carried him many yards ahead of the field. Hill was ready for the relief, and for three laps the riders circled the big bowl at terrific speed.

Both of the ambitious lap-stealing teams had been captured, and the men went around at fair speed for two laps. Then Bobby Walthour shot out in front, and before the other riders realized that a sprint was on the Southerner had pulled himself one-third of a lap to the good. It was the closest approach to a stolen lap up to this time, and the big crowd yelled itself hoarse with encouragement to Walthour. When Collins relieved Walthour the other riders were almost half a lap in the rear, but Collins was unable to show anything like the speed that had carried Walthour in front, and he was soon overhauled. Root and Grenda leading the other riders in the successful chase.

By this time the lap-stealing fever had made Grenda its victim and the big Tasmanian quickly made a spurt, but it was a weak effort and the field became closely bunched after two laps. They were still hitting up a good pace when Perchicot, one of the French team, decided that his chance had arrived. His jump was passed unnoticed by the other riders, who evidently figured that his partner was riding. As all the men had been on the track during the series of sprints there was no easy task to tell which rider was "in the race." As a result Perchicot had picked up almost half a lap before the real pursuit began. Breton relieved his partner, then gave way again to Perchicot, and for four minutes the two Frenchmen circled the track at top speed with the other riders straining every muscle to overtake them. Led by Grenda, the field gradually reduced the lead which the French team had gained and finally overtook Perchicot.

Hardly had the riders lessened their speed after the successful pursuit of the Frenchmen when Jake Magin started another sprint, and his short effort was followed by a spurt on the part of Applehans of the German combination. When Applehans dropped back in disgust the sprints came to an end for the time being. The series had lasted about fifteen minutes, and despite the terrific speed there was not a spill. Every one of the thirty riders was on the track at one time when the chase for Perchicot and Breton was at its height. All the teams held up under the exacting pace with remarkable success, with the exception of the Keeefe-Kopsky combination, which lost four laps during the speed carnival. This pair was three laps behind before the sprints began, and the 11 o'clock score showed them an even mile behind the leaders. Keefe was on the track during the greater part of the time without any relief from Kopsky, and when the latter came on the damage had been done.

No such riding has ever been seen in the second day of a six-day grind at the Garden as that of yesterday. Only two of the twenty-four hours failed to show a new record, these being the first hour, or 4 o'clock, when the men were one lap behind, and at 4 o'clock when they were twelve laps behind the old figures. Every other hour showed a new figure, the best being at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when the men were eleven miles and two laps ahead of the previous figure. Then they began to drop back, and at 8 o'clock last night they were only seven laps ahead of the record. The big sprint just before 11 o'clock pulled up some of the distance that had been dropped and indicated a mark two miles and one lap ahead of the previous figure.

The crowd was one of the biggest that ever jammed into the Garden to see the cyclists perform. With not a vacant seat in any part of the big amphitheatre and hundreds standing wherever a view of the track was afforded, the assemblage reached practically capacity proportions.

Between 6 and 10 o'clock last night there was no sustained attempt by any of the teams to break away from the field and gain a lap. Intermittent spurts made by Kopsky, Keefe, and Brocco kept the big crowd in good humor, and also kept the riders from falling behind the record. The efforts were only half hearted and lasted no longer than a lap or two.

"Keep an eye on Clarke and Grenda" has become the watchword of all the other teams, as they realize that these two are good for first or second money in the Saturday night sprint if they succeed in pulling themselves up with the leaders. The riders who are tied for first place figure that Grenda and Clarke will furnish enough sprinting later to satisfy them all, so they are content to take things easy until they are forced to put on top speed. That the new combination is greatly feared was evident from the signs of caution at the various booths along the track. Instead of spending their off-time at their camps in the Garden basement the riders lounged in the track quarters, ready to go on whenever necessary.

The Kopsky-Keefe team lost another lap in a "jam" which was started early yesterday morning by Lloyd Thomas. This put them three laps behind the leaders, as they lost two in the big sprint started by Grenda Monday night. This was the only team to be lapped during the first forty hours of the race, the other teams falling back through reteaming after riders had withdrawn from the race. Thomas's team and the Grenda-Moran combination almost lost a lap in this same sprint, but managed to come through with no other penalty than a fine of $25 for illegal pick-ups. The Egg-Ryan team suffered a similar penalty, as their pick-up did not conform with the six-day race rule on the relief of partners.

Moran's withdrawal from the race was brought about under peculiar conditions. At 5:05 o'clock yesterday morning Trainer Jason, who had charge of the Moran-Grenda team, started to cross the track without first looking where the riders were and Moran crashed into him, getting a severe fall. The trainer explained that he had just awakened from a long sleep and did not realize what he was doing. Moran was attended by the race physician, who found that his shoulder had been badly bruised. It was feared that he could not continue in the race, but Moran insisted that he was not seriously hurt, and he returned to the track after resting more than an hour. He had another bad fall, however, at 7:45 o'clock, and fell on the injured shoulder, sustaining a fracture. Six minutes after this accident it was announced that Moran would be unable to continue and his partner, Grenda, was allowed the usual four hours to find a new partner.

At 11:47 yesterday morning, with only four minutes left of the four hours allowed Grenda for finding a partner, announcement was made that he would team with Jackie Clark, succeeding Paddy Hehir, whose shoulder had been injured in a fall. Hehir first injured the shoulder during the recent six-day race in Boston, and in a fall yesterday morning, he struck the track with the injured member. He was not injured badly enough to retire, but realized that his condition greatly minimized the chance of his team keeping up with the leaders in the gruelling grind, so he voluntarily withdrew in order to give Clark a chance to get a strong partner. The new team suffered the usual one-lap penalty for reteaming, dropping back on even terms with the reorganized Walker-Corry team.

The afternoon hours yesterday developed little in the way of sprints, but there was no cessation of the steady pace, and this resulted in new records being hung up at the close of every hour.

TO ADJUST HOCKEY TROUBLE

Compromise May Be Effected at To-night's Meeting of the League.

The disagreement among the clubs in the Amateur Hockey League over the new six-men rule may be adjusted on a compromise basis and the schedule played as originally arranged. A conference of the warring factions was held yesterday at St. Nicholas Rink to determine the best way to meet the issue when it is brought up to-night before the Executive Committee, and while the result of the deliberation was not announced, it was reported that rather than see the league disrupted and the hockey season spoiled by the withdrawal of any of the teams, the clubs which won the six-men team victory at the special meeting last week are willing to waive their advantage and vote for rescind the rule, or suggest a compromise whereby one-half of the series shall be played with seven men under the old rule and the other half with six men, thereby giving the advocates of the new plan a chance to try it out in practice and determine the advisability of making the play permanent. It is understood that the representatives of the St. Nicholas Skating Club and the Hockey Club will agree to the compromise.

Before the present condition developed the indications pointed to a keen fight for championship honors. Five have arranged to be represented in the race, and between the selecting from the best of the veteran material, augmented and strengthened by recruits from Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, as well as a number of talented puck chasers from Canada, the teams showed in practice to be very even in playing ability, and critics would have difficulty in predicting which one of the five teams would win the trophy.

The team which will remain practically the same is the Hockey Club, which last season won the championship. It was recruited from the former players of the New York A. C., and no changes will be made except in the addition of Ramsey Rankin, who is conceded to be one of the fastest amateur players ever developed in Canada. The Crescent A. C. team loses Du Fresne, but in his place has Cox, the wonderful Yale forward, and Chauncey, another Yale player. Du Fresne goes over to the American team, which has also got Johnny McGrath, the former Wanderer player, who was out of the game last season. Jim Cree, an Indian player, who has also joined the Irish-American team, will be a conspicuous acquisition to the team.

The Wanderers team, which did not participate in the tournament last year, will be represented by an entirely new aggregation, consisting of several former Canadian players and a few of last year's Irish-American players. Aumont and Claffy formerly played with leading amateur teams in Ottawa and McDonnell is famous in Canadian hockey circles as a forward line man.

The St. Nicholas Club is essentially American in its make-up, being composed entirely of former college players. Several new players have been in practice, but it is not known whether they will make the team or not.

Cornell Hockey Practice Starts.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Dec. 9.—Hockey practice at Cornell has begun, with thirty-one candidates for the team reporting. Until Beebe Lake freezes practice will be held in the armory, where goal shooting will be the principle object of the work. Pending the arrival of E. J. Sawyer, the Canadian, who coaches Cornell's hockey and lacrosse teams, Capt. Clark will direct the work. Clark and Day are the only members of last year's team available. Williamson, Hubbard, and O'Hearn of the football team are expected to play hockey this Winter.

Tourney at Columbia.

A novel fencing tournament has been arranged for the Columbia foilsmen, which it is thought will develop new material for the sport on the campus. The Blue and White will fight to retain the intercollegiate championship next Spring, and this tournament is a step in this direction. Each class will be represented by a team of seven men, five yielding foils and two sabres. One day is to be set apart each for the matches and in order to give under classes a chance to develop their men. Neither the freshmen nor sophomore team will take part in the tournament until after the holidays. Then the winner of the freshman-sophomore tourney will meet the winner of the sophomore-junior matches.

METROPOLITAN GOLF ASSOCIATION MEETS

Clubs Offer Their Links for Championship Tournaments—Officers Elected.

In contrast to the recent decision of the national body in golf, the Metropolitan Golf Association at its meeting last night and through its retiring President, Frederick S. Wheeler of Apawamis, approved of a movement among the clubs in this district whereby the courses of the various members will always be at the disposal of the association for the purpose of running off championship events. Wheeler suggested that each club be always ready to take a championship, and as a result five clubs offered the use of their links for the 1914 tournaments.

In behalf of Englewood, Harry V. Keep asked for the amateur tournament, while Max H. Behr made a similar offer for Baltusrol. A. H. Pogson of Fox Hills spoke in behalf of his club for the metropolitan open, while Chase Mellen announced that the course of the Garden City Golf Club was at all times open for the use of the association for any of the championship tournaments, thus starting the ball rolling toward the consummation of Wheeler's suggestion. Leighton Calkins, in behalf of Plainfield, said that his club desired to hold the women's tournament, which comes under the jurisdiction of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, but that in the event of failing in its quest the club would like to hold the junior tournament the third time in as many years. The selection of courses was left to the Executive Committee.

When the Nominating Committee, consisting of Herbert L. Pratt, Chairman; Wynant D. Vanderpool, and Harmon S. Graves, made its report, the Secretary, in accordance with custom, was instructed to cast one ballot for the entire ticket. As a result, the following officers were unanimously chosen:

President—Darwin P. Kingsley, Apawamis; Vice President—John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's; Secretary—Frederick H. Thomas, Morris County; Treasurer—S. Clifton Mabon, Ardsley; Executive Committee—Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau; Marshall Bowdoin, Brookline; Garden City; James A. Stillman, Sleepy Hollow; Cornelius J. Sullivan, Baltusrol, and Howard F. Whitney, Nassau.

Frederick H. Thomas, the Secretary, announced in his report that the membership list of clubs in the association consisted of sixty-eight clubs and that there was only one resignation, that of the Marine and Field Club of Brooklyn. The clubs are geographically divided as follows: New York, 24; New Jersey, 26; Long Island, 15, and Connecticut, 3. The Secretary reported that in addition to the usual amateur open and junior championship, there were fourteen invitation tournaments, which was the same amount as last year. He gave a detailed report as to the results of all of these events.

In giving the status of the finances of the organization, the treasurer announced a balance of $871.10, as against $920 last year.

A. H. Pogson, Chairman of the Handicap Committee, mentioned the delinquency of most of the clubs in sending in the required information regarding handicaps and urged the universal adoption of the Calkins method. The 1913 report contained 338 names, and in preparing the roster something like 1,200 names were considered. He declared that the 1913 list had worked out excellently, as shown by the result of 14 handicap tournaments. He also mentioned that not a single club had reported changes in the form of its members.

DEFICIT IN PENN SPORTS.

Only Football and Basket Ball Pay at Philadelphia College.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 9.—Football and basket ball were the only sports at the University of Pennsylvania to show a financial profit last season, according to the report submitted to the Athletic Association. Receipts from football were $54,092 for 1912, while the expenses were $23,742. Basket ball cost $2,937, and the receipts were $3,937. Baseball receipts were $8,092, and the expenses were $10,119. Track costs were $13,000, with receipts of $7,380. The report showed a deficit of $8,489.

The expenses included interest on bonds, office and general expenses as well as donations to many sports for which no admission fees are charged. The net receipts from all sources were $92,243, and the expenses $100,733.

A proposition to increase the membership dues was defeated. The graduate members of the board of directors elected were John A. Brown, '05; Howard Kennedy Hill, '99; John H. Minds, '98, and Carl S. Williams, '95.

1,708 Yale Students In Athletics.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 9.—Participation in athletic activities at Yale is not confined to the comparatively few men who make the various teams, according to figures made public at the University to-day. These show that during the Fall months 1,708 students, or a little more than half of the total registration of 3,385, took part in some form of athletic diversion.

Princeton Basket Ball Schedule.

PRINCETON, Dec. 9.—The basket ball schedule for Princeton's 'Varsity team was announced to-day by Manager C. Remington Bird, '14. It is as follows:

Dec. 10, Brooklyn Polytechic Institute, at Princeton; 17, St Lawrence University, at Princeton; 20, City College of New York, at New York.

Jan. 3, St. John's College, at Brooklyn; 10, Dartmouth, at Princeton; 14, Columbia, at Princeton; 17, Cornell, at Princeton; 20, Yale, at New Haven; 24, Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

Feb. 13, Cornell, at Ithaca; 14, Syracuse, at Syracuse; 18, Pennsylvania, at Princeton; 21, Yale, at Princeton; 23, Columbia, at New York; 28, Dartmouth, at Hanover.

Basket Ball Teams Disqualified.

J. W. Stumpf, Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association, announces that the St. Lawrence University basket ball team and the Ottawa Y. M. C. A. team disqualified themselves for playing unregistered basket ball. The men on the teams are as follows:

St. Lawrence University—Rounds, Wheeler, Clemons, Canfield, and Griswold.

Ottawa Y. M. C. A.—Hector, Cuff, Ansolm, Bloser, and Castle.

WHITNEY TO PLAY STILLMAN

Harvard Handicap Squash Tournament Reaches Final Round.

The defeat of D. P. Starr in the Harvard Club national handicap squash tournament places George Whitney, the present champion, who defeated Starr, and Dr. Alfred Stillman, 2d, former titleholder, in the same bracket for the fourth round. Whitney and Stillman are the only Class 1 survivors, and the victor of the match is expected to win the tournament, which will be drawn out longer than originally intended owing to the inability of several of the contestants to play according to the schedule.

Two of the three matches played yesterday furnished surprises, while in the third Whitney was extended to the limit of three games to win from Starr. Charles M. Bull, Jr., the ranking tennis player of the Crescent Athletic Club, proved an easy victim for A. J. Cordier of the Brooklyn Heights Casino, the latter winning in hollow fashion in straight games. Bull was off his game, and failed in many of his returns, while his opponent played surprisingly fast and used the side walls effectively. Although Cordier's handicap enabled him to win by a wide margin, he would have won from Bull on even terms.

Frank Kidde of the Montclair Athletic Club lost to E. du Pont Irving of the Harvard Club after a hard battle. The contest was one of the most interesting of the tournament, as each player had, in succession, eliminated several of the low-mark contestants. Irving received a generous handicap, and made such good use of it in the first game that he won, 17—16, but only after Kidde drew up on even terms at 13-all. The second game was a comparatively easy one for Kidde, who appeared to have the match in hand at this stage. He fell off his game in the rubber, and tallied only four aces against Irving, who reaches the final round.

The match between Whitney and Starr was a ding-dong affair, with first one player and then the other in the lead. Each man placed a game to his credit, and in the third Whitney showed his true form. Starr played a plucky game against his more experienced opponent, but in the end succumbed. The total aces were 42 to 37 in favor of the champion. The summary:

National Handicap Squash Tournament.—Third Round—George Whitney, Harvard Club, (Class 1,) defeated D. P. Starr, Harvard Club, (Class 2,) 12—15, 15—10, 15—12.

Fourth Round—A. J. Cordier, Brooklyn Heights Casino, (Class 4,) defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., Crescent Athletic Club, (Class 2,) 15—7, 15—10.

Semi-final Round—E. du Pont Irving, Harvard Club, (Class 4,) defeated Frank Kidde, Montclair Athletic Club, (Class 2,) 17—16, 10—15, 15—4.

FOUR ENTRIES REJECTED.

Metropolitan Athletes Fail to Send In Nomination Fees.

That the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union will be lived up to in every particular as regards the junior national indoor championships, which are to be held in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory Jan. 3, was evidenced yesterday when James E. Sullivan of the A. A. U. Championship Committee rejected the entries of four prominent metropolitan athletes who had sent in their nominations without the same being accompanied by the necessary fees. This action is in line with the ruling made at the last annual meeting when it was decreed that such entries would be thrown out.

The events that make up the programme are open to all registered athletes who have not won an A. A. U. track and field championship, a Canadian championship, cross-country championship, and intercollegiate championship or the championship of any foreign country.

Although these are junior championships, many noted athletes are eligible to contest for the titles, notably, 'Hal' Hoiland, a member of the last Olympic team; J. H. Havenell, the junior metropolitan 100-yard champion; John Eke, the Swedish runner who finished third in the cross-country championship at the Olympic games last year; Willie Kyronen of Finland, Gaston Strobino of Marathon fame, and A. B. Cozzens, the ex-Manual and Cornell star quarter miler.

Martin Hayes, Princeton University's middle distance crack; Maderia of the University of Pennsylvania, who finished fourth to John Paul Jones in his record breaking mile; Myles McHugh, junior metropolitan half mile champion; O. Gibbons of the New York A. C., who forced Abel Kiviat right up to the tape in the senior mile championship; Cummings and Jackson of Harvard and Potter of Yale, who finished back of James I. Wendell in the intercollegiate hurdle championship; F. McDonald, the junior metropolitan 120-yard hurdle champion; Ted Neunorfer of the New York A. C. and Willie Plant of the Long Island A. C., who have finished among the prize winners in several walking championships, and many others.

Daly's Billiard Tourney.

Eight contests were decided last night in the second night's play of the annual Fall cushion carrom billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, Ledyard Blake being the only participant to play through the evening without a defeat. He defeated W. W. Harris by the score of 60 to 30, and F. Lowenthal 60 to 49. In the former game Harris was handicapped at 48 points, while Blake played from scratch. The closest game of the evening was the one in which E. T. Appleby, playing at 48 points, and F. Lowenthal, 60 points, were the contestants. The latter won by the score of 60 to 47, after a hard game. A. Cohan made the high run of the evening in the game with F. Lowenthal, which the latter won, 60 to 48. The scores: L. Blake (60) defeated W. W. Harris, (48,) 60 to 30; L. Blake (60) defeated F. Lowenthal, (60,) 60 to 49; William Gershel (60) defeated A. Cohen, (60,) 60 to 46; F. Lowenthal (60) defeated A. Cohen, (60,) 60 to 48; F. Mitchell, (48) defeated William Gershel, (60,) 48 to 56; Isaac Peiser (60) defeated A. Cohen, (60,) 60 to 42; F. Lowenthal (60) defeated E. T. Appleby, (48,) 60 to 47; Isaac Peiser (60) defeated F. Mitchel, (48,) 60 to 24.

Hoppe Accepts Sutton's Challenge.

Willie Hoppe, the balk-line billiard champion of the world, has been challenged for the 18.2 championship by George Sutton of Chicago. The challenge was accompanied by $250. Upon being notified, Hoppe accepted, and named Feb. 3 and the Hotel Astor as the time and place for the contest. Thomas Foley, Chicago's veteran billiardist and roomkeeper, wrote Hoppe advising him that Chicagoans would back Sutton, providing Hoppe would agree to play in the Windy City. George Walsh, Hoppe's father-in-law, replied that so long as Willie held a title he would defend it in New York.

PUEBLO FIREMAN DEFEATED IN RING

Battling Lavinsky Whips Jim Flynn in Ten-Round Bout at Atlantic Garden.

Battling Lavinsky disposed of Jim Flynn, the Pueblo fireman, last night in artistic fashion at the Atlantic Garden A. C., when he gained the popular decision at the end of the ten-round encounter, which warranted ten hard-fought rounds.

At no time did the Colorado man have a chance to win by other than a knock-out, as the incessant jabbing of the erstwhile Philadelphian earned him the winning honors in probably every session except the fourth and fifth rounds, during which Flynn made futile attempts at regaining his lost ground.

Lavinsky showed vast improvement over the ability he has manifested, and outgeneraled and outboxed his more aggressive adversary in a manner which proved tantalizing to the Pueblo fireman. The latter missed many well-meant swings, any one of which probably would have spelled defeat for the "battling one" had it landed.

Flynn failed to fathom the extent of the stamina of Lavinsky, and ran afoul of a seeming never-ending number of blows of the rapid-fire order, which had him looking anything but pretty when the final bell rang.

On the contrary, Lavinsky did not show a facial mark, as Flynn had centred his attention and attack on his opponent's body, which was also practically unscathed by the many hits registered. All in all, it was a distinct triumph for the clever, hard-hitting, just out of the middleweight class exponent against the man who falls short of being of championship class in the light heavyweight class.

From almost end to end Lavinsky held the winning hand, his incessant volleys of jabs, interspersed with rights to the jaw, being of sufficient power to stay the attack of the Westerner. Each session was almost a repetition of the preceding one, and showed the one-time Quaker parting with jabs aplenty which aided in checking the well-meant rushes of Flynn, who was twenty pounds heavier, with Lavinsky scaling 167½ pounds.

LEWIS WINS AT BROWN'S.

He and Young Cardell in Slashing Bout of Ten Rounds.

The semi-final contest which at most clubs of late has furnished the best boxing was the real attraction last night at the weekly show at Brown's Gymnasium. Scheduled for ten rounds, two speedy featherweights, Banty Lewis and Young Cardell, both weighing 123½ pounds, crowded more work into their ten rounds than the finalists might have in forty rounds.

The bout offset whatever features were lacking in the star bout, for the two boys stood toe to toe for the entire ten rounds and swapped blows in whirlwind fashion. Lewis was entitled to the honors by a slight margin, for in Cardell he struck a tartar and will probably remember him for some time to come. At the beginning Cardell appeared frightened, but about the third session got his bearings, and from then until the final gong sounded made the going hot for Lewis.

Lewis was the cleverer of the two, but Cardell showed good defense, and by clever blocking and dodging evaded many well-directed blows by Lewis. After the third period things were nearly even, but the early lead acquired by Lewis entitled him to the honors.

The main event over, the ten-round route brought together Young Gradwell of Newark, 139½ pounds, and Jack Hearn of Orange, 134½ pounds. Hearn's hardest work was to keep within the ropes, for during the ten rounds that he was in action he lunged through them five times. On two occasions he went completely out of the ring and had to be boosted back by the referee. Gradwell did about all he could with Hearn under the conditions, and although he battered Hearn severely was unable to dispose of him.

Donovan to Box McAllister.

Promising middleweight contenders will hold the boards to-night at the Fairmont Athletic Club, when Young Mike Donovan of this city and Bob McAllister of the Pacific Coast will clash in a ten-round bout. Donovan defeated George Ashe of Philadelphia, Tommy Maloney, and many others, and has shown much improvement in the last six months. His father, who has handled and boxed with some of the greatest pugilists of the day, is surprised at the rapid stride Young Donovan has made in the boxing game. Al McAllister, the brother and manager of Bob McAllister, feels so positive that his brother will win by the knockout route that he has instructed James W. Coffroth, the fight promoter of San Francisco, to annex, if possible, the signature of Jimmy Clabby to a match for the middleweight championship of the world. Clabby is now negotiating with Billy Gibson for the contest at Madison Square Garden, but Al prefers the longer distance for his clever brother.

Philadelphia Boxers Win Trophy.

NEWARK, Dec. 9.—Philadelphia amateur boxers carried off the point trophy offered by the

FRISCO RECEIVERS WOULD SUE YOAKUM

Ask Permission to Seek Return of Millions That Went to Director Syndicate.

NIXON AND BIDDLE RESIGN

Both Give Up Their Road Offices—W. W. Niles Gets Authority for Restitution Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—Developments in the affairs of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad followed one another in rapid succession to-day.

The most important move of the day was made by the receivers, who filed a petition in the United States Court asking permission to begin a restitution suit against the former Directors and other officers of the company who were members of the syndicate which built the Brownsville road and then sold it to the Frisco at a profit of several million dollars.

The receivers' application was filed at the request of Mrs. Bridget Duffy of St. Louis, owner of 100 shares of Frisco stock. Through an attorney she asked the receivers to protect her interests and those of other stockholders by taking steps to recover some of the profits made by the members of the Brownsville syndicate. Judge Sanborn said he would consider it and announce his decision within a day or two.

William W. Niles of New York, a stockholder, requested permission of the United States District Court to file suits to compel B. F. Yoakum, Thomas H. West, W. K. Bixby, and James Campbell and other present or former officials of the road to restore to it the individual profits of $3,975,288 they were alleged to have made in promoting syndicates for "feeder" lines sold to the Frisco. The action of such syndicates, it was alleged, loaded the Frisco with $40,000,000 of unnecessary indebtedness. Judge Sanborn, after several hours' study of the brief, granted permission to Mr. Niles to bring the suit.

Soon after the Niles petition was filed, two of the Frisco receivers, W. C. Nixon and W. B. Biddle, resigned the offices of President and Vice President of the road, respectively. They also resigned as Directors. The Directors then filed the application for the restitution suit.

Mr. Niles charges that in addition to the $3,000,000 made in the Brownsville deal, Mr. Yoakum and his associates cleared about $40,000,000 on other transactions, "in purchasing the Brownsville Road, &c., knowingly, carelessly, negligently against the interest of the Frisco stockholders." He claims $1,021,288.01 on his 600 shares of stock.

The petition was filed with Judge Dyer by Loomis C. Johnson as Niles's attorney, but Judge Dyer declined to consider it, and referred Mr. Johnson to Judge W. Sanborn, who has charge of the Frisco receivership.

Mr. Bixby resigned as a Director of the road about ten days ago, at the time Yoakum sold his stock in the St. Louis Union Trust Company, which managed the Brownsville syndicate. Mr. West resigned as receiver for the road last Wednesday, and the resignation was accepted yesterday. Mr. Campbell still is a Director and heavy stockholder in the road, and Mr. Yoakum was re-elected Chairman of the board last month.

Mentions Edwin Hawley.

The Niles petition also mentions the late Edwin Hawley as among those who, while an officer on the road, benefited by the sale of the Brownsville Railroad. Mr. Niles charged that Messrs. Yoakum, Bixby, West, Campbell, and Hawley were officers or members of the Board of Directors of the Frisco at the time the Brownsville line was sold to the Frisco in 1910, and that "by virtue of their positions of trust and confidence as officers and Directors" they were enabled to make "an illegal and personal profit of $1,021,288.01 by the sale of the Brownsville line."

Niles further charges that Sept. 1, 1911, Bixby, West, Yoakum, P. M. Johnson, Albert T. Perkins, Edward Mallinckrodt, R. S. Brookings, William E. Guy, N. A. McMillan, Frank M. Welsh, and J. D. Filley, as promoters and majority owners of the New Iberian & Northern Railroad, sold that line to the Frisco for more than $600,000 profit. He also includes the sale of the St. Louis, Oklahoma & Southern Road in his petition.

Mr. Niles also contends that by the sale of the St. Louis & Gulf Railroad to the Frisco the Yoakum reaped a personal profit of more than $1,285,000, of which Mr. Yoakum received $38,000 as his share. Also that Mr. Yoakum and his associates sold to the Frisco "certain" nine small roads located in Southwestern Missouri and elsewhere, from which Mr. Yoakum reaped a personal profit of $28,000. He places their profits from the sale of the Oklahoma City & Western Railroad at $369,000.

Piled Up $40,000,000 Debt.

Mr. Niles contends that as the result of the purchase of these so-called "feeder" lines, the St. Louis & San Francisco Road has been made to bear a debt of $40,000,000, involving an annual interest charge and liability aggregating $1,600,000. For that reason, he says, the Directors and officers named in his petition are personally liable for the indebtedness incurred.

In referring to the original appointment of the receivers for the Frisco on complaint of the North American Company, Mr. Niles charges that the bill of complaint was prepared by the attorney of the defendants. He charges that the North American Company, of which Mr. Campbell is President, was secured in its claim upon the road, and that the receivers as appointed were friends of Messrs. Yoakum, Campbell and their associates.

Messrs. Nixon and Biddle declined to say anything about their resignations other than what was set forth in a joint letter to the Directors. The letter said:

As you well know, we have been appointed receivers of the property of your company by the District Court of the United States. The most important questions have come up, and others will doubtless arise respecting the management and control of said property during the receivership.

In order to be free in determining all such questions and to treat all interests at all times fairly and impartially, we have concluded to resign as President and Vice President, respectively, and as Directors of your company. We apreciate very greatly your expression of confidence in honoring us with these appointments and thank you sincerely.

James W. Lusk, who succeeded Thomas H. West as receiver, said to-night:

"The stockholders are anxious to know how much bonds they are to get, and will strive to let them have this information as soon as possible, without unnecessary delay. The money market is so tight now that we may find it difficult to bring matters to a close as early as we might were money not so scarce.

"However, I will begin my new duties to-night by an inspection of the road. I do not know how far my trip will take me."

FUR SALE WILL BOOM TRADE

St. Louis Auction of Seal Skins Draws Buyers of the World.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—The largest fur dealers in the world will attend the first public auction of seal skins ever held in the United States here next Tuesday.

P. B. Fouke, Vice President of Funsten Brothers & Co., who has been designated by Secretary Redfield as auctioneer, said to-day that he had been notified by all the larger firms of their intention to participate in the bidding. The consignment to be disposed of includes 1,898 seal, 405 blue fox, and 31 white fox skins.

This auction, heretofore held in London, will give a remarkable impetus to the fur industry in America, Mr. Fouke believes, and will result in saving to the domestic consumer at least 30 per cent. which has hitherto been paid in duty. It is also likely, he says, that American dyeing and dressing plants will get the contracts for treating the furs.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Rights of Collector in Reliquidating Disputed Entries Settled.

The Board of United States General Appraisers handed up an opinion yesterday on the rights of the Collector of Customs to reliquidate entries in cases decided by the board contrary to the mandate of the tribunal. The case calling for the board's decision was that of Albert Eckstein, an importer of New York. Artificial horsehair imported by him was held dutiable by the board under Section 6, Tariff act of 1897.

The Federal Circuit Court affirmed the board, while the Court of Appeals reversed the lower tribunals and held the goods properly dutiable under Paragraph 302, by the operation of the similitude clause of Section 7. The Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the Appellate Court. The board thereupon issued a mandate to the Collector at New York to reliquidate in accordance with the terms of the mandate of the Supreme Court. The Collector reliquidated some of the entries, but refused to do so with the others. This refusal was followed by an appeal by the importer against the Collector's action. Judge Hay, sustaining the protest, discusses the rights of Collectors as follows:

"The Collector is a statutory officer and has no extrajudicial power, and no power at all except that expressly provided by law. He has no authority to question the action of the Board of General Appraisers except in the manner which the statute provides. In the case at bar, after litigation in the courts, the board issued its mandate in accordance with the final decision of the court. The Collector was left with no alternative except to reliquidate in accordance with that mandate. This he did not do, but on the contrary assumed the responsibility of determining that the board's mandate was not what it should have been."

PIN PINKS ON BROKERS.

Fifty Girls Invade Wall Street and Collect Funds for a Hospital.

Reports of hard times in the financial district did not deter fifty young women from seeking funds there yesterday for the Philanthropin Hospital at 128th Street and Fifth Avenue. They invaded the Wall Street entrance of the Stock Exchange loaded down with bunches of carnations and papers of pins, but were repulsed by the guard. They met with a similar reception at the Broad Street doors.

Concentrating their forces at the members' entrance on New Street they overpowered Michael Galvin, who had two revolving doors to watch, and swept into the rotunda, where they pinned flowers on a large number of brokers who were there enjoying a noonday smoke. Most of the men bought their freedom with $1 bills. Two or three of the more venturesome canvassers pushed their way into the holy of holies, the floor of the Exchange, whence they were quickly ejected.

The visitors got a substantial contribution to the $250,000 fund which they are trying to raise, but met with poor success on the streets surrounding the Exchange. When they had disposed of their last carnation they entered automobiles and were carried back to headquarters.

ACCUSES PUMP DIRECTORS

But Bourke Cockran Is Voted Down at Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the International Steam Pump Company at Jersey City yesterday was enlivened by the presence of W. Bourke Cockran, holder of 100 shares, who asserted that the shareholders had been robbed by the Directors. He charged that at the time of the suspension of dividends the Directors held less than 400 shares of preferred stock of record, and asked if the new members of the board were as well equipped in holdings.

The meeting voted down a motion by Mr. Cockran that the meeting be adjourned for a month to allow a committee of five stockholders, each owning 100 shares of preferred or 250 shares of common, to consider the affairs of the company.

Reporters who journeyed to Jersey City were excluded from the meeting.

BIG INCREASE IN IDLE CARS.

Figures for Dec. 1 Show 57,234, a Jump of 24,609 in Two Weeks.

A further falling off in railway traffic was shown yesterday in the fortnightly statement of idle cars on lines in the United States and Canada. The net surplus of freight cars on Dec. 1 was 57,234, compared with only 22,652 reported two weeks earlier.

Usually in a period there is a net shortage of freight cars. On the corresponding date a year ago there was a net shortage of 36,401 cars.

Grain Men for Federal Inspection.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—A bill providing for Federal supervision of grain inspection will be presented in Congress. This was decided to-day at a meeting of Directors of the National Grain Dealers' Association. According to the proposed bill, a Government commission under jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture will be appointed. This commission will be empowered to examine and license grain inspectors. Members of the Appeal Committees of Boards of Trade, and all other persons who have authority in certifying grain, must also pass an examination before the commission. All certificates of inspection of grain shipped in interstate commerce must bear the signature of a licensed Inspector, and such certificates must be accepted as final. The proposed law, drafted by the legislative committee, must be ratified by members of the association.

Yonkers Bonds Bring Premium.

Six months ago the City of Yonkers could not find a market for its securities. Yesterday it held its first bond sale since that time, offering an issue of $200,000 assessment bonds and $100,000 water bonds. There were nine bidders, the highest among them being R. W. Pressprich & Co., who offered a fraction more than $1.06, or a premium of about $10,500. This is the best price received by Yonkers in some years. The bonds bear interest at 5 per cent., but this is brought down to 4.38 by the premium.

American Foundry's Good Year.

The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company earned net income of $1,316,579 in the fiscal year ended on Sept. 30, an increase of $263,861 over the preceding year. Fixed charges required $36,992, and net profits of $1,279,587 showed an advance over 1912 of $255,130. The surplus was $606,087 after dividends had been paid. At the annual meeting of the company yesterday W. F. Cutler was elected a Director to succeed E. H. Fallows, who recently resigned. The other Directors were re-elected.

Lead Companies to Consolidate.

Stockholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company at a special meeting yesterday ratified the plan recently proposed for consolidating the company with the Doe Run Lead Company. The Doe Run Lead Company holders will receive $5,000,000 of the $10,000,000 stock of the St. Joseph Lead Company, held in the company's treasury, and $125,000 in cash for all of the outstanding stock of the Doe Run Lead Company.

Note Plan Causes Break in Canadian

Shares of the Canadian Pacific Company, which had enjoyed a substantial rise in anticipation of a "melon" cutting, broke 4¼ points yesterday upon the announcement of a new plan of financing under which shareholders are to be offered at 80 an issue of $52,000,000 of special 6 per cent. investment fund notes. Holders of five shares will be allowed to buy on certificate, which means a "right" worth about $4.40 per share of Canadian Pacific.

Pennsylvania Bank Closes.

MARIANNA, Pa., Dec. 9.—The Farmers' and Miners' Bank here was closed to-day and Bank Examiner James W. McBurney took charge. It is a State institution with a capital of $50,000, deposits of about $100,000 and reserve of $5,000. Interests identified with the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company, for which receivers were appointed in Pittsburg last Saturday, are closely identified with the bank.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS USE LITTLE 'GAS'

A. C. A. Test of Full Consumption of Motor Car Generator.

To ascertain what the fuel consumption of an electric lighting generator might be, or, rather, to ascertain whether the use of a generator to charge batteries for motor car lighting meant an increase in the fuel consumption, a certified test has just been held by the Automobile Club of America on Long Island. Five runs were made on the Motor Parkway under practically constant conditions. Two with the generator in operation and delivering from 16.8 to 18 amperes to the battery and one with the generator disconnected and replaced by a shaft running in pair of ball bearings, were made at the average speed of about twenty miles an hour. The other two runs, one with and the other without the generator, were made at about forty miles an hour. The result of the tests showed that the fuel consumption caused by the generation of current was practically negligible. In the runs at the slower speed the mileage on a measured gallon was 13.7 with the generator off as compared with 13 and 13.2 with it in operation, or an increase in consumption of about 4.6 per cent. for current. At the higher speeds the increase was only 3.7 per cent.

During the runs when the generator was in use all lights were kept burning. The lamp equipment included two head, two side, two tail, two speedometer, one dash and one tonneau lights. The car used for the test was a six-cylindered Packard of 38 horse power, with a Bijur generator and Willard storage battery. Five passengers were carried on each of the runs, and the car, without passengers but with a considerable quantity of extra equipment, weighed 4,862 pounds.

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Plans are being made for a speed contest over the all-Southern route from El Paso to Dallas, Texas, under the auspices of the American Automobile Association, to demonstrate the practicability of the Roswell route, recently surveyed, as an all-Winter route, and to bring the Southern highway into immediate use. The interest and cooperation of the communities along the line are now being sought. A road working day has been set at Brownfield, Terry County, Texas, and everybody, including the county judge, is to turn out and put the main street in tiptop condition for the race.

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J. Neal Patterson, probably the first man to cross the continent over the proposed Lincoln Highway route, arrived in New York late yesterday afternoon. He left Los Angeles six days ago. With Mr. Patterson was a moving-picture operator, who took many feet of film on the trip. The original tires were on the light six which made the run, and the average fuel consumption was given as 12½ miles to the gallon for the journey. Only four punctures and no blowouts were experienced.

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Automobile Row heard yesterday that Charles E. Riess & Co. had acquired at auction all parts for the American and Marion motor cars, and will hereafter supply service for these cars at their service station, 250 West Fifty-fourth Street.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Holliday Street Theatre Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $30,000; Abram Allenberg, Isaac Wiener, Philip Simon, 73 Nassau Street, New York.

Morskeeated Realty Company, Incorporated, of Griffith Corners; $30,000; David Townsend, Joel L. Keator, Frank Doolittle, Fleischmann's.

Phoenix Metallic Tiled Company, Incorporated, of Brooklyn; $10,000; Frank H. Vogt, Minnie Vogt, Michael Obergiock, Richmond Hill.

Bathgate Realty Corporation of Manhattan; $10,000; Louis Altschul, Solemon Colian, Edward H. Coller, all of 356 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn.

J. S. Sembrada & Co., Incorporated, of Manhattan, commission merchants; $125,000; Jaime S. Sembrada, Valentine A. Garcia, Patrick H. Cahill, New Rochelle.

International Lubricating Corporation of Buffalo; $50,000; Virginia O. Billings, William R. Billings, David F. Goldsmith, all of 1,212 Main Street, Buffalo.

National Cap Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $20,000; Arnold Tucker, Herman Tucker, Abram J. Miller, Arverne.

Rueckheim Brothers & Eickstein, Incorporated, of Brooklyn, confectionery, &c.; $50,000; Louis Rueckheim, Frederick W. Rueckheim, Frank C. Ballard, Long Terminal Building, New York.

Louis Bauer Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, paper and other boxes; $10,000; Kate M. Sauer, Daniel S. Horton, Wales F. Severance, 2 Rector Street, New York.

The Department Store Press, Incorporated, of Manhattan, printing, publishing, advertising; $10,000; Earl D. Deremer, Miles F. Gordon, Wilson R. Hunter, 2 Rector Street, New York.

Port Washington Theatre Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $30,000; Milton M. Goldsmith, Charles M. Rosenthal, Joseph M. Blum, all of 165 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sarasota Realty and Improvement Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $25,000; Jack L. Woldenberg, Edmond R. Lyon, John J. Hayden, all of 238 Broadway, New York.

Allith-Prouty Company of Danville, Ill., door hangers; $325,000, has been authorized to do business in New York; representative, Horace S. Gould, 37 Wall Street, New York.

These corporations have certified increases in capital stock:

Kelsey Textile Corporation of New York, from $100,000 to $500,000.

Specialty Silk Company of New York, from $50,000 to $75,000.

K. and M. Lithographing Company, Incorporated, of Brooklyn, from $12,000 to $20,000.

Wilcox Glove Company of Binghamton, from $5,000 to $15,000.

American Flag Company of Manhattan has decreased its capital from $350,000 to $200,000. Debts and liabilities, $175,728.

Dissolution certificates were filed to-day by these corporations:

Washington Heights Wall Paper Company of Brooklyn, incorporated Jan. 30, 1906, with $7,500 capital. George S. Case, President; Jennie C. Case, Secretary.

Alfredo J. Faccioli & Co. of Manhattan, incorporated Sept. 9, 1910, with $1,000 capital. Alfredo J. Facciolo, President; Rudolph H. Trebitsch, Secretary.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

British imports from the United States in the first nine months of the present year were valued at $546,500,000, showing increases of $35,000,000 over the same period of last year and $57,000,000 over 1911.

Declared exports from Switzerland to this country for the nine months ended Oct. 31 totaled $20,403,876, against $19,682,053 for the corresponding period of last year. Exports from the St. Gall consular district amounted to $9,991,646.

The value of gold produced on the Gold Coast and in Ashanti, Africa, in 1912, totaled $7,294,917, the largest production recorded. The number of ounces of fine gold obtained was 352,057, of which 340,478 ounces were obtained by mining, and 12,478 by dredging in the Ancobra, Pura, and Offin Rivers.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The following is the forecast as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for Wednesday and Thursday for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; light, variable winds.

Florida—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; light to moderate winds.

Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; light, variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Cloudy Wednesday and Thursday; moderate east winds.

Western Texas, Utah, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Ohio—Fair Wednesday. Thursday, fair, except probably snow near the lake; high southwest winds.

Indiana—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; brisk and high southwest and west winds.

Illinois—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; brisk west winds.

Lower Michigan—Cloudy Wednesday, probably snow flurries at night. Thursday fair; brisk and high west winds.

Upper Michigan—Cloudy Wednesday, probably snow flurries near the lakes. Thursday fair; brisk and high west winds.

Wisconsin and Minnesota—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; brisk west winds.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

TOBIAS, GREENTHAL & MENDELSON.—A petition has been filed against Tobias, Greenthal & Mendelson, manufacturers of clothing, 740 Broadway, by Rosenberg & Levis for these creditors: Charlee E. Blackford, Jr., $7,500; Frederick Vietor & Achells, $1,000, and H. & W. H. Lewis, $200. Judge Holt appointed Robert C. Morris receiver, bond, $30,000. Ralph Wolf, of Hays, Hershfield & Wolf, attorneys for the firm, said that the liabilities are $180,000 and the assets $100,000. The receiver was authorized to continue business for fifteen days.

RUBENSTEIN & BACHRACH.—A petition has been filed against Rubenstein & Bachrach, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, 43 West Twenty-fourth Street, by these creditors: R. Cullum, $500; T. G. Du Mahaut, $100, and S. Wilson, $100. The liabilities are said to be $22,000 and assets $7,000. Judge Holt appointed Benjamin W. B. Brown receiver with authority to carry on business ten days.

KESSLER & TEMKIN, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, 53 Greene Street, have made an assignment to Nathaniel Walkof. A petition was also filed against them by these creditors: Frank Drucker, $300; K. Fasullo, $300, and H. Abrams, $200. Judge Holt appointed Nathaniel Walkof receiver, bond $1,500. The liabilities are said to be $30,000 and the assets $2,500.

E. DEUTSCH & CO.—A petition has been filed against E. Deutsch & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits, 30 West Twenty-first Street, by these creditors: S. Wilson, $300; B. Abott, $150, and R. Cullum, $500. The liabilities are scheduled to be $8,000, and assets, $6,000. Judge Holt appointed Henry Siegel Hollander receiver, bond $1,500.

VOLPE & STEINBERG.—A petition has been filed against Volpe & Steinberg, manufacturers of cloaks, 58 West Fifteenth Street, by these creditors: Isaac Auerbach, $413; Frank Kranzbaum, $272, and Joseph Lessler, $67. The liabilities are said to be $2,500, and assets, $1,500.

ARNOLD FRIED.—A petition has been filed here against Arnold Fried, trading as the Eagle Sample Shop, dealer in cloaks and suits, Newburg, by these creditors: Oscar Sternberg, 80; Alfred Alexander, $291, and William Livingston & Co., $249. The liabilities are said to be $4,000, and assets, $2,000. Sidgo Holt appointed F. S. Edick receiver, bond $500.

MORRIS ROVNER.—A petition has been filed against Morris Rovner, dealer in dry goods, 3,733 Third Avenue, by these creditors: Nathan Sheimer, $200; Ralph Meister, $150, and Philip Jullber, $202. Judge Holt appointed George F. Bentley receiver.

MARKHEIM & SOLDINGER.—A petition has been filed against Markheim & Soldinger, manufacturers of furs, 36 West Twenty-sixth Street, by Benjamin Aufman, a creditor for $600. Judge Holt appointed Joseph R. Truesdale receiver. The liabilities are $10,000 and assets $2,500.

H. R. DRY GOODS SUPPLY CO.—A petition has been filed against the H. R. Dry Goods Supply Co. of 14 Avenue A by these creditors: Mortimer Mallinger, $250; Morris Ankraut, $200, and Hary Trachtenberg, $200. Judge Holt appointed Henry Lesser receiver, bond $500.

DAVID ROSENFELD, doing business as Rosenfeld & Co., women's tailor, at 644 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition, with liabilities $6,773 and assets $6,850.

PELLETIER COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Pelletier Company, hotelkeeper, 122 to 126 West Eighty-second Street, by these creditors: Clara B. Bauer, $700; Mary Merican, $14, and James Foley, $320. The assets are estimated at $1,500. The company occupied four private houses as a boarding house.

IKE WEINBERG, clerk, 354 Grand Street, has filed a petition with liabilities of $10,425 and no assets. He formerly kept a restaurant at 354 Grand Street and another one at 20 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn. Of his liabilities $8,400 is on the lease of 20 Graham Avenue.

HERMON BRONSON, real estate broker of 150 Nassau Street, has filed a petition with liabilities of $4,139 and no assets. The largest creditor is William M. Moss of Linton, Ind., $3,000, claim for damages for breach of warranties of a printing press sold by Mr. Bronson, for which suit is pending.

JOHN G. SCHELHORN, bakery and lunchroom, 642 Hudson Street, has filed a petition with liabilities of $2,495 and assets of $1,881.

SAMUEL LEVIN.—Schedules of Samuel Levin, clothing manufacturer, of 103 Bleecker Street, show liabilities of $9,566 and assets of $4,525.

KALMAN MISHKIN.—Schedules of Kalman Mishkin, manufacturer of sweaters, 23 Montgomery Street, show liabilities of $7,638 and assets of $1,220.

AMSTERDAM WINE STORES COMPANY, INCORPORATED.—Schedules of the Amsterdam Wine Stores Company, Incorporated, 1,288 Amsterdam Avenue, show liabilities of $3,134 and assets of $655.

TRONTZ BROTHERS, cloaks and suits, 121 Essex Street, have made an assignment to Joseph P. Kahn. The partners are Samuel and Nathan Trontz.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts of $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AGINS, Frances, adm.—E. Bunzelmen, $426; BRAN, A. A.—C. of N. Y., $242; BORNSTEIN, Max, or Bernstein—C. of N. Y., $126; BROWN, D. L.—Same, $451; BRAINARD, C. F.—Same, $242; BODEL, C.—Same, $451; BARRETT, Jr.—Same, $451; BAUERMANN, N.—S. Belowsky, $2,031; BURROUGH, B. L.—W. M. Ballou et al., $5,968; BRADLEY, Harriet W.—Judkins & McCormick Co., $244; BUTZELMAN, E. H. and J.—E. Hicks, $122; BITTER, O.—D. Shevinsky et al., $178; BAUM, L.—Horne-Scrymser Co., $162; BURFIEND, Eliz. V. and George—M. Welshart, $88; BINN, F. A.—E. Wallace, $719; BERING, Hy F.—J. T. Lee, $197; BERRENT, Dorothy—R. B. Friedman, $211; BARRIE, Geo.; Robt. Alex., and Jas. R.—J. M. Willets, $36,516; BEACH, Belle—Haperly Hall Co., $242; CALLEJO, J. and J.—F. Sherwood Co., $360; CONATY, J.—J. B. Corwin, $343; CINO, V.—Ebling Brew. Co., $765; Christ, A. G.—Nat. Meter Co., $174; CURRAN, Mary E.—P. J. Shields, $125.

DESCHRYVER, Mathilde—People, &c., $100; DYM, Sam—S. Bykowsky et al., $149; ESPOSITO, Alf. & Teresa—Hudson P. Rose Co., $128; ENGEL, Fred. & Ell. Surety Co.—People, &c., $1,600; FRITSINGER, Max and Adam—J. Parker, $839; FRIEDMAN, Samuel—L. Scherer, $468; FEINGOLD, Samuel J. and Albert J.—Alpha Elec. Sup. Co., $292; FREDERICK, Ida—W. Farley, $1,820; GOLDSTEIN, Dav.—D. Wilson, $1,387; GILMAN, M.—Broadway Build. Co., $111; GOLDMAN, M.—T. H. McCarthy et al., $136; GRIFFIN, C.—H. Jones, $180; GILMORE, W.—Schwegerle & Co., $197; GOLDSTEIN, Sophie M., and Bertha Abrams—E. A. Kerbs, $3,190; GORDON, M. T.—Woolland Bros., $152; GOLDBERG, Reb.—J. Stephens, Inc., $120; GELL, Wm. R.—E. G. Hynes, $112; HERZOG, Chas.—F. H. Leggett Co., $227; HOLLER, Louis, and Saml. Weinberger, and Alex. Weinberger—N. Choloney, $206; HEWER, A.—Sulzberger & Sons Co. of America, $239; HUSTIS, Dr. C. T.—A. M. Lyras, $144; HERMANY, A., Jr.—Al. Vlechuers Sons, Inc., $235; CONFELANO, Jno., and Fred J. Quinby—W. J. Shepherd, $3,187; NUNECKE, Herman—M. Lehning, $8,575; JULIEN, Stanley—New Netherlands Bank of N. Y., $39; JAKOB, Queenie C.—J. I. L. Huribut, $1,008.

KLING, Max.—Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc., $324; KELLEY, H. G.—W. C. Heller & Co., $225; KUSE, L.—Clark Chapin & Co., Bushnell, Inc., 237; KOERNER, A., Louis Longfinger, and Charles Geiser.—F. Ihlenburg, $178; LE PROVOST, Geo.—I. Mendelsonet and others, $579; LUBLINTZ, Rud.—N. Mason, and others, $1,510; LUCE, H. D. W.—J. J. Adams, $2,595; LINER, Max—B. H. Narcus and others, $329; Latiman, Emil.—George Ringler & Co., $1,899; LESSLAUER, A.—Toledo Scale Company, $135; LIPSKY, Anna and Sam.—Harlem Wall Paper Supply Company, $56; LEDERER, S.; S. Schwartz, and N. Sater.—E. C. Manley and others, $2,997; MOORSTEIN, L.—Swift & Co., $150; MINGES, Wm.—Toledo Scale Company, $118; MARTIN, M., and L. Weingrad.—F. Weingrad, 330; McELONE, Francis, —Kerin & Dunn, $173; MOSKOWITZ, Saml.—Weed Baking Company, $283; MORGENSTERN, Otto—F. Schulemann Company, $138; MOZEE, Gun G.—Manhattan Life Insurance Company, $162; MENZEL, G. Ewald—J. G. Barry, $190; MIELLE, L.—N. Becker, $227; NAGLER, I. Saul, Unger, and M. Rauch.—G. Edwards, $199; O'NEILL, Mary—W. F. Youngs, $2,862

POOR, C. L.; A. L. Poor, and Island Realty Co.—T. Putnam et al., $215; PETZOLD, A.—G. Ringler & Co., $26,699; POTHEMENOS, E. J. Meurer, $326; QUIMBY, M. C.—H. Meyer et al., $5,606; Same—Same, $5,428; ROBERTS, R. B., Jr.—West Sd. Const. Co., $326; RYAN, D. J.—W. Healy, $114; RIEHMAN, L.—R. E. Thibaut, Inc., $529; SCHWORER, A., Jr., and E. Preble—A. P. Anderson, $254; STREIFFLER, Laura; Jos., Maurice, and Francesco Passafuimi—J. Sternberg, $218; SPITZER, A.—S. Loeb, $150; SCHROEDER, M. L.—Sulzberger & Sons Co., $313; STEVENS, F. R.—Bush Ter. Co., $196; Strausberg, S.—H. Bernhard et al., $471; SPITZER, L.—Battery Pk. Nat. Bk., $125; SCHOTTLAND, H. or S.—D. Korones et al., $112; SIMMONS, E.—N. Lyons, $137; SCHORR, A.—F. Spitz, $565; STERNBERG, H. S., and H. C. Michaels—L. Jacobs, 20, $176; TOMASKOVITZ, ——Packing & Prov. Co., $276; THOMAS, F. M.—Butler Bros., $137; BIEAU, C. J.—G. Maullin, $310; TRAVER, E. E.—E. Raymond, $1,886; WAITE, E. A.—C. D. Wilson, $1,700.

UNITED Food Stores Co.—Wilkinson Bros. & Co., Inc., $222; NICHOLS Const. Co.—P. Salvatore & Sy. Nicholsburg—W. V. Burroughs Brick Co., $259; STANDARD Fuel Reduction Co.—N. Krepish, $443; JOHN KOCH Plumbing Co.—D. A. Ebinger Sanitary Mfg. Co., $936; STARRETT Const. Co., Inc.—E. Roth, $241; DIVA Realty Co., Inc., Cullo & Jas. Cullo—C. P. Sherwood & Co., $361; L. W. MARKS, Inc.—Jules & Hugo Rosenberg, Inc., $425; SAME—C. Bovis et al., $227, $1,061; GILBERT Const. Co.—Hy. J. Conforti Co., $781; H. & S. Lunch Co.—Met. Hotel Supply Co., $203; VALVITOL Co.—E. P. De Turk, $2,156; AUTO Safety Sig. Lamp Co.—Motor Life Pub. Co., $366; S. & F. Realty Co.—Capt. Jos. Barbara, $723; BARTOLICIUS Star Iron Works, Inc., E. Bartolicius & Claremont Silk Mills, Inc.—J. A. Seidner, $280; MANHATTAN Rubber Mfg. Co.—Rubber Trad. Co., $4,072; PROF. HIRSCH Chem. Co., Inc., L. Hirsch & S. Berger—A. P. Anderson, $142.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

New Corset for Men.

A local concern is now placing on the market what is called a "girdle-corset," intended for men. The corsets are made of tricot, are about 10 inches high, and are fitted with upright flexible stays and a front clasp similar to those used in women's corsets. In addition the lower part of the corset is encircled by two elastic bands, which clasp in front, to give additional support.

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Some Holiday Novelties.

One of the leading retailers of leather goods and novelties here is featuring a number of new attractions in holiday goods. One of them is a women's elongated handbag with a small purse that can be used to carry change or valuables. This purse is placed above the bag proper, and is attached to the bag's handle in such a way that it may be slid to the top, to form the part that is carried in the hand, or be lowered under the bag's flap and carried within the bag. Another feature has to do with Christmas cards. The store will take a card plate and engrave the name on cards of greeting of whatever design the customer may select.

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Cold Weather Helps Coal Trade.

Reviewing the week in the local market, The Coal Trade Journal will say to-day:

"The retail demand for anthracite picked up remarkably in the early part of the week under the stimulating effect of colder weather, and results are already being seen in wholesale offices. But, as receipts at the local ports were heavy last week and many of the retailers had coal ordered and landed at the piers, there has been no great inflow of new business yet. If any change has occurred in the bituminous situation in the last week it has been so slight as to be hardly perceptible. The market may have become a bit weaker in spots, but no well-defined, general slump has taken place."

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Foreign Lace Markets Quiet.

Excepting for Nottingham, where the mills are working to full capacity turning out nets, the European lace and embroidery factories are far from active. This is the report of a prominent member of the trade who has just returned from an extended trip abroad. None of the mills in St. Gall and Plauen are running full time, he said, and for this there are two reasons. The first is that fashion is not fully in sympathy with laces and embroideries as dress garnitures at the moment, and the second is that the popularity of light laces and embroidered nets, which do not need much machine work, does not require the manufacturers to use all of their producing facilities. This condition is said largely to reflect the situation in the American manufacturing trade.

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Typewriter Sales Heavy.

Despite the weakness of the steel market, which is said to indicate better than anything else the condition of American business, there has been no drop in the demand for typewriters of late. Putting typewriters on the free list has not hurt the trade, either, for yesterday the Underwood Company reported that it had done its biggest two months' business since the tariff had been passed. The Remington Company has also done a big business, and, according to an official of the company, it now has 3,000 back orders on its books. Something unusual in the typewriter field happened recently when the Remington Company sold two special machines, together costing $4,900, to the Cincinnati Election Commission. These machines had a thirty-column writing line that was twenty-five inches long, and were equipped with adding machines large enough to total the whole thirty columns.

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Domestics Exports Dull.

The export end of the local domestics and cotton duck market is unusually dull for this time of year. This is due, it was said, to stock taking, not only by domestic mills and commission houses but also by many foreign houses. Most of the foreign customers of the local selling houses are endeavoring to dispose of old stocks, and as a result are not taking any additional goods. Merchants in Mexico are holding up orders generally, but, as there have been practically no cancellations, sellers believe that the outlook there is not so dark as was first supposed. The volume of ordering is noted from the Philippines, but it is somewhat below the average at this time. Many European manufacturers are curtailing production and some are in receivership. It was said one of the first selling houses yesterday that better business was expected after the turn of the year, because buying had been so curtailed in the last four months that stocks were low and would need to be replaced.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

The local cotton goods market continues quiet, with prices generally firm. Sellers have received more inquiries in the last week than in some time and consider them an indication of an improvement in business for the near future.

The between-seasons lull is now felt in the men's wear market here. Practically the only heavyweight goods being shown are the cheaper lines, and reorders on lightweight goods are about finished, save on the high-grade lines.

Deliveries of hosiery for the current season are still much behind, and unfortunate experiences in this regard are resulting in an interchange of confidences in many parts of the market. Such delay, due to overselling the mills' production, is not likely to occur again, it was said, as the estimated output is figured on a more conservative basis this season.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The second semi-annual fashion show will be opened at the Grand Central Palace on Feb. 5.

There will be a meeting of upholstery goods buyers to-day at the Dry Goods Alliance, 75 Spring Street.

A new appliance for embroidery machines has been invented in St. Gall, Switzerland, with which a double-sided chain stitch can be made with one needle and one thread. The machine is said to be meeting with considerable success, and replacing a number of machines making the one-sided chain stitch.

Imports of feathers at New York in the week ended Nov. 29 were valued at $45,505, a gain of $21,731 over the previous week.

Wool exports from this port last week showed a loss totaling 1,064,939 bushels, against 1,497,904 for the previous week. Beef exports gained considerably, aggregating 914 barrels and 434 tierces, compared with 664 and 325, respectively, the week before.

Imports of silk fabrics at this port in the week ended Nov. 29 were valued at $788,426, a gain of $84,796 over the previous week. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses were valued at $58,387, compared with $97,611 in the week before.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

LEHIGH VAL. STRUCT. STEEL CO.—H. W. Kalt, Sept. 3, 1913, $290; SAME—S.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sharp Declines in Many Issues —Some Favorable Factors Ignored—Trading Not Heavy.

Selling which was pressed with a good deal of urgency caused sharp breaks yesterday in American Sugar, Canadian Pacific, New York Central and New Haven, and the major stocks after showing resistance to the decline in these other issues yielded enough toward the end of the day to show losses in several instances of as much as a point. The volume of dealings taken as a whole was not very large, but the transactions in some of the stocks which suffered the sharpest declines were much more extensive than is usual in those issues. The weakness which at first was concentrated upon a small group of stocks and which later extended to other parts of the list was not prompted by any particularly new development but rather by an accentuation of uncertainty which previously prevailed.

The fact that the New Haven Directors are to meet to-day to act upon the dividend, about which there has been so much discussion, naturally caused nervousness which was enhanced by reports that instead of merely reducing the dividend to 4 per cent., the Directors might pass it entirely. For this there was no official warrant, but the financial community has felt sufficiently in doubt about the immediate future of the New Haven dividend to give heed to yesterday's rumors. These were given the more weight because of the statement by a member of the New Haven stockholders' committee that he was opposed to the payment of any dividend at this time. Rumors regarding possible Governmental interference with the New York Central's consolidation plan, which is an important feature of the company's proposed scheme of financing, played a part in causing the three point break in that stock. Disappointment over the Canadian Pacific financing which did not appear to carry as much in the way of a bonus as had been expected, was responsible for the decline of over four points in that issue. Similarly special reasons appeared for the break in the other stocks whose weakness finally affected the whole market.

It was upon the worst side of the picture that traders were looking yesterday, and little heed, therefore, was paid to some developments which otherwise might have attracted favorable attention. One of these had to do with the prospect of a further reduction in the German bank rate, which would indicate that the European markets, particularly those of Germany, are in a more comfortable position than generally realized, despite the fact that the German discount rate has now for an unusually long period been not only well below the German bank rate, but also substantially under the level of the London discount market. This was still true yesterday, although the rate moved up a little at Berlin and was easier at London. The Bank of England obtained the bulk of the $4,000,000 gold which arrived yesterday, promising a favorable return in this week's statement. The report that the new French Ministry would abandon the scheme for a big national loan at this time was no doubt instrumental in causing a further advance in sterling exchange in Paris. The position of sterling exchange in Paris, which now for some time has actually stood above the gold export point, is an element which favors the English market and which helps to account for the present receding tendency in London discounts. The German Bank reported a considerable cash loss yesterday, but circulation and discounts fell off to a still larger extent. All in all, the European markets are working comfortably their way toward the end of the year, when the usual special demands will have to be met. Our own call money market was easier yesterday, although the large amount of cash which has been lost within the last fortnight prevents a normally rapid return to a condition of real ease.

So many indications of a slackening of industrial activity have recently been afforded that no surprise was occasioned by the increase in the number of idle freight cars from 22,600 on Nov. 15 to 57,200 on Dec. 1. This showing was in harmony with the movement in freight car statistics for the corresponding period last year and the year before, but the lessened demand for equipment was more pronounced this year than in either of the preceding two. Relatively little stress was laid yesterday either on the recession in trade or upon other general considerations such as prospective anti-trust legislation, the market being to an unusual extent governed by special influences. How far those special influences may develop into factors of broader application was one of the questions naturally suggested by yesterday's events. The disposition, though, seemed to be to assume the worst in respect to the special matters which were under discussion. This seems to leave the way open to a revision of the views which governed prices, should it appear, as it may well appear, that a little too ready ear was given to all of the day's adverse suggestions.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 5@6 per cent., with the last loan at 5 per cent. The renewal rate was 5 per cent.

Time money rates were 5¾@6 per cent. for thirty days, 5¼@5½ per cent. for six days, 5@5½ per cent. for ninety days, 5@5½ per cent. for four months, and 4¾@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¼@5¾ per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges; $301,718,132; balances, $17,125,213; Sub-Treasury credit balances $485,398.

The local banks have lost $1,796,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4⅞@4 15-16 per cent. for short and 4 13-16@4⅞ per cent. for three months bills; Berlin, 4½ per cent.; Paris, 3½ per cent. Money was 4@4½ per cent. in London and 3 per cent. in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 49 pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 32½ centimes.

Foreign exchange at the point noted was quoted as follows:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand sterling—High, $4.8540; low, $4.85¼; last, $4.85¼.

London—Cable, $4.8585.

Paris—Cable, 5.20 5-18 less 1-16; check, 5.21¼ less 1-16.

Berlin—Cable 94⅞; check, 94¾; plus 1-32.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.21⅞ plus 1-32; check, 5.21⅞ less 1-16.

Holland—Cable, 40.12; check, 40.08.

Belgium—Cable, 5.23¾ less, 1-16; check, 5.24⅛.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers,' 60 days, $4.81; 90 days, $4.79¼.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.80¾; 90 days, $4.79.

Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.24⅝, 90 days, 5.26½ plus 1-16.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.25 plus 1-32; 90 days, 5.26¼ less 1-32.

Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94; 90 days, 93⅞.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93¾; 90 days, 93 9-16.

Amsterdam—Commercial, 60 days, 39.72; 90 days, 39.55.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Fransico, 40c prelum; Montreal, 31¼c discount.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Long-distance Conversation.

It is now possible to talk with a fair degree of comfort to a person in Denver, which is the present outpost of long-distance telephony from New York. Before the opening of the next world's fair it will be possible to call San Francisco to make arrangements for hotel accommodations or to inquire about the weather. President Vail of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company said yesterday that he had conversed with persons in San Francisco over experimental connections and had heard the Western voices clearly as though they had come from an adjoining office instead of over a stretch of more than 3,000 miles. It will be some time before the American Telephone & Telegraph Company is able to link a telephone on the Atlantic seaboard with one on the Pacific, but the physical problems have all been solved, and it is only a matter now of making the necessary commercial arrangements. It has been only four years since the extension of direct service to Chicago.

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In the Hands of the Jury.

The long-awaited special meeting of Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford to try the 6 per cent. dividend on several counts will be held to-day at the Grand Central Station. When Mr. Elliott took office he quickly decided that the circumstances of the New Haven did not justify the payment of 6 per cent., and indicated that he favored a reduction to 4 per cent. Since that date earnings have grown steadily worse, and the company is far short of a surplus to date that would justify the payment of 4 per cent., so that there is no little uncertainty as to whether the board will declare even 1 per cent. to-day. Eli Whitney, erroneously referred to in a dispatch yesterday morning as a Director of the New Haven said that he believed the interests of the stockholders lay in having earnings conserved and not paid out in dividends that are not earned. Mr. Whitney is not on the board, but as a member of the Stockholders' Protective Committee he is considered to have nearly as much influence as though he had a vote, and his remarks brought about a sharp break in the price of New Haven shares yesterday. The stock sold down to 71½, and closed at 72, with a loss of 4¼ points for the day. At no time in 1912 did New Haven sell below 126; at yesterday's closing price it was 58 points below its price on Jan. 10, 1913, when most issues made their best prices for the current year.

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Opposing Arguments.

One of the most prominent men in recent New Haven affairs said yesterday that personally he favored the declaration of 1 per cent. to-day on the ground that it is too soon to say that the company cannot earn 4 per cent. this year. He holds that it is very bad business to raise and lower dividends to meet fluctuations in earnings. The most potent argument against passing the dividend entirely has been the fear that it would invalidate the New Haven's bonds for savings bank investments. Most States require a road to have paid at least 4 per cent. per annum for five years to make its bonds legal investments. The New Haven already has paid 5 per cent. so far in 1913, and there appears to be good basis for the theory that the next quarter's payment could be omitted without destroying the availability of the company's bonds for savings banks. It is held by some authorities that the road has passed through its worst period, and should do better from now to the end of the current fiscal year.

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A Tale of Sixteen Stocks.

The Street has heard so many plaintive tales in the past year from stock owners who bought at high prices and have been forced to nurse their patience while quotations remain at low levels, that it is a relief to hear of an investor whose holdings represent good judgment in making purchases. A lawyer told yesterday of some "cheap" stocks that he found recently on the schedule of an estate of large dimensions for which he was appointed an administrator. The man who left the estate was far more interested in land buying as a medium of investment than in securities, but he evidently followed the market closely when quotations were on the decline. There were sixteen different stocks, common and preferred, contained in the schedule, said the lawyer, all of which were listed on the Stock Exchange. Not one of them had been purchased at a figure which was not substantially lower than the minimum prices touched by the shares this year. Some of them had been bought in the bargain days of the last panic, but others had been picked up at times when the market was close to the bottom of a great downward swing.

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Helping the Celestial Farmer.

The movement to help the farmer to better things in the way of larger crops and a higher income has spread to China. The matter of rural credit expansion is not receiving attention by bankers of the Celestial Kingdom, but methods are under consideration, according to advices from the Far East, for increasing production, with the expectation of doubling the present output of farm products in the more fertile provinces. It is proposed to introduce commercial fertilizers on a large scale, a departure which may be of interest to the chemical fertilizer manufacturers in this country. An experimental farm is contemplated by the German authorities in Shantung, where the use of fertilizer will be taught and, after learning, a supply will be advanced to the farmer, who will pay for it out of the proceeds of his first crop. In this respect the method of supplying credit will be much the same as in the United States, but in the distribution of modern agricultural implements it will be somewhat different. Instead of selling tools to be paid for in the future, the sponsors of the plan expect to get the Chinese farmer to save a little from his income each year until he has enough laid by to buy his new plow or cultivator outright.

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Nosegays for the Brokers.

Stock Exchange members had opportunity yesterday to give play to their philanthropy. A score of well-dressed women, with arms filled with carnations, did sentry duty at the New and Wall Street entrances of the Exchange and sought to sell them at a dollar apiece, or as much as might be offered. In process of raising funds for a hospital. In consequence of the fairly lively market which occurred in the flowers, the board room had a gala appearance in afternoon trading as the floor men passed here and there with red and white spots of color on their coats.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was ⅛d lower in London, at 26 15-16d per ounce, and ¼c lower in New York, at 58¼c per ounce.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Business on a Reduced Scale and Irregularity Marks the Movement of Prices.

Business in the outside security market was on a considerably reduced scale yesterday, and the movement of prices was irregular. In the early trading good strength was shown, but a later reaction materially offset the previous gains. Standard Oil of New Jersey opened a point higher at 400, sold up two points further, and closed even with the opening figures. United Cigar Stores was ⅛ higher at the beginning of business, but at the close was ⅝ under Monday night's final figures. Canadian Pacific rights made their appearance and were dealt in at 4⅝ to 4¾, while the 6 per cent. notes which stockholders will have the privilege of subscribing for brought from 102½ to 100⅞, the last transaction at 100 15-16. Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600..	Anglo-Am. Oil.	23¼	23½	23¼	23½
800..	Anglo-Am. Oil, new	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
1,500..	Brit.-Am. Tob.,	24½	24½	24⅛	24⅛
500..	Brit.-Am. Tob., new	24½	24½	24½	24⅛
380..	Puebla Smelting & Refining	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
50..	Std. Oil, N. J.	400	402	400	400
900..	Unit. Cig. Stores of Am	94	94	93¾	93¾

MINING STOCKS.

1,000..	Atlanta	9⅛	9½	9	9
2,000..	Bailey	6	6	6	6
1,000..	*Beaver Con	29	30½	29	30½
100..	Boston Mon	5	5	5	5
700..	Braden Coppor.	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7⅞
200..	Brit.-Col. Cop.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,500..	Bauffalo Mines	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
300..	Butte-N. Y	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500..	*Can. Gold Sil.	11	12	11	12
5,250..	*Caribou Cobalt	62	64	62	63
400..	Con. Ariz. Sm.	3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16
1,200..	*Ely Central	2	3	2	3
200..	First National	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
100..	Goldfield Con.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
5,000..	*Greenwater	6	6	6	6
100..	Halifax Tono.	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
1,000..	Jim Butler	68	68	68	68
600..	Mason Valley	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
500..	McNamara	8	8	8	8
500..	Mizpah Ext	28	28	28	28
700..	*Nev. Hills	47	48	47	47
700..	Nipissing M.Co.	8¼	8¼	8	8
1,500..	Stewart	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,000..	Temiskaming	14	14	14	14
1,000..	Tonopah Ext.	1½	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16
1,200..	*Tonopah Merg.	55	56	55	56
200..	Tono. Mining	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,200..	*W. End Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000..	West End Ext.	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

$12,000..	Can. Pacific rights	4⅛	4⅜	4¼	4 3-16
45,000..	Can. Pacific 6 p. c. notes	102⅛	102½	100⅞	100 15-16
2,000..	N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼

*Sell cents per share.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were.

	Dec. 9. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 8. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper	⅝	1	⅝	1
Bay State Gas	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Con. Rubber Tire	33	35	32½	35
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	95	100	95	100
Emerson-Brant.	27	32	27	27
Emerson-Brant. pf.	75	85	75	85
Havana Tobacco	3	6	3	6
Havana Tobacco pf.	9	12	9	12
Houston Oil	13	16	13	16
Houston Oil pf.	50	60	50	60
Inter. Rub. Tr. ctfs.	7¼	8	7¼	8
Lehigh V. C. S. Co.	175	185	175	185
Manhattan Transit	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Marconi of America	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
Maxwell Mot. com.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Maxwell Mot. 1st pf.	18¾	19¾	18⅞	19⅜
Maxwell Mot. 2d pf.	6	6¼	6	6½
Mays Oil	16	18	16	18
R. J. Reynolds	240	250	240	250
Tobacco Prod. pf.	82⅝	84	82⅝	84
U. S. Co. of A. pf.	110	115	110	115
U. S. Light & H.	5	5½	5	5½
U. S. Light & H. pf.	23	27	23	27
Willys Overland	58	61	58	61
Willys Overland pf.	82	89	82	89

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Belmont	3½	4½	3½	4½
Barnes King Devel.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Big Four	8	10	8	10
Butte & London	32	34	32	34
Combination Fraction	5	6	5	6
Con. Mercur	1⅜	1 13-16	1⅜	1 13-16
C. O. D. Con	3	4	3	4
Copper Mines Con	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
Davis-Daly Copper	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Dia. Black Butte	1	2	1	2
Dome Mines	17½	18½	17¼	18½
El Paso Con	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Florence	18	22	20	23
Gold Hill	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Greene-Cananea	6½	6¾	6½	6½
Greene-Can., new	29	30	29	30
Hollinger	17	17⅛	17	17⅛
Iron Blossom	115	120	115	117
Keene Wonder	10	12	10	12
Mines of America	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
McKinley-Darragh	1 3-16	1¼	1 3-16	1¼
Montana Tonopah	88	93	89	93
Nat. Zinc Bingham	40	50	40	50
Ohio Copper	5-16	7-16	5-16	7-16
Oro	7	8	7	8
Rescue Eula	8	9	8	9
Standard Silver-Lead	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Tonopah Belmont	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tuolumne Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
United Copper	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
United Con. pf.	3	5	3	5
Victor Tonopah	23	27	25	27
Wettlaufer S. Mines	7	8	7	8
Yukon G. Mines	2	2¼	2	2¼

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	148	153	145	150
Chicago Elevated 5s	93	96	93	96
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	62	67	62	66
Mason Valley 6s	55	65	65	65
N. Y. City 4½s, '60	99¼	99¼	99¼	99½
Western Pacific 5s	75	76	75	76

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	23	24	23	24
Atlantic Refining	716	722	718	725
Borne-Scrymser	385	390	385	390
Buckeye Pipe Line	160	162	159	162
Chesebrough Mfg.	670	690	670	690
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	205	212	205	212
Crescent Pipe Line	53	56	53	56
Cumberland Pipe L.	67	69	67	67
Eureka Pipe Line	340	350	340	350
Galena-Signal Oil	174	176	174	176
Galena-Sig. Oil pf.	128	135	128	135
Indiana Pipe Lines	131	134	131	134
National Transit	39	41	39	41
New York Transit	325	335	325	335
Northern Pipe Line	112	115	112	115
Ohio Oil	137	139	136	138
Prairie Oil & Gas	438	442	437	440
Prairie Pipe Line	313	320	305	310
Solar Refining	314	320	305	310
Southern Pipe Line	236	243	236	243
South Penn. Oil	277	280	283	286
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	157	162	157	162
Standard Oil (Cal.)	227	229	223	226
Standard Oil (Ind.)	416	419	410	414
Standard Oil (Kan.)	405	415	405	415
Standard Oil (Ky.)	610	620	615	625
Standard Oil (Neb.)	370	380	355	365
Standard Oil (N. J.)	398	401	398	401
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	173½	175½	169	171
Standard Oil (Ohio)	325	328	320	330
Swan & Finch	295	305	290	300
Union Tank Line	89	91	90	92
Vacuum Oil	193	195	193	195
Washington Oil	37	40	37	40
Waters-Pierce Oil	2,100	2,300	2,100	2,300

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Dec. 9. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 8. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	145	140	145
American Cigar pf.	88	93	88	93
British-American	24½	24⅝	24	24½
British-Am., new	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅝
Conley Foil	280	295	280	295
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	104	100	104	104
Tobacco Products	100	150	100	150
Tobacco Products pf.	82	84	82	84
United Cigar Stores	93¼	92¾	93¼	94¼
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	110	115	110	115
Johnson Tin & M.	105	135	165	185
J. S. Young	140	160	140	160
MacAndrews & F.	180	190	180	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	230	215	230
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	130	140	130	140
R. J. Reynolds	243	253	240	250

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday, the present month, and the fiscal year as follows:

	Dec. 8.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$192,482	$6,177,607	$143,275,386
Int. revenue, ordinary	637,564	7,898,670	144,548,089
Corp. tax	9,525	63,807	2,725,898
Miscellaneous	399,650	1,115,772	22,722,853
Tot. r'c'ts.	$1,239,222	$15,255,948	$313,272,833
Expenditures	2,702,238	14,648,767	321,411,751
Surplus		607,181	
Deficit	1,463,016		8,138,918

Financial Notes.

C. D. Smithers of F. S. Smithers & Co. and Stacy G. Richmond of Winslow, Lanier & Co. were elected Directors of the Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company yesterday.

The National Properties Company has purchased for cash the entire capital stock, mortgage, and floating indebtedness of the Chester County (Del.) Light Company, capitalized at $123,000. The company enjoys a perpetual franchise in New Castle County, Del.

Fairfax Harrison, recently elected President of the Southern Railway to succeed the late W. W. Finley, has been made President of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific. T. G. Powell has been elected a Director in place of Mr. Finley.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCK.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
85..	United Ry. & Elec.	25¼	25⅛	25¼

BONDS.

$1,000..	Balt. Elec. 5s, stpd.	96½	96½	96½
2,000..	Chicago Rys. 1st 5s.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
100..	City R. 4s, '61, D.L.	95½	95½	95½
1,000..	Consol. Coal 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2,000..	Consol. Power 4½s	87½	87½	87½
1,000..	Maryland Elec. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼
4,000..	M. & St. P. Jt. 5s	100	100	100
11,000..	Mt. V.-W. C. D. 5s	59½	59	59
8,000..	N. O. Gt. North. 5s	64½	64½	64½
3,000..	North.-P. Trac. 5s	87	87	87
2,000..	Penn. W. & P. 5s	89½	89½	89½
5,000..	Sea A. L. 4s, stpd.	81⅛	81½	81½
5,000..	Un. Ry. & E. 1st 4s.	82½	82½	82½
5,000..	Un. Ry. & E. inc. 4s.	62⅝	62½	62½
4,000..	Un. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
4,800..	Un. Ry. & E. 5% nts.	101	101	101

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
890..	Alaska Gold	21¼	20⅞	21
120..	Allouez	31⅞	31⅝	31½
1,480..	Amalgamated	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝
50..	American Zinc	16⅝	16½	16½
200..	Arizona Com'l	4	3⅞	4
210..	Butte-Bal.	4¾	4¼	4⅜
705..	Butte & Superior	28⅝	27⅞	28
164..	Calumet & Arizona	61	60¼	60½
9..	Calumet & Hecla	401½	395	395
50..	Centennial	13½	13¼	13¼
5..	Chino	38	38	38
887..	Copper Range	33¼	33	33
80..	East Butte	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
30..	Franklin	2¼	2¼	2⅛
80..	Granby	68½	65	68
14..	Greene-Cananea	29	29	29
10..	Hancock	14½	14½	14½
100..	Helvetia	25c.	25c.	25c.
20..	Isle Royale	17	17	17
20..	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½
190..	Lake	5½	5¾	5½
150..	Mass. Con.	2¼	2¼	2¼
25..	Mayflower	5½	5½	5½
50..	Michigan	1	1	1
15..	Nevada Con.	14½	14½	14½
680..	Nipissing	8	8	8
505..	North Butte	24½	24	24
50..	North Lake	1	1	1
110..	Old Colony	4¼	4¼	4¼
50..	Pond Creek	18	17¾	17¾
10..	Quincy	55	55	55
200..	Ray Con.	17¾	17¾	17¾
75..	Shannon	6¼	6¼	6¼
215..	Superior & Boston	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
35..	Superior Copper	22¾	22¼	22¼
10..	Tamarack	28	28	28
20..	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼
100..	Union Copper	1	1	1
140..	U. S. Smelting	37	36¾	36¾
28..	U. S. Smelting pf.	46¾	46⅝	46
100..	Utah Apex	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
85..	Utah Con.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
50..	Victoria	3 3-16	3 3-16	3 3-16

RAILROADS.

8..	Boston Elevated	88	87	88
588..	Boston & Maine	45	43	44
4..	Fitchburg pf.	78	78	78
10..	Mass. Electric	11	11	11
25..	Mass. Electric pf.	65½	65½	65½
3,553..	N. Y., N. H. & H.	75½	71⅝	71⅝
5,714..	N. Y., N. H. & H. rights	95c.	75c.	75c.
101..	Old Colony	167	167	167
50..	West End St. R.	68	68	68
10..	West End St. pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾

TELEPHONES.

965..	American	119½	118½	118½
16..	New England	132	132	132

MISCELLANEOUS.

53..	Am. Agr. Chem.	44¾	44½	44¾
50..	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	90	90	90
1,400..	Am. Sugar	102½	99⅞	100¼
294..	Am. Sugar pf.	110¾	108¼	108¼
15..	Am. Woolen pf.	77¾	77	77¼
10..	A., G. & W. I. pf.	16	16	16
5..	Cumber. Power pf.	96	96	96
284..	Edison	243	241¾	241¾
3,294..	Edison rights	3	2¾	2¾
10..	Galveston-H. Elec.	99	99	99
97..	General Electric	139	137¾	137¾
75..	Mass. Gas	91¾	91½	91½
55..	Mass. Gas pf.	92	92	92
21..	Pullman	151½	151	151½
5..	Reece Button	15½	15½	15½
12..	Swift & Co.	105¾	105½	105¼
25..	Torrington	27	27	27
156..	United Fruit	158½	158	158½
385..	United Shoe	51¼	50½	50½
26..	United Shoe pf.	28	27¾	27¾
990..	U. S. Steel	57⅝	56¾	56⅝
12..	U. S. Steel pf.	105¾	105	105¼

BONDS.

$9,000..	Am. T. & T. 4s	84½	84¾	84½
5,800..	A. T. & T. 5s	94¼	94	94
1,000..	A. G. & W. I. 5s	63½	63½	63½
2,000..	C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s	94	93⅞	93⅞
5,000..	C., T. & S. F. 5s, 1915	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
2,000..	N. Y., N. H. & H. 6s, w. i.	102¼	102¼	102¼
4,000..	Un. Fruit 4½s, 1923	93	92¼	92¼

BOSTON CURB CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bay S. Gas	17	18	Hollinger	17	17½
Begole	1	1¼	Houghton	2¾	3
Bohemia	1¼	1½	La Rose	1 15-16	2
Boston Ely	44	47	Mexico	22	24
Butte Cent.	1	2	Mex. Met.	39	42
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Consumers Power 5s, 1929
Detroit Edison 5s, 1933
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Louisville Gas & Elec. 6s, 1918
Tennessee Power 5s, 1962
Utah Sec. Corp. 6s, 1922

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Total sales Dec. 9, 1913	$1,663,500
Same day last year	2,934,000
Total year to date	467,399,920
Same period last year	647,077,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	86.04 —.11
Same day last year	91.17 —.15
	High. Low.
Range year to date	92.31 Jan. 10 85.78 June 11

U S 3s, coupon 500 ..... 102¼
Jap Gov 4½s, ster 1 4,000 ..... 88¼ 2,000 ..... 88¾ 12,000 ..... 88¼
2d Series 5,000 ..... 87¼ 10,000 ..... 87½ 500 ..... 87¾
City of Tokio 5s 1,000 ..... 86½
Rep of Cuba 5s 4,000 100
N Y City 4s, 1938 4,000 ..... 96¾
4s, 1959 10,000 ..... 96½ 2,000 ..... 96¾
4½s, 1960 1,000 ..... 100¼
registered 1,000 100
4½s, May, 1917 1,000 ..... 101½
4½s, Nov, 1957 1,000 ..... 104½ 1,000 ..... 104¾
4½s, 1963 65,000 ..... 103¾

Adams Expr 4s 1,000 74
Am Ag Ch cv 5s 2,000 97
Am Sm Secur 6s 5,000 ..... 103½
5,000 ..... 93¾
Am T & T cv 4½s 7,000 ..... 94½ 8,000 ..... 94½ 16,000 ..... 94¼ 5,000 ..... 94 15,000 ..... 93¾ 5,000 ..... 93¾
Am Tr Paper 5s 5,000 75
Armour & Co 4½s 1,000 ..... 89¾
A, T & S F gen 4s 500 ..... 92½ 1,000 ..... 92½ 3,000 ..... 92½ 1,000 ..... 92½
adj 4s, stpd 1,000 84
conv 4s, 1955 25,000 ..... 92½
conv 4s, 1960 2,000 94
Cal-Ariz 1st & ref 4½s 1,000 ..... 94½
Atl Coast Line 4s 2,000 ..... 90¾
B & O pr lien 3½s 10,000 ..... 90¾
gold 4s 3,000 ..... 90½
conv 4½s 5,000 91
Beth S 1st & ref 5s 1,000 ..... 79½ 2,000 ..... 79½
Beth Steel 5s 4,000 ..... 92½
Bklyn City R R 5s 2,000 ..... 100½
13,000 ..... 100¼
B R T 5s, 1918 6,000 ..... 98¾ 10,000 ..... 98¼ 5,000 ..... 98¾
ref conv 4s 1,000 ..... 83¾
5,000 ..... 83¾
Buff & Susq Iron deb 5s 5,000 74
Canada So con 6s, Series A 5,000 104
C of Ga Ry con 5s 2,000 ..... 102½
Cent Leather 5s 1,000 85
1,000 ..... 94½

10,000 95
C & O gen 4½s 1,000 91
1,000 ..... 90¾
2,000 91
conv 4½s 5,000 78
C, B & Q joint 4s 1,000 ..... 94½
9,000 94
Ill Div 3½s 1,000 ..... 81¼
C, B & Q gen 4s 1,000 ..... 90¼
C & E Ill con 6s 2,000 ..... 108¾
C, I & L ref 6s 1,000 ..... 116½
Chi. Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A 4,000 90
1,000 106
gen 4½s 3,000 101
conv 4½s 16,000 ..... 101½
65,000 ..... 101½
C & P W 5s 1,000 ..... 102½
C & N W gen 4s 6,000 ..... 94½
C, R I & P gen 4s 1,000 ..... 84¾
1,000 85
Chi. Rock I & P Ry ref 4s 2,000 73
3,000 ..... 72¾
1,000 ..... 72¾
deb 5s 5,000 ..... 75½
C, R I & P R R 4s 9,000 ..... 52¼
5,000 ..... 52½
5,000 53
5,000 ..... 51¾
5,000 ..... 51½
15,000 ..... 51½
Chi. St P, M & O deb 5s 4,000 ..... 99½
Chi & W I con 4s 1,000 83
Col & So 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 80¾
Cumberland Tel 5s 13,000 94
Denv & Rio Gr Imp 5s 10,000a20f 88¾
1st & ref 5s 9,000 69
Det U Ry con 4½s 2,000 ..... 68½
Det Sec Corp 5s 2,000 ..... 61½
2,000 61
6,000 ..... 60¾
Erie 1st con 4s 2,000 82
1st gen 4s 5,000 71
10,000 ..... 70¾
Pa col tr 4s 7,000 ..... 88½
Fla Cent & Pen 1st con 5s 2,000 ..... 101¾
Ill Cent ref 4s 13,000 ..... 89¾
Ill Steel 4½s 12,000 ..... 82¾
Indiana Steel 5s 2,000 ..... 98¾
1,000 ..... 98¾
Inter-Met 4½s 6,000 ..... 74½
3,000 ..... 74¾
I R T 1st & ref 5s 2,000 ..... 95¾
registered 10,000 ..... 95½
Inter Paper 6s 1,000 ..... 102¼
K C Ft S & M 4s 11,000 ..... 70¾
Kings Co Elec L & Power 5s 4,000 102

Lacl Gas L of St L ref & ext 5s 1,000 98
Lake S & Mich S 4s, 1931 11,000 ..... 89½
4,000 ..... 89¾
3½s, reg 2,000 ..... 83¾
Leh Val of N Y gtd 4½s 2,000 ..... 100½
Lizer & Myers 5s 2,000 97
Mich Cent deb 4s 1,000 82
Mich State Tel 5s 1,000 ..... 96¾
2,500 97
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 7,000 ..... 73½
5,000 ..... 73½
s f 4½s 1,000 ..... 81¼
Mo Pac conv 5s 1,000 ..... 75¾
1,000 ..... 75¾
M & E 1st 7s 1,000 ..... 100½
Nass Elec R R 4s 4,000 73
N Y Cent gen 3½s 2,000 ..... 80½
M C col 3½s 1,000 ..... 72½
N Y G, E L, H & Pow col tr 5s 1,000 ..... 101¾
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s 5,000 ..... 106¾
1,000 ..... 90¾
3,000 106
cv deb 6s, w I 20,000 ..... 102¾
95,000 ..... 102¾
5,000 ..... 102¾
136,000 ..... 102¾
52,000 ..... 102¾
1,000 ..... 102¾
38,000 ..... 102¾
30,000 ..... 102¾
500 ..... 102¾
7,000 ..... 102¾
10,000 102
conv 3½s 1,000 69
N Y Ewys ref 4s 1,000 ..... 73½
adj 5s 1,000 ..... 55¼
30,000 55
6,000 ..... 54¾
4,000 ..... 54¾
N Y Teleph 4½s 1,000 93
1,000 ..... 94¾
Norf & W con 4s 3,000 ..... 92¾
1,000 92
conv 4½s 1,000 ..... 103¾
Poca C & C 4s 3,000 ..... 88¾
Nor Pacific 4s 4,000 ..... 92¼
4,000 92
1,000 ..... 92¾
2,000a20f 92
Nor Pacific 3s 5,000 ..... 65¾
1,000 65
Ore R & N con 4s 2,000a20f 91
Pac Tel & Tel 5s 1,000 ..... 96½
1,000 ..... 96¾
4,000 ..... 96¼
Penn conv 3½s 50,000 ..... 97¾
1,000 ..... 97¼
Ray Consol 1st 6s 500 ..... 105¼
3,000 ..... 104¾
Reading gen 4s 2,000 ..... 93¼

9,000 93
St L, I M & So, Ry & Guar 4s 5,000 ..... 76½
unify & ref 4s 2,000 75
St L & San Fran R R con 4s 1,000 73
St L & San Fran R R gen 5s 10,000 ..... 52¼
Tr Co ctfs 8,000 53
ref 4s 2,000 70
St L S W 1st 4s 1,000 84
1,000 ..... 83¾
San An & A P 4s 2,000 ..... 75¼
Seab Air L adj 5s 2,000 ..... 73¼
2,000 ..... 73½
7,000 ..... 73¾
So Pac col 4s 3,000 ..... 89½
conv 4s 1,000 ..... 85¼
10,000 85
1st ref 4s 1,000 ..... 83¾
6,000 83
5,000 ..... 83¾
Southn Ry 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 102¾
4,000 ..... 102¾
gen 4s 50,000 ..... 73¾
2,000 ..... 73¾
Texas Co cv 6s 3,000 ..... 98¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 90½
Third Av ref 4s 1,000 ..... 80½
4,000 ..... 80¾
5,000 ..... 80¾
2,000 ..... 80¾
adj 5s 3,000 ..... 74¾
Tol, St L & W 4s 2,000 ..... 55½
Ulster & Del 5s 1,000 101
Unegerr Elec Rys of London 4½s 2,000 94
1,000 ..... 93¾
income 6s 8,000 ..... 85¾
Union Pac 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 94½
4,000 ..... 94¾
5,000 ..... 94¾
1,000 ..... 94¾
conv 4s 18,000 ..... 80¾
12,000 ..... 80¾
1st ref 4s 4,000a20f 90¾
U S Steel C 5s 12,000 ..... 99¾
4,000 ..... 99¾
2,000 ..... 99¾
registered 500 ..... 99¾
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 92¾
2,000 ..... 92¾
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 101¾
2d 5s 10,000 ..... 94½
1st ref & ext 4s 4,000 80
Westn Electric 5s 1,000 ..... 99¾
2,000 75
West Shore 4s 1,000 ..... 90½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, DEC. 9, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Dec. 9, 1913	258,827
Same day last year	1,004,730
Total year to date	77,916,517
Same period last year	128,916,106
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	66.67 —.61
Same day last year	77.92 +.28

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
Dec. 9, 1913	6	5	5	$4.8540	$4.8525	$4.8525
Same day last year	5½	4	5½	4.8470	4.8460	4.8460
Range year to date	10	1	...	4.8790	4.8480	.....
Same period last y'r	20	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8440	.....

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20⅞	21	1,000	Alaska Gold Mines	21⅛	21¼	20⅞	21	—⅛
69¾	69½	21,300	Amalgamated Cop	70⅜	71	69½	69½	—1⅛
22	22	200	Am Beet Sugar	23	23	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
29½	29⅝	3,400	Am Can	27½	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	—⅝
87½	88	700	Am Can pf	85½	88½	87⅝	88	—⅞
43¾	44	300	Am Car & Fdry	44	44	43½	43½	—⅞
36	38	241	Am Cities	36	36	36	36	—1
29½	30	100	Am Locomotive	30	30	30	30	—⅛
62	62¼	600	Am Smelt. & Ref	62¼	62¾	62	62⅛	—⅜
97⅜	98¼	200	Am Smelt. & R. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	—1
165	166	300	Am Snuff	166	166	165	165	—2½
100¼	100⅜	3,000	Am Sugar Refin	102⅜	102⅝	99⅝	100½	—2⅝
119¼	118⅝	2,600	Am Teleph. & Tel	119¼	119¼	118⅝	118⅝	—1⅜
248	251	1,487	Am Tobacco	247⅞	251	247⅞	250½	+1½
14½	15½	100	Am Woolen	15	15	15	15	...
33⅝	34	500	Anaconda Cop. Co	34½	34½	34⅛	34⅛	—⅝
31	40	400	Assets Realization	31⅞	31⅞	30	30	—2
92⅝	92⅞	1,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	93	93	92⅝	92⅝	—⅝
98	99	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	98⅞	98⅞	—⅛
38	39½	100	Baldwin Loco	39½	39½	39¼	39½	—⅜
92⅝	92⅞	700	Baltimore & Ohio	93	93¼	92⅝	92⅝	—⅝
			Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	...
29	29⅜	100	Bethlehem Steel	29	29	29	29	—⅛
86⅞	86⅝	1,300	Brook. Rap. Tr. x d	86⅜	86¾	86⅜	86⅜	—⅝
51	52½	100	California Pet. pf	52	52	52	52	—1
225¼	225½	17,600	Canadian Pacific	225⅜	227	225⅜	225⅝	—1¼
24⅝	25	900	Central Leather Co	25⅛	25	25	25	—¾
56⅞	57	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	57	57	56⅜	56⅝	—⅜
11¼	11¾	100	Chicago Gt. West'n	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	—⅛
98	98⅜	2,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	99½	99½	98¼	98⅝	—⅝
37¼	37½	100	Chino Copper	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¾	—⅛
127	123	100	Consolidated Gas	128	128	128	128	+1
9	9¼	310	Corn Products Ref	9¼	9¼	9	9	—1
64	66	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	65	65	65	65	—⅛
93½	94	100	Deere & Co. pf	94	94	94	94	—⅛
17½	18	100	Den. & Rio Grande	17½	17½	17½	17½	—⅛
16⅞	16¾	100	Distillers' Securities	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
27½	27⅝	4,400	Erie	28¼	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	—¼
42⅝	43¼	200	Erie 1st pf	44	44	43½	43½	...
34	35	200	Erie 2d pf	35¼	35½	35	35	...
185	190	15	General Chemical	185	185	185	185	...
100	110	100	Gen. Chemical pf	108⅝	109¾	108⅝	109⅝	...
137	139	400	General Electric	138⅞	138⅞	138	138	—1½
35½	36	200	General Motors	36	36	36	36	+⅛
75	78	100	Gen. Motors pf	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	+¼
16	16½	300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅝	—⅛
77⅜	77½	530	Goodrich pf	78	78	77½	77½	—1
122½	124½	1,100	Great Northern pf	124½	124½	124	124	—⅛
32½	33½	250	G. N. certs.ore prop	33½	33½	33½	33½	+⅛
45⅝	46¼	700	Guggenheim Explor	46¼	46¼	46	46	—¼
118	118	55	Homestake Mining	118	118	118	118	...
106⅜	107⅜	100	Illinois Central	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	—1⅜
14⅜	14½	100	Inspiration Copper	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	—⅛
14½	14⅝	800	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctf	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
59	59¾	4,600	Inter.-Met. pf	60	60¼	59	59	—1⅜
101	102⅞	100	Int. Harvester, N. J.	101½	101½	101½	101½	+1
101	102¼	400	Int. Harvester Corp	101½	101½	101½	101½	—½
35	36	400	Int. Paper pf	35	35	35	35	—½
21	24½	50	Kan. City Southern	24½	24½	24½	24½	...
78½	80	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	80	80	80	80	—2
147⅞	148	3,500	Lehigh Valley	149½	149½	147⅝	148	—1¼
160	172	200	Lorillard (P.) Co	167	167	166½	166½	+2
3½	4	100	Mercantile Marine	3½	3½	3½	3½	...
21¾	21¾	100	Miami Copper	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	...
25¾	25¾	740	Missouri Pacific	26	26	25½	25⅝	—⅛
100	26	100	Moline Plow 1st pf	100	100	100	*44½	+1¾
43⅜	45	100	National Lead Co	44½	44½	44½	44½	...
103¾	106	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	104	104	104	104	...
12	13½	100	N. Y. Rys. of M. 2d pf	12	12	12	12	...
14¼	14⅝	200	New. Consol. Cop	14½	14½	14½	14½	—⅛
94⅜	94⅝	13,800	N. Y. Central	94⅝	94⅝	93¾	93¾	—⅜
50	50	100	N. Y., C. & St. L	50	50	50	50	—2
73	75	27,015	N. Y., N. H. & H	73	75½	73	72	—4½
27	28	600	N. Y., O. & W	27	27	26½	26½	—¾
103½	103⅝	100	Nor. & Western	103½	103½	103½	103½	—¼
69	69	200	North American	69	69	69	69	—1
107½	107⅝	1,200	Northern Pacific	107½	107⅝	107¼	107½	...
108⅜	108¾	1,313	Penn. Railroad	109	109	108⅝	108⅞	—½
117⅛	118	500	People's Gas. Chi	118	118⅜	117⅝	117⅝	—1
18½	19⅜	225	Pittsburgh Coal	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	—⅜
87	88½	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	—½
105	108	100	P. Ser. Corp. of N.J.	106	106	106	106	—1½
151	152	10	Pullman Company	151½	151½	151½	151½	...
1	2	200	Quicksilver	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1½	—⅛
2¼	2½	100	Quicksilver pf	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
17½	18	300	Ray Consol. Copper	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
162⅞	163	37,300	Reading	163¾	164⅛	162⅝	163	—⅝
83⅞	86	200	Reading 1st pf	85	85	85	85	+½
86¾	87⅝	100	Reading 2d pf	87	87	87	87	...
19	19½	100	Rep. I. & S.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
80	81½	300	Rep. I. & S. pf	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	—⅛
21¾	22	500	Rock Island Co. pf	22½	22½	22	22	—1½
14	16	300	Rumely (M.) Co	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	...
4	5	100	St. L. & S. F. pf	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
7½	7¾	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	—⅜
45	45¾	300	Seaboard A. L. pf	45½	45½	45¼	45¼	—⅝
172	175	200	Sears, R'buck & Co	175	175	174¾	174¾	—1¼
86¾	87	9,250	Southern Pacific	87¼	87¾	86⅝	86⅝	—⅝
92⅝	93	100	So. Pac. tr. rights	93⅛	93⅞	93⅛	93⅛	—½
		135	So. Pac. tr. 1st paid	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	—⅜
22⅝	22¾	600	So. Ry. extended	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
74½	74¾	100	So. Ry. pf. extended	75	75	75	75	...
30⅞	33	100	Standard Milling	31	31	31	31	—¼
30	30¼	1,700	Tennessee Copper	30¼	30¼	30	30	—¼
114	116	200	Texas Co	116	116	116	116	...
13	14	300	Texas & Pacific	13	13	13	13	...
94	100	100	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	96	96	96	96	...
39	39¼	300	Third Avenue	39¾	39¾	39	39	—1½
5	6	100	Un. B. & P. Co	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	—⅛
27	28	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	—⅞
152¼	152⅜	25,300	Union Pacific	153¼	153⅞	152¼	152¼	—1
83¾	83¾	400	Union Pacific pf	83¾	84	83¾	83¾	+⅛
44½	45½	200	United Cigar Mfrs	45¾	45¾	45⅛	45⅛	+⅝
91	91	200	United Dry Goods	91	91	91	91	...
54¼	54½	100	U. S. Rubber	54½	54½	54½	54½	+⅜
99	99¼	700	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	99	99½	99	99	+⅛
56¼	56¾	46,300	U. S. Steel	57	57⅛	56¼	56¼	—1⅛
105	105¼	850	U. S. Steel pf	105¾	106¼	105	105	...
47½	47¾	800	Utah Copper	48¾	48¾	48	48	—⅛
27	28	900	Va.-Car. Chemical	28	28	27	27	—1
3¾	3¾	100	Wabash	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	...
32⅞	35	400	Western Maryland	33	33	33	33	—¾
64	64½	900	West'house E. & M.	64½	64¾	64	64	—1
86½	87	200	W'worth (F. W.) Co	88	88	87½	87½	—1½

RAILROAD EARNINGS

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for October—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Mileage	454	454	454
Gross	473,014	567,571	493,281
Net after tax.	112,022	232,093	198,831
4 mos. gross.	1,786,568	1,831,346	1,736,105
Net after tax.	389,861	688,532	713,919

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM for October—
Grand Trunk Railway of Canada:

			Increase.
Gross	£809,400	£777,000	£32,400
Net	223,200	206,300	26,900
4 mos. gross.	3,252,750	3,109,500	143,250
Net	942,700	846,150	96,550
Canada Atlantic:			
Gross	42,550	48,400	*5,850
Net	2,250	5,300	*3,050
4 mos. gross.	177,900	175,800	2,100
Deficit	17,500	1,300	18,800
Grand Trunk Western:			
Gross	133,700	132,700	1,000
Net	27,800	28,700	*900
4 mos. gross.	519,200	498,600	20,600
Net	74,300	91,950	*17,050
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee:			
Gross	51,400	49,100	2,300
Net	9,700	6,850	2,850
4 mos. gross.	183,100	175,400	7,700
Net	19,500	2,150	17,350

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER (Railway Department)—

	1913.	Increase.
Week ended Dec. 7	$57,527	$4,045
Jan. 1-Dec. 7	2,641,747	245,921

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—

November gross	5,083,987	144,030
July 1-Nov 30	28,480,731	768,671

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

4th week November	185,282	*17,717
Month of November	807,473	*33,086
July 1-Nov. 30	4,214,436	*96,309

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for October—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Gross	72,643	65,136	32,321
Net after tax.	21,424	23,735	*10,803
Surp. aft. chgs.	4,093	7,216	*20,317
Gross, 4 mos.	224,868	225,593	176,362
Net after tax.	68,048	40,170	20,081
Surp. aft. chgs.	467	*22,944	*40,133
*Deficit.			

SEABOARD AIR LINE—

4th week November	568,803	*23,078
Month of November	2,138,206	56,826
July 1-Nov. 30	9,880,613	390,940

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for October—

Mileage	3,365	3,318	3,314
Freight rev.	2,277,508	2,344,964	2,124,130
Passenger rev.	526,915	555,881	524,540
Total op. rev.	3,010,472	3,100,401	2,830,764
Maint. of way	459,972	554,717	498,893
Mt. of equip.	453,158	479,208	458,897
Trans. exp.	867,550	933,441	843,365
Total op. exp.	1,883,022	2,084,898	1,917,536
Taxes	96,135	90,785	91,705
Oper. income	1,025,569	917,251	821,394
Four months			
Freight rev.	8,352,504	8,507,437	7,297,382
Passenger rev.	2,182,445	2,221,985	2,137,314
Total op. rev.	11,509,210	11,504,782	10,115,927
Maint. of way	1,688,648	2,162,287	1,873,995
Mt. of equip.	1,922,265	1,807,536	1,753,690
Trans. exp.	3,404,061	3,577,584	3,186,854
Total op. exp.	7,403,090	8,037,835	7,281,523
Taxes	387,090	363,180	327,060
Oper. income	3,489,314	3,174,527	2,488,007

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for October—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Mileage	7,540	7,526	293
Freight rev.	7,511,944	6,956,840	555,104
Passenger rev.	1,984,434	1,902,993	81,531
Total op. rev.	10,184,761	9,520,492	664,253
Mt. of way	1,098,935	961,523	132,432
Mt. of equip.	1,119,902	962,346	157,556
Transp. exp.	2,447,972	2,464,769	*16,797
Total op. exp.	5,001,278	4,752,373	338,905
Taxes	429,855	391,717	38,142
Op. income	4,648,808	4,369,610	278,098
Four months:			
Freight rev.	24,416,481	23,896,326	519,955
Passenger rev.	8,212,069	8,012,823	199,226
Total op. rev.	36,294,507	34,801,827	952,680
Mt. of way	4,226,856	3,896,060	330,796
Mt. of equip.	4,761,396	3,453,376	708,020
Transp. exp.	8,882,443	8,740,974	141,469
Total op. exp.	19,024,341	18,084,192	2,940,149
Taxes	1,977,842	1,837,926	140,616
Op. income	14,409,817	15,789,963	*1,206,146

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY for October—

Gross earnings	673,826	490,289	183,243
Op. exp. & tax.	338,998	289,250	49,747
Net earnings	334,828	191,092	143,495
Other income	32,008	29,219	2,789
Total net inc.	366,628	220,262	146,376
Fixed charges	133,308	130,137	3,071
Balance	233,419	90,115	143,304
From July 1:			
Gross earnings	2,261,750	1,778,394	483,356
Op

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SECURITY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds:

A Receiver of the New York Real Estate Security Company has been appointed by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy proceedings instituted by certain of its general creditors.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the Six Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Company, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee to protect the interests of the bondholders. Concerted action on the part of the bondholders is of the greatest importance in order that every effort may be made to prevent the dissipation of the security by the foreclosure of prior mortgages or other liens and to maintain it intact. The deposit of bonds is requested, subject to the terms and provisions of an agreement, a copy of which may be obtained upon application to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the Depositary thereunder, or to the Secretary of the Committee.

All Six Per Cent. Gold Mortgage bondholders may become parties to said agreement by depositing their bonds in bearer form with January 1, 1914, and all subsequent coupons attached, with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, which will issue its transferable Certificates of Deposit therefor.

CHARLES H. SABIN, Chairman;
HARRY B. DAVIS,
GEORGE LEASK,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
ARCHIBALD D. RUSSELL,
Committee.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.
140 Broadway, New York City.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Counsel.
15 Broad St., New York City.

FINANCIAL.

CHRISTMAS BONDS

$10 ... 5% Bonds
$100 ... 6% Bonds
$200 ... 7% Bond Shares

ARE ISSUED BY

New York Realty Owners
Resources - - - $3,739,525.98

PROPORTION OF LIABILITIES:
Real Estate, Bonds, Etc... 29%
Capital, Surplus & Reserve.. 71%

An Unbroken Dividend Record of Seventeen Years

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
489 Fifth Ave., New York.

Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Co.
Hudson Terminal,
30 Church Street, New York City.
Office of the Secretary.
New York, December 9th, 1913.

To the Holders of Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company's Temporary First Lien and Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds and Temporary Adjustmen. Income Mortgage 5% Bonds:

Notice is hereby given that the definitive engraved First Lien and Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds are ready for delivery upon presentation of the Temporary First Lien Bonds and Temporary Adjustment Income Mortgage 5% Bonds at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City

J. S. O'NEALE, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH WATER COMPANY.
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds.

As provided in Article II. of the First Mortgage and Deed of Trust to the Guardian Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated April 1st, 1909, securing the issue of bonds above described, the undersigned, as successor Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on December 22d, 1913, for the sale to it of so many of said bonds for account of the sinking fund as will exhaust all or part of the sum of Fifteen thousand four hundred forty-one and 67-100 Dollars. ($15,441.67.)

Proposals should be placed in sealed envelopes, addressed:

"Tenders for account Commonwealth Water Company Sinking Fund,"

and sent to the undersigned at its No. 65 Cedar Street Office, New York City. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
By B. G. CURTS, Asst Trust Officer.
Dated December 2, 1913.

THE BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY
First Mortgage 4% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, dated November 1, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eleven (11) of the above-described bonds were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article II. of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows: 6, 14, 142, 186, 212, 344, 405, 561 and 878.

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases January 1st, 1914, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

By E. F. HYDE, Vice President.

In accordance with the foregoing, said mentioned bonds will be paid on and after the 1st day of January, 1914, at par and accrued interest at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York.

New York, November 1, 1913.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
71 Broadway, New York, November 25, 1913.

Pensacola & Atlantic R. R. Co. 6% Mortgage

In accordance with the terms of the mortgage of the Pensacola & Atlantic Railroad Company, the following ninety-seven (97) bonds have this day been drawn by the Trustees, for the Sinking Fund, viz.:

79	514	712	895	1219	1389	1674	2040
89	520	719	1001	1222	1415	1685	2054
106	572	723	1002	1227	1278	1420	1720
239	576	733	1013	1287	1456	1744	2127
336	596	784	1018	1300	1475	1763	2165
371	624	786	1089	1304	1477	1788	2185
375	625	812	1076	1333	1504	1842	2206
459	648	835	1096	1339	1623	1877	2266
471	687	855	1154	1347	1631	1943	2281
481	691	870	1209	1361	1650	1976	2295
484	711	877	1215	1362	1668	2020	2365

2378
2379
2387
2437
2446
2458
2486
2526
2531

The interest on the same will cease February 1, 1914, and the principal of the bonds, plus ten per cent. premium, will be redeemed at this office on and after that date.

E. L. SMITHERS, Assistant Treasurer.

To the holders of five per cent. Sinking Fund First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Peoples Coal Gas Company (Virginia) due May 1st, 1937.

The undersigned successor to the Knickerbocker Trust Company, as trustee under the mortgage above referred to, hereby under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of Twenty-three thousand seven hundred fifty-five dollars ($23,755) for the purchase of the bonds of said issue, provided said purchase can, in its opinion, be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before December 29th, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon.

COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.
New York, December 2d, 1913.

Foster-Scott Ice Company,
332 West 11th Street,
New York City.

Notice is hereby given that twenty-one (21) First Mortgage Bonds of this Company of $1,000 each, numbered as below, have been drawn for redemption for the Sinking Fund, as provided in the Deed of Trust to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, dated November 1st, 1911, and will be paid on presentation at the Office of said Trust Company, No. 80 Broadway, on and after January 2d, 1914:

No. 20, 90, 103, 107, 135, 136, 153, 156, 161, 228, 231, 277, 323, 341, 343, 359, 373, 376, 393, 424.

FOSTER-SCOTT ICE COMPANY.
JOHN D. SCHOONMAKER,
President.

The Berkshire Ice Company Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY as Trustee under Mortgage dated July 2, 1906, made by The Berkshire Ice Company, hereby gives notice pursuant thereto, that proposals to sell The Berkshire Ice Company 6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds at prices not exceeding 110% and accrued interest, may be made to said Trustee for account of the Sinking Fund, due January 2, 1914. All such proposals must be in writing, addressed to Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, and must be delivered before 3 P. M. on March 2, 1914.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.

Dated at New York, December 3, 1913.

The Future of the Working Classes, By Roger W. Babson, presents a solution for the problems confronting Labor and Capital. Every employer of Labor, as well as every employee, should secure a copy of this practical talk on "Industrial Education" as the only hope of the Working Classes.

If your book dealer does not have this book, it will be mailed to you postpaid on receipt of fifty cents. Address Dept. Y-49 of the BABSON STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION, Statistical Block, Wellesley Hills, Mass., Largest Organization of its Character in the United States.

My client wishes convenient loan of $7,000 at 6%; security, $47,000 in securities approved by State for trust funds; must be willing to make long-time loan; will deal only with private parties or bankers direct.

JEFFRAY J. LEWIN.
76 William St., New York City.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate issued in duplicate hereby certifies that the Mareto Company (Inc.), a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on the 26th day of November, 1913, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City [L. S.] of Albany, this twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

JOSE E. PIDGEON,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 8, 1913

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, the 15th day of December, 1913, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and authorizing the following matters: (1) The purchase by and conveyance to the Company of the railroad and properties of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railway Company, of the White Water Railroad Company, of the Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville Railroad Company, and of the Cincinnati & Southern Ohio River Railway Company; (2) the execution of instruments creating one or more series of mortgages under which are pledged any of the capital stock of any of the railroad companies above-named or the leases or operating contracts relating to any of them, or any of them, so that such mortgages may in accordance with their proper rank become liens upon the franchises and property so to be pledged (3) the doing of such matters and things as may be incident to or necessary or appropriate to be done in connection with such transactions

By order of the Board of Directors.
WRIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

SACKETT PLASTER BOARD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given of a meeting of the stockholders of the SACKETT PLASTER BOARD COMPANY, called by its Board of Directors to be held at the office of the Company, No. 1170 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on the 16th day of December, 1913, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. on that day, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that such corporation do forthwith dissolve.

Dated November 14, 1913.

S. T. MESEREVEY, Secretary.

BRYANT PARK BANK.
December 10, 1913.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it will be held at the banking house, 122 West 42d Street, on Tuesday, January 13, 1914. Polls will be open from 1 o'clock to 2 o'clock P. M.

E. F. GIESE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held in London to-day it was decided to recommend to the shareholders at the annual meeting which was fixed to be held on the 30th of December, the payment on the 7th of January, 1914, of a final dividend of seven per cent. upon the ordinary shares, making with the interim dividends already paid 27½ per cent. for the year ended September 30, 1913, as against 26½ per cent. paid for the year ended September 30, 1912, the total distribution on the ordinary shares for the year 1912 to 1913 being £1,719,397, 11, 5 as against £1,385,580, 6, 11 for the year 1911 to 1912. The net profits for the year after deducting all charges and expenses for management, special reserves of £1,000,000, and £350,000 as against £1,981,159, 5, 9 for the previous year. While the earnings of the company justify a larger dividend the Directors prefer to continue a conservative policy and materially increase the amount carried forward, which will (after deducting the final dividend) be £1,973,902, 9, 5 as against £1,638,685, 7, 2 carried forward last year. The report and balance sheet will be mailed to shareholders to-morrow.

The Directors also decided to pay on the 7th of January, 1914, an interim dividend of six per cent. for the year 1913 to 1914 on the ordinary shares of the company.

Transfers received in order at the registered office in London not later than the 23d of December will be in time to be passed for payment of the dividends to the transferees.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED.

December 9, 1913.

SULZBERGER & SONS COMPANY.
Preferred Stock Dividend.

The Board of Directors of Sulzberger & Sons Company has declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on its preferred stock, payable January 2, 1914, to the preferred stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, December 15, 1913. Checks will be mailed. The transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, December 15, 1913, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, January 2, 1914.

Dated New York, December 8, 1913.

NATHAN GRABENHEIMER, Secretary.

The J. G. White Management Corporation,
43 Exchange Place, New York.
MANAGERS

THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of The Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Wednesday, December 31st, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, December 17th, 1913.

(Signed) T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY.

Meriden, Conn., December 8th, 1913.

The Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend on the Preferred Stock of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent., also a dividend of One-quarter (¼%) Per Cent. on account of deferred Cumulative dividends on said Preferred Stock. Both dividends payable January 2nd, 1914, to stockholders of record December 17th, 1913.

Transfer books will be closed December 17th, at 3 P. M., and reopened January 3d.

GEORGE ROCKWELL, Secretary.

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 16.

New York, December 2, 1913.

A regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON Capital Stock or American Gas & Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 31, 1914, payable April 1, 1914, to stockholders of record on the books of the company at the close of business March 21, 1914, on which day the transfer books will close, and reopen April 2, 1914.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 15.

New York, December 2, 1913.

A regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON Capital Stock of American Gas & Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending December 31, 1913, payable January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record on the books of the company at the close of business December 20, 1913, on which day the transfer books will close, and reopen January 3, 1914.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

Philadelphia, Pa., November 28, 1913.

The Board of Directors of The Baldwin Locomotive Works has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of one (1) per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, payable January 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 13th, 1913.

WILLIAM de KRAFFT, Secretary.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY.

51 Wall Street, New York City.

The Board of Directors of this company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 4% on the common stock of the company, payable January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24, 1913, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, January 2, 1914.

Dated New York, December 8, 1913.

The J. G. White Management Corporation,
43 Exchange Place, New York.
MANAGERS

THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of The Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Wednesday, December 31st, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, December 17th, 1913.

(Signed) T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY.

Meriden, Conn., December 8th, 1913.

The Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend on the Preferred Stock of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent., also a dividend of One-quarter (¼%) Per Cent. on account of deferred Cumulative dividends on said Preferred Stock. Both dividends payable January 2nd, 1914, to stockholders of record December 17th, 1913.

Transfer books will be closed December 17th, at 3 P. M., and reopened January 3d.

GEORGE ROCKWELL, Secretary.

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 16.

New York, December 2, 1913.

A regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON Capital Stock or American Gas & Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 31, 1914, payable April 1, 1914, to stockholders of record on the books of the company at the close of business March 21, 1914, on which day the transfer books will close, and reopen April 2, 1914.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

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COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 15.

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FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

Philadelphia, Pa., November 28, 1913.

The Board of Directors of The Baldwin Locomotive Works has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of one (1) per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, payable January 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 13th, 1913.

WILLIAM de KRAFFT, Secretary.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY.

51 Wall Street, New York City.

The Board of Directors of this company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 4% on the common stock of the company, payable January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24, 1913, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, January 2, 1914.

Dated New York, December 8, 1913.

NATHAN GRABENHEIMER, Secretary.

The J. G. White Management Corporation,
43 Exchange Place, New York.
MANAGERS

THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of The Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Wednesday, December 31st, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, December 17th, 1913.

(Signed) T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY.

Meriden, Conn., December 8th, 1913.

The Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend on the Preferred Stock of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent., also a dividend of One-quarter (¼%) Per Cent. on account of deferred Cumulative dividends on said Preferred Stock. Both dividends payable January 2nd, 1914, to stockholders of record December 17th, 1913.

Transfer books will be closed December 17th, at 3 P. M., and reopened January 3d.

GEORGE ROCKWELL, Secretary.

BRYANT PARK BANK.
December 10, 1913.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it will be held at the banking house, 122 West 42d Street, on Tuesday, January 13, 1914. Polls will be open from 1 o'clock to 2 o'clock P. M.

E. F. GIESE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW YORK & HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING COMPANY.
17 Battery Place, New York.
December 9, 1913.

DIVIDEND NO. 188.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. on its Capital Stock, payable on December 20, 1913, to stockholders of record December 10, 1913. ERNEST SCHERNIKOW, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NO. 13.
NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.

New York, November 25, 1913.

The Board of Directors has to-day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable January 1, 1914, to stockholders of record December 15, 1913. Transfer books will not close.

M. MANLY, Treasurer.

NATIONAL LICORICE COMPANY.
Preferred Dividend No. 46.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on December 31st next to all Preferred Stockholders of record December 26th.

H. W. PETHERBRIDGE, Treasurer.

December 9th, 1913.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.

New York, December 9, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% from the current earnings for the quarter ending September 30, 1913, payable December 31, 1913, to stockholders of record on December 20, 1913.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Boston, Mass., until 2 o'clock P. M. Friday, January 2, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing one steel mast, iron work, &c., for lighthouse tender MAYFLOWER. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Boston, Mass.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

Phillip L. Shick of New York City was admitted to practice.

119—Mary Fraliney, as administratrix, &c., vs. W. R. Grace & Co.—No appearance for Grace & Co.

105—Hagon John, guardian, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. John B. Switsler.—Argued.

107—Seattle, Renton & Southern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Washington ex rel A. G. Linhoff.—Argued.

108—William P. Trimble et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the City of Seattle.—Argued.

110—The United States of America, plaintiff in error and appellant, vs. the Antikamnia Chemical Company.—Argued.

116—Isaac N. Boarts, trustee, &c., appellant, vs. J. M. Selden & Co.—Dismissed, with costs.

115—Joseph A. Teney, trustee, &c., appellant, vs. Penn National Bank of Reading.—Argument commenced.

The day call for Wednesday, Dec. 10: Nos. 115, 112, 120, 121, 122, 124, 126, 127, 128, and 129.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Before Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ. Court opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

N Y C & H R R R v. Tug 25. 99—N Y Lubricating Oil Co v. Pusey. 177—United States ex rel Bauder v. Uhl. 103—Filasto v. United States. 104—Anbursen Hydraulic Co v. Hydraulic Prop Co. 50—In re Caponigri. 106—In re Kuhn. 108—McWilliams v. Bangor. 109—In re Kuhn. 110—In re Balkind. 111—N Y C & H R R v. Prentiss. 112—Anglo-Am Bank v. McCleary.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Before Hand, J. Court opens in Room 72, Post Office Building. Equity calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Before Martin, J. Court opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar. 171—Hughes v. N Y, O & W R R Co. 197—Eckerson v. Bennett.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Before Mayer, J. Court opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 152—Levy v. Canadian Bronze Co. 162—Smolak v. St Lawrence Pyrites Co. 166—Merrick v. County of Putnam. 167—Ballard v. Audubon Nat Bank. 170—Miller v. 3d Av R R. 178—Haas v. Stewart. 178 to 183—Lichtenstein v. No 10th St. &c., Co. 309—Sykes v. Man Comm'l Co. 310—Same v. 64—Zimmerman v. Swiss Bank. 140—Calansky v. Lehigh Valley R R Co. 96—Stewart v. N Y, N H & H R R. 184—Keller v. Loy Cess. 135—Same v. same.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Wednesday: 287—Strahmann vs. Yorkville Bank. 111—Murphy, administrator, vs. City of New York. 286—O'Brien, administratrix, vs. Erie Railroad Company. 289—Barwin Realty Company vs. Union Stove Works. 240—Leavitt, executrix, vs. Scholes Company. 243—Gotthelf and another vs. Shapiro and another. 244—Ruggiund vs. Erie Railroad Company. 245—Miller v. Clary and another.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ. Enumerated motions. 284—Rashkoff v. Erie R R. 296—Olin v. Hennessy. 305—Bache v. Illinois Surety Co. 307—Dobell v. Austro-Am S S Co. 310—Hentze v. Nat City Bank. 301—Savinsky v. Steinberg. 309—Hipple v. Melachrino. 315—Lord Elec Co v. City of N Y. 314—Westinghouse, Church & Co v. L I R R Co. 315—Rosenfeld v. L I R R Co. 317—Greater N Y Film Co v. Motion Picture Patents Co. 318—Oertel v. Siebrecht. 319—Ducas v. Ducas. 321—Macallister v. Arena Const Co. 322—Progressive Lasting Co v. Leasing Corp.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Ford, J. Litigated motions. 1—Webber v. Farley. 2—Lawyers Title Ins & Trust Co v. Morgan. 3—Kraus v. Kraus. 4—Matter of Baldi (Carr Bldg Co.) 5—Matter of Brewl. 6—Larson v. Green Court Bldg Co. 7—Hart v. Equitable Life Assn Socy. 8—Comfort v. Comfort. 9—Kernochan v. Hoey. 10—Matter of Mulcrone. 11—Matter of Stern (Weydon.) 12—Beiley v. Floersheimer. 13—Same v. Dress & Waist Mfg Assn. 14—Heidelbach v. Penn Rubber Co. 15—Matter of Horton (Kearney.) 16—People ex rel Regan v. Waldo. 17—Denight v. Otis Elev Co. 18—Bernstein v. Berney. 19—Fuirano v. Illinois Surety Co. 20—Baum v. Myers. 21—Wolff v. Jacob. 22—Harton v. Belmford Realty Co. 23—Brooks Audit Co v. Dundee Woolen Mills Co. 24—Watson v. Grooms. 25—Werther v. O'Connor. 26—Cont Asphalt Par Co v. City of N Y. 27—Same v. same. 28—Same v. same. 29—Same v. same. 30—Rieser v. A Burke & Sons Co. 30—Watt v. Cons Gas Co. 31—Reilly v. Leary. 32—People ex rel Crabtree v. Gallagher. 33—Union Trust Co v. Littlefield. 34—Same v. same. 35—Van Kleri Co v. Burke. 36—Geni Elec Co v. Gold. 37—Sanders v. Moore. 38—N Y Realization Co v. Carnegie Trust Co. 39—Auerbach v. European Feature Film Co. 40—Same v. Nussbaum. 41—Williams v. Giebelhausen. 42—European Feature Film Co v. Aurebach. 43—Matter of Marks (Sieberts.) 44—City of N Y v. Burrows. 45—Stutzkin v. Silberman. 46—Guaranteed Mtg Co v. Randrust. 47—Emigrant Ind Sav Bank v. Benaim. 48—Matter of Petrie. 49—Matter of Waldron (Glover St.) 50—Wells v. Buckham. 51—Matter of City of N Y (Bronx Boulevard.) 52—Judd v. Wells. 53—Matter of Atlas Const Co. 54—Greenberg v. Greenberg. 55—Delaney v. Butterick Publishing Co. 56—Union Trust Company v. Littlefield. 57—Farmers Loan and Trust Co v. Thurber. 58—Bennerscheidt v. Hemingway & Co. 59—Fortmann v. Davis Bros Dyeing & Cleaning Co. 60—Rosenbaum v. Heinze. 61—Markowitz v. Wollman. 62—American Mtg Co v. South Jersey Land Co. 63—Uppercu v. Brooks Bros. 64—Emigrant Ind Sav Bank v. O'Brien. 65—Ludwig Nissen & Co v. Vatable. 66—Emigrant Ind Sav Bank v. McCarthy. 67—Erber v. Huston & Speaker Co. 68—McCaul v. Lenetska. 69—Matter of Cech Realty Co (Rochambeau Av.) 70—People v. Lenz (Cruger.) 71—Werneken v. Werneken. 72—Wodiska v. Wodiska. 73—Blacke v. Radio Telephone Co. 74—Thomson v. Rothschild. 75—Littauer v. Co-operative Used Car Co. 76—Hockstim v. Sonntag. 77—Baud v. Polhemus. 78—Matter of Chalonder to Underwood v. Netschert. 80—Matter of Scolellero (Magenta St.) 81—Mackay v. Fanning. 82—Lawson v. Lawson. 83—Sure Seal Co. v. Albert. 84—Meyer v. Leuchtenburg. 85—Riesler v. Meryash. 86—Ettla v. Engle. 87—Harper v. Babcock. 88—Newburgh Sav Bank v. Junal Realty Co. 89—Harper v. Babcock. 90—Brisker Interstituing Corp v. Cent New Eng Ry. 91—Mealey v. Hayes v. Hayes. 92—Kunzig v. Schill. 93—O'Connor v. Werneke. 94—Matter of Gusso (Bleecker.) 95—Matter of Kolkebeck. 96—Hoyt v. Hoyt. 97—Matter of Mackey v. Fanning. 98—Mackey v. Fanning. 99—Gottlieb v. Gottlieb. 100—Grosscup v. O'Brien. 101—20th St Realty Co v. Pfaelzer. 102—Meyer v. Meissner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohalan, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Lehman, J. Motions. Undefended divorces. 1320—Deutsch v. Deutsch. 1316—Levine v. Levine. 210—Stangl v. Stangl. 1278—Teicher v. Teicher. 560—Conchado v. Conchado. 1273—Braun v. Braun. 444—Hanly v. Hanly. 1546—Rubeck v. Rubeck. 1519—Cooper v. Cooper. 1535—Porrazzo v. Porrazzo. 1543—Schiffer v. Schiffer. 1551—Di Vona v. Di Vona. 1555—McCullen v. McCullen. 1559—Persina v. Persina. 1560—Bohrman v. Bohrman. 1561—Farkas v. Farkas. 1565—Merican v. Merican. 1573—Korfage v. Korfage. 1577—Mayer v. Mayer. 1578—Dressler v. Dressler. 1326—Clinton v. Marino. 1351—Mildenberg v. Mildenberg. 1296—Lauber v. Lauber. 1022—Evans v. Evans. 1319—Fitzpatrick v. Fitzpatrick. 1580—Harrison v. Harrison. 1582—Hanifan v. Hanifan. Demurrer. 197—Davidson v. Buchanan.

General calendar. 203—Tullis v. Tullis. 426—Maloney v. Oliver & Burr. 1170—Ernest v. N Y & H R R. 1207—Joelson v. Belmore Lunch Co. 176—Orowitz v. Orowitz. 824—Friedman v. Citizens Fire Ins Co. 184—Fisher v. Tuttle. 714—Szel Import & Export Co v. Brown. 716—Midtown Con Corp v. Goldsticker. 784—Black & Boyd Mfg Co v. Adlon Const Co. 874—Goldstein v. Byrnes. 1122—Myer v. Myer. 532—Burton v. Burton. 802—Albert v. Goldman. 829—Person Co v. Person. 917—Paull v. Paull. 427—Ettlinger v. Kramer 692—Ryley v. Pinkney. 776—Decleco v. Greco. 823—Kyles v. Kyles. 910—Klink v. Klink. 1153—Corrigan v. Corrigan. 1166—Heilmeimer v. D Augustus Realty Co. 588—Weiss v. Weiss. 1258—Cleri Con Co v. Kurzman. 853—Arlington Estates v. Brown-Weiss Realties. 700—Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg Co v. Holman. 767—Oakdale Realty Co v. Briggs. 807—Waldman v. Waldman. 809—Felberg Engineering Works v. Rice. 862—Hudson Trust Co v. J H Springer Realty Co. 865—Jenkins v. Jenkins. 1148—Cannery v. Wehsiage. 1149—Haddox v. Haddox. 1186—Pitot v. Pitot. 1204—Tilzer v. Tilzer. 353—Schiff v. Abramowitz. 940—Gallinger v. Galinger. 651—Scholem v. Knapp. 1176—Whale-Phillips Co v. Pitcairn. 493—First Olescyzer Aid Socy v. Adolph. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Greenbaum, J., clear; Part V., Giegerich, J., case on; Part VI., Blanchard, J., case on; Part VII., Gavegan, J., case on; Part VIII., Philbin, J., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Blanchard, J. 1369—Klifstein v. Purdy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davis, J. (Criminal Term.) 1—Max Swirtky. 2—Max Swirtky. 3—Preston Gould. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Page, J. 2643—Stevens v. Minsker Realty Co. 1762—People ex rel Shea v. Higgins. 2282—H Goldman & Co v. Grand. 2859—Turnbull v. Crandall. 2886—Malawista v. Miller. 2894—Shapiro v. Shapiro. 2804—Whitman v. Nichols. 2867—Hassey v. Kinney. 2801—Pokress Bros Co v. Pfizer. 2866—Liberman v. Neuberger 2875—Levy v. Perly. 2700—Bruns v. Bruns. 2884—Ely v. Prentice. 2921—Casualty Co v. Ind Eng Co. 2454—Harris v. Coon. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Amend, J. 1029½—Horowitz v. Eidt. 721—Weisberger v. N Y Mut Gas Light Co. 1000—Cranistaque v. Cent New Eng Ry. 1319—Harrigan v. J W Bishop Co. 5104—City of N Y v. G Johnson. 5105—Same v. C Johnson. 5107—Same v. Hogan. 5506—Egan v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 1600—Lacalamita v. Union Ry. 1602—Annuziata v. 42d St, &c, Ry. 1652—Same v. same. 258—Nice v. Nassau Elec R R Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Wendt, J. 700—Harroll v. City of N Y. 4794 Doyle v. N Y Rys. 1601—Hayden v. same. 1655—Kalish v. Tax-A-Cab Transit Co. 1666—Kalish v. Union Ry. 1697—Wolff v. same. 1686—Eisenberg v. City of N Y. 682—Koch v. De Pastor. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Benton, J. 580—N Whiteside v. McCarthy. 572—Same v. same. 906—Fuller v. George A. Fuller Co. 1345—Washington v. Atwood Violett Co. 1541—Beatty v. Mayer. 1550—Courllard v. City of N Y. 1672—McGovern v. N Y Rys. 1699—Belofsky v. City of N Y. 1424—Remington v. same. 1352—Infurna v. Carmina Bros. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Hendrick, J. 148—Friedman v. Dimon. 4725—Schaefer v. Mayor Lane & Co. 4802—Same v. Morgan Steam Laundry Co. 5038—Same v. Ludin. 395—Kocher v. Louis Weber Bldg Co. 4669—Kelly v. Penn Tunnel & Term R R. 1272—Papas v. N Y Rys. 26—Weisner v. New York, N H & H R R. 1874—Cassel v. City of N Y. 485½—D'Andrea v. Culligan. 888—Romer v. N Y C & H R R. 971—McManus v. 5th Av Coach Co. 580—Rosenver v. Ruff. 4330—Anderson v. J. A. Hendricks Co. 31—Conigliaro v. W. L. Crow Const Co. 32—Saalfield v. Stern. 33—McLaughlin v. Wood et al. 34—Dauer v. Duncan. 35—Curry v. Joline, &c. 36—Sheehan v. Joline & ano. 37—Shilkerman v. Pinto et al. 38—Heller v. Cong. Asifas Israel. 39—Saalfeld v. Stern. 40—Barr v. Barr. 41—Marshall v. Sackett & Wilhelms 42—Richmond Assets Coll Co v. Bache et al. 43—People ex rel. Roache v. Hanbury. 44—Brugnone v. Brugnone. 45—Ringhauser v. Ringhauser. 46—Herrmann v. Herrmann. 47—Schuloff v. L. Michel Brew Co. 48—Rosenbusch v. Borden's Cond Milk Co. 49—Rosenbusch (infant) v. Borden's Cond Milk Co. 50—Baylis v. National E & S Co. 51—Minor v. Minor et al.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Kelly, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.; Part III., Crane, J.; Part I

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Fair weather was general during the last twenty-four hours over practically the entire country, and with the exception of the California coast the temperatures were generally near the below normal with frosts Tuesday morning in the Gulf and South Atlantic States except the Florida Peninsula. With the exception of unsettled weather and probably local snows in the region of the Great Lakes, Northern New York and Northern New England, the weather will be fair during the next forty-eight hours throughout the country. No important temperature change is indicated for any part of the country during Wednesday and Thursday.

Winds Wednesday and Thursday—North Atlantic, moderate west; Middle Atlantic, light to moderate west and southwest; South Atlantic, East Gulf light variable.

FORECAST TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair to south, cloudy probably followed by snow flurries in northern portion Wednesday; Thursday fair, moderate southwest and west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, moderate southwest and west winds.

Southern New England—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; moderate southwest winds.

Northern New England—Cloudy Wednesday, probably snow flurries at night. Thursday fair, moderate to brisk southwest winds.

Western New York—Cloudy Wednesday; Thursday rain or snow, high southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
8 A. M.	30	29	4 P. M.	28	40
6 A. M.	17	28	6 P. M.	27	38
9 A. M.	19	31	9 P. M.	28	35
12 M.	26	37	11 P. M.	29	33

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34; for the corresponding date last year it was 24; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 27; at 8 P. M. it was 37. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 27 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 55 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 68 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.30 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.30 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
12:15	West Drive, Bronx Park, at 201st St.; unknown	$25
12:30	145 8th Av.; C. Sullivan	No damage
1:22	148 Franklin St.; P. Pastue & Co.	$150
1:30	1,458-1,460 Seabury Place; D. Krohman and others	$700
2:50	815 1st Av.; L. Asch	Slight
11:10	59 Jefferson St.; J. Goldberg	Trifling
P.M.		
1:10	143 West 33d St.; White Rats Transfer Co.	$1,000
4:00	6 W. 112th St.; I. Gold	Trifling
4:35	1,066 Ogden Av.; L. Insuso	Trifling
4:35	Fowler Av., near Bear Swamp Road; Morris Clarke Realty Co.	Trifling
4:55	3-5 1st St.; Levy Bros.	$500
5:10	150 W. 83d St.; owner unknown	$75
7:20	15 W. 44th; owner unknown	Trifling
7:50	53 E. 10th St.; Hettler Bros.	Damage unknown
8:00	1,467 Wilkins Av.; Charles Farinsky	Trifling
9:00	142 West End Av.; E. Schlomowitz	Trifling
9:45	1,359 St. Nicholas Av.; James Fleming	Trifling
10:40	2,111 Prospect Av.; Enario Aiello	Trifling

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Superintendents will submit to the Board of Education at its meeting to-day nominations for evening recreation centres, evening elementary schools, and evening high and trade schools.

City Supt. Maxwell will submit to the Board of Education to-day names to be added to eligible lists and names of persons licensed to teach in evening schools.

The Committee on Studies and Text Books will submit a report to the Board of Education to-day relative to approving recommendations from the Board of Superintendents in regard to the course of study in elementary schools.

The Board of Education to-day will take action with regard to the resolution offered by Commissioner Man at its last meeting relative to instituting or procuring an official inquiry into the truth and origin of a statement recently published in an open letter to Mayor Kline reflecting on the good faith of the Board of Education and upon the measures and policies which it has advocated and adopted.

Edna A. Eckhoff is to be appointed a clerk with knowledge of typewriting in the office of Secretary Palmer to fill a vacancy.

The Board of Education will be asked to-day to appropriate $25,638.80 from the School Building Fund for the payment of bills of the Superintendent of State Prisons for furniture for several schools.

The Board of Estimate will be asked to recommend to the Board of Aldermen the establishment of the position of examiner of claims at $2,100 a year in the Bureau of Audit of the Department of Education.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Promoted: R. O'Connor, 4th Inspect. Dist., to 63d Prect. as Capt. Sergts. to Lieuts.: J. J. Mackenzie, 65th Prect, to 63d Prect.; Thos. Brennan, 145th Prect., to 80th Prect.; W. J. Abrams, 174th Prect., to 151st Prect.; J. J. Fitzpatrick, 283d Prect., to 38th Prect.; Grant Williams, Det. Div. Patrol, to Sergts.: Neil Browns, 16; Geo. F. Vette, 22; W. J. Loughran, 25; T. J. Diviney, 18; Hy. McGough, 31; Jno. Murphy, 168.

Transfers: Capt. E. S. Walling, 83d Prect., to 162d Prect. Lts. W. A. Bailey, 31st Prect., to 4th Insp. Dist.; J. J. Hughes, 15th Prect., to 143d Prect.; F. J. Finn, 16th Prect., to 167th Prect.; J. A. Schaffer, 22d Prect., to 290th Prect.; J. J. Mackenzie, 65th Prect., to 63d Prect.; Jos. O'Connor, 89th Prect., to 99th Prect.; Thos. Brennan, 145th Prect., to 15th Prect.; W. J. Abrams, 174th Prect., to 16th Prect; J. J. Fitzpatrick, 283d Prect., to 22d Prect.; W. J. Capper, 290th Prect., to 83d Prect. Patrol. Fred. Paone, from 5th Prect. to Det. Div. as Act. Det. Serg.

Assignment: Lieut. Grant Williams to Det. Div.; Mt. Serg. J. Murphy, 169th Prect. Temp.: Inspect. J. E. Gillen, 3d Insp. Dis., to command 2d Insp. Dis. in addit. to his own; John Daly, 8th Insp. Dist., to com. 1st Insp. Dist. in addit. to own; Capt. E. S. Walling, 63d Prect., to 162d Prect.; lieut. Jeremiah Butler, 282d Prect., to com, 283d Prect. for 8 days. Det. Div.: Act. Capt. Thos. M. Fay, 16th Det. Dist., to com, 8th Det. Dist., in addit. to his own during abse. of Act. Capt. John Duane, on vaca.; Act. Det. Serg. Anthony Grieco, 14th Prect., to 29th Prect. for 10 days. Discont.: Lieut. W. A. Bailey, 31st Prect., to com. 39th Prect.; Patrol. John C. Rutherford, 167th Prect., to mtd dty.

Leaves (with pay.): Capt. John Londergan, 283d Prect., 8 days; Jacob Brown, Traf. Div., Subd. A, 8 days.

Relieved fr. Suspension: Act. Det. Sergt. F. A. Buddemeyer, Det. Div.; Herman Meyer, Det. Div.

Special Patrol.: Edgar Winne, Depart. of Pub Charities, Brooklyn.

Fire Department.

E. F. McGaffney, H. & L. 7, to Bu. F. Prev.; Dennis Flaherty, appt. prob. 3 mo., assgnd. to Eng. 211. Appt. 4th grade, $1,000 a yr.—Michael Moran, Eng. 214; Geo. Hoag, Eng. 237; Geo. Schafer, Eng. 9; Fred. Zschorna, Eng. 234; A. F. Crowley, H. & L. 108; H. J. Murphy, Eng. 18; C. C. Schwall, Eng. 6; A. W. G. Conny, Eng. 230; Walter Sandberg, H. & L. 119; F. A. Gardella, H. & L. 20; L. S. J. Moran, Eng. 69.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BARROW, HARRIET B., (died Nov. 28;) left more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty in equal shares to Archibald C. Barrow, her son, and Margaret Du Bois and Anna E. Barrow, and Mabel R. Edge, her daughters.

CRAIG, MARY A., (died Nov. 24;) left about $5,000 personalty in uncomputed amounts to Allan C. Craig, her son, and Jessie Lewis, her daughter.

GALLIGAN, ANNIE, (died Oct. 23;) left $5,800 personalty; $500 each to Margaret Galligan, her sister, and Patrick, Terence, and James T. Galligan, her nephews; $200 each to Rose and Mary Galligan, her nieces; $400 to Rosanna McEvoy, her cousin; uncomputed amounts to William C. Galligan, her nephew, and Alice and Mary E. Galligan, her nieces.

IMHOF, ROSA, (died Dec. 2;) left $30,000 realty and $300 personalty; $12,000 each to Adolph and Emil Imhof, her sons.

KAUFMANN, FREDERICKA, (died Nov. 21;) left $200 realty and $1,600 personalty; life estate in $1,800 to Joseph Kaufmann, her husband; upon her husband's death the estate to go to Otto Kaufmann.

KNECHT, LUISA W., (died Nov. 28;) left more than $500 personalty to Louise Hermes, her daughter.

McINTOSH, WILLIAM J., (died Nov. 26;) left more than $10,000 personalty; $1,500 to Gershom B. McIntosh, his son; residue to Lottie Lee McIntosh, his daughter.

MARSH, JONATHAN, (died Aug. 7;) left $1,500 realty and about $7,200 personalty; $850 each to Louise Hunt, his sister, and John, George, and Alfred Marsh, his brothers; $425 each to Ada Allen Marsh, his niece, and Thomas W. C. Marsh, his nephew; $141.67 each to Emily J. Johncock, Gertie and Mary Marsh, his nieces, and William A., Charles, and Jack Marsh, his nephews.

NOE, HELEN H., (died Nov. 30;) left more than $5,000 personalty; $2,000 each to Lucy Disbrow and Mary Payson, her sisters; Robert R. Perkins, her brother; William G. Noe, and Pierre A. Noe, her stepsons; Marion Noe, her stepdaughter, and Helen H. Disbrow, her granddaughter, $500 to Lydia F. McCreery, her cousin; life interest in residue to Henry M. Noe, her husband, with vested remainders in residue to her brother and sisters.

VON BERGEN, ADELINE M., (died Nov. 20;) left less than $5,000 realty and less than $2,000 personalty in shares of uncomputed value to August and Harry Von Bergen, her sons, and Marie Hammond, Wilhelmina Paar, and Mathilda and Elizabeth Von Bergen, her daughters.

WALSH, KATE, (died Oct. 31;) left $4,500 realty and $25 personalty; $100 to John Walsh, her son; $25 and one-half of residuary estate to Alice Lynch, her daughter; one-half of residuary estate to William Walsh, her son.

WETTERSTRAND, AUGUST E., (died Feb. 2, 1912;) left $1,000 realty to Augusta E. Wetterstrand, his wife.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following requests for restoration to the eligible lists indicated:

William D. Boyle, clerk, second grade, temporary work. He declined appointment in the Finance Department on account of illness. He says he has recovered.

Frank H. Densler, engineer inspector, grade D, for appointment in Brooklyn or Queens. He says his reason for declining appointment in these boroughs was that he was unable to brgak a rent lease.

Nelson I. Miller, clerk, first grade. He says he reported in person to the office of the Commissioners of Accounts and declined the appointment on the ground of insufficient salary.

Carlton J. Barnes, court stenographer, fifth grade. The Police Department reported that he had failed to respond. He transmits copies of letters sent the department in response to notices received by him.

Kurt Fuchel, fireman. He says he was in Germany when certified and did not receive notice.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces for Dec. 16 an open competitive examination for technical assistant in pharmacology, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Division of Pharmacology, Hygienic Laboratory, Public Health Service, at salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,000 a year. The duties will consist of research work in pharmacology, including original investigations in the physiological assay of drugs and of the action of drugs by means of the electrocardiograph. Applicants should have a reading knowledge of French and German. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general education and scientific training, experience and fitness, publications. An educational training, including a Bachelor's degree and a degree of Doctor of Medicine from institutions of recognized standing, and at least two years' subsequent experience in experimental pharmacology and physiology, such experience to have included either the physiological assay of drugs, or study, by means of experimental methods of the action of drugs are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their thirtieth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Examinations will be held at the New York Custom House to-day for male advanced apprentice draftsman in the Hydrographic Office of the Navigation Bureau, Navy Department, at $750 a year; male expert passenger-rate clerk in the Quartermaster Corps at St. Louis, Mo., at $1,200 a year; male laboratory assistant in petrography in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, at $1,200 a year; male manual training teacher in the Flandreau School, South Dakota, Indian Service, at $900 a year; male advanced apprentice engraver in the Hydrographic Office of the Navigation Bureau, Navy Department, at $700 a year, and male laboratory assistant in ceramics in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, at from $900 to $1,200 a year.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Cons. Eng. Col. W. C. Langfitt, abt. Jan. 8 to Sav., Ga.; Capt. J. J. Kingman, Eng. Sch., Wash. Bar'ks, to 1st Bat. Eng.; Capt. F. B. Wilby, 1st Bat. Eng., to Wheeling abt. Jan. 3; Col. A. Slaker, C. A., retired Jan. 23, 40 yrs. of service; Capt. J. Lund, Ord. Dep., in Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, and July to Balt. to inspect material; Maj. W. R. Eastman, M. C., relieved and returned to Ft. Riley, Kan.

Leaves—Maj. J. H. McRae, Adj. Gen., 20 days; Capt. R. J. Maxey, 26th Inf., 2 mos.; 2d Lieut. O. L. Spiller, C. A. C., 16 days; 1st Lieut. N. P. Rogers, Jr., C. A. C., 1 mo.; 2d Lieut. A. Boettcher, 18th Inf., 1 mo.; 1st Lieut. E. S. Adams, 23d Inf., 2 mos.

Navy Orders.

R. Ad. F. E. Beatty, detached com. 4th Div. to com. 1st Div. Atl. Fl.; Lieut. Com. H. Williams to Nav. St., Guant., Cuba.; Lieut. R. Henderson, to com. the Supply; Paymr. F. J. Willett to sick leave, 2 mos.; Ch. Boatsw. T. F. Greene, Nebraska, to Nav. Hosp., N. Y.; Boatsw. B. E. Rigg, to Nebraska.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Nashville, Santaigo de Cuba; Chester and Wheeling at Tampico; Raleigh, detached Pac. res to com. Dec. 5 at N. Y., Puget Sd.

TEACHERS ELIGIBLE.

City Supt. Maxwell yesterday promulgated the following eligible lists:

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Assistant Teacher of Commercial Branches—Henry Rosenbluth, Graduate.

Assistant Teachers of History—Clarence H. Becker, William F. Dunbar.

Assistant Teacher of Machine Shop Practice—Henry T. Cady.

Assistant Teacher of Mathematics—Louise E. Watrous.

Assistant Teacher of Physical Training—Morris Gleicher.

Assistant Teachers of Stenography and Typewriting—Agnes A. Ennis, Louis Greenglick.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

Assistant Teachers—Emily M. Aldrich, sewing; Clyde C. Lister, penmanship, and Garry Myers, psychology.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Teachers of Kindergarten—Helen Smith, Alice McLarty, Matilda L. Berg, Alice M. Irwin, Margaret Briggs, Fay Burrows, Marjorie G. Doughty, Ina M. Gould, Virginia G. Dutcher, Maria Norris, Ethel Roy, Clara G. Fay, Elizabeth E. McAllister, Marguerite Morris, and Irene A. Lively.

Teacher of an Ungraded Class—Marjory Cleaveland.

Teacher of Shopwork—J. Stevenson.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BOGART, CLARA F., (died July 12, 1913;) net estate, $13,570.12; equity in 88 Lexington Avenue, $8,983.33; equity in 204 East Forty-fifth Street, $4,940.83; bank accounts, $963.32; personal effects, $316.50; claims, $702.91.

CONNOR, LOUISE, (died Nov. 3, 1911;) supplemental report increases net estate to $541,608.88.

KEEFE, JANE, (died June 27, 1906;) net estate, $1,013.10; bank accounts, $1,476.

KENDEEN, DELIA, (died April 15, 1913;) net estate, $4,246.50; equity in 1,046 and 1,049 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, $4,850; bank account, $301; household effects, $25.

RHODES, ROSINA N., (died Aug. 5, 1909;) supplemental report shows net additional assets of $6,088.28.

STUVE, ADELHEID, (died Sept. 30, 1909;) net estate, $2,822; bank accounts, $2,920.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Daily Consular and Trade Report notes the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, care of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. New York merchants may obtain the information at the bureau's branch office in Room 337, in the Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to:

12,107. WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT.—An important contractor and member of a foreign Legislature calls the attention of an American Consul to the opportunity presented for the development of certain water power resources, which could be used advantageously in many industries. He states that he would like very much to show this source of water power to any American capitalist who might be interested, and believes that if they would take the matter up a concession could be readily obtained from the local Government.

12,108. TRAMWAY AND ELECTRIC LIGHT SYSTEM.—The American Consul at Jerusalem advises that companies desiring to compete for the adjudication of a tramway to be constructed at Jerusalem, and for the establishment of an electric light system for the same city, in accordance with conditions which have been distributed, will have to present their bids to the Commission of Adjudication, which will be constituted at the Consulate of the Government at Jerusalem. The concession will be granted for forty years.

12,109. BOOTS AND SHOES.—An established commercial traveler, having four canvassers on the road who visit all sections of South Africa, desires to secure the exclusive agency for British South Africa for the sale of American boots and shoes. Manufacturers desiring to enter this market who are not already represented are requested to send to the inquirer their catalogues, stating discounts, if any, to the trade, and the commission they are willing to allow an exclusive agent. It will be appreciated if duplicates of the letters and catalogues sent in response to this notice are forwarded to the consular officer submitting the inquiry.

12,110. PAINT, DRUG, AND GROCERY SPECIALTIES.—An American consular officer in a European country reports that a local firm desires to import from the United States specialties in the paint, drug, and grocery lines. This firm, which corresponds in English, desires offers and samples of these article, and especially goods which are new.

Transpacific Mails.

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Shidzouka Maru ..... Dec. 11

Japan, Korea, China (via San Francisco)—Tenryo Maru ..... Dec. 11

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... Dec. 11

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... Dec. 12

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India ..... Dec. 12

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia ..... Dec. 13

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Canada Maru ..... Dec. 18

Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Marama ..... Dec. 19

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises..7:13|Sun sets..4:38|Moon sets..4:14

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:37	5:25	11:25	11:20
Governors Island	5:21	5:39	12:07	11:50
Hell Gate	7:11	7:29	1:47	1:30

Arrived—Tuesday, Dec. 9.

SS Noordam, Rotterdam, Dec. 6.
SS Neckar, Bremen, Nov. 28.
SS Chelston, Inagua, Dec. 3.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Dec. 6.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, Dec. 6.
SS Emil L. Boas, Kingston, Dec. 4.
SS Sabine, Brunswick Dec. 6.
SS Santiago, Tampa, Dec. 1.
SS Freienfels, Boston, Dec. 8.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Olympic	Southampton	Dec. 3
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	Dec. 2
Caprera	Lisbon	Nov. 22
Cerea	Naples	Nov. 21
Vulcan	Naples	Nov. 22
Grayson	San Juan	Dec. 3
Russia	Libau	Nov. 26
Noorderdyk	Rotterdam	Nov. 28
Excelsior	Shields	Nov. 24
Matura	Trinidad	Dec. 2
Patricia	Hamburg	Nov. 27
Principe di Piemonte	Palermo	Nov. 27
Manuel Calvo	Cadiz	Nov. 30
Lampasas	Mobile	Dec. 2
Lenape	Jacksonville	Dec. 7
El Sud	Galveston	Dec. 4

DUE TO-MORROW.

Petroleine	Bordeaux	Nov. 27
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Nov. 29
Almirante	Santa Marta	Dec. 2
Stephano	Halifax	Dec. 9
Bermudian	Bermuda	Dec. 9
Momus	New Orleans	Dec. 6
El Cid	New Orleans	Dec. 6
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 8

DUE FRIDAY.

France	Havre	Dec. 6
Mauretania	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Mexico	Vera Cruz	Dec. 4
Advance	Cristobal	Dec. 5
El Dia	Galveston	Dec. 6
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Dec. 9

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Paul	Southampton	Dec. 6
Cymric	Liverpool	Dec. 4
New York City	Swansea	Nov. 28
Commewijne	Paramaribo	Dec. 3
Colorado	Galveston	Dec. 6
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Dec. 10

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ivernia, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Santo Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Lucia, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Niagara, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Christopher, Para	——	7:00 A.M.
Semantha, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Pr. Sigismund, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Martha Washington, Trieste	——	3:00 P.M.
Italia, Naples	——	12:60 M.
Sant' Anna, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Celtic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Taormina, Naples	——	2:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Santurce, Arroyo	——	12:00 M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

New York, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Suriname, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Vigilancia, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	——	12:00 M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Olympic, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tyron, Barbados	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 P.M.
Tenadores, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Emil L. Boas, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Thyra Menier, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	——	9:00 A.M.
Rochambeau, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Russia, Libau	——	2:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London	——	10:00 A.M.
Lapland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Cristobal, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Matilde, Tampico	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 9.

SS France, Havre to New York, was 1,596 miles E. at 4:30 P. M.; due 11th, afternoon. French Line.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen to New York, was 420 miles E. at noon; due 10th forenoon, North German Lloyd.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 1,065 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Comal, Mobile to New York, was 200 miles W. of Tampa Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 258 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Matura, Trinidad to New York, was 895 miles S. of Ambrose Lightship at noon.

SS Philadelphia, Venezuelan ports to New York, was 854 miles N. of San Juan at noon.

SS Trinidadian, Tampa to New York, was 35 miles S. of Ambrose Lightship at 7 P. M.

SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 28 miles W. of Sand Key at 8 A. M.

SS Advance, Cristobal to New York, was 965 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Camagüey, Tampico to New York, was 10 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 238 miles S. at noon.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, passed Tybee Seabuoy at 6:25 P. M.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 170 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 500 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Almirante, Santa Marta to New York, was 567 miles S. at noon.

SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, was 561 miles S. E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Pannonia, at Naples, Dec. 9.
SS Volsefire, at Montevideo, Dec. 8.
SS Brilliant, at Dantzig, Dec. 5.
SS River Aroxes, at Genoa, Dec. 5.
SS Costante, at Marseilles, Dec. 6.
SS Virginia, at Rio Janeiro, Dec. 6.
SS Clan MacIntyre, at Delagoa Bay, Dec. 8.
SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, at Bremen, Dec. 9.
SS Madonna, at Fayal, Dec. 9.

Sailed.

SS Woglinde, from Port Natal, Dec. 4.
SS American, from Antwerp, Dec. 8.
SS Tennyson, from Barbados, Dec. 8.
SS Prinzess Irene, from Gibraltar, Dec. 9.

Passed.

SS San Gregoria, New York for —, passed Brow Head.
SS Matonia, New York for San Francisco, passed Pernambuco.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 11, SS New York, and at 5 P. M. Dec. 12, SS Olympic.

Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 10, SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria; at 5 P. M. Dec. 12, S S Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, and at 5 P. M. Dec. 15, SS Kaiser Wilhelm II.

France—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 11, SS New York, and at 5 P. M. Dec. 12, SS Olympic.

Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 9, SS Carpathia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 9, SS Argentina.

Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 9, SS Zeeland.

Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 9, SS Carpathia.

Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 8, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 9, SS United States.

Norway—Close at 10:30 A. M. Dec. 9, SS Kristianiafford, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 9, SS United States.

Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 8, SS Cincinnati; at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 9, SS Carpathia; at 5 P. M. Dec. 9, SS Stampalia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 11, SS Martha Washington.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates.—Hongkong, Nov. 8; Shanghai, Nov. 11; Yokohama, Nov. 19; Honolulu, Nov. 30; which arrived at San Francisco per steamer "Mongolia," were dispatched East at 5 P. M., Dec. 6, and are due in New York on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 11.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

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CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY CRUISE

From New York Dec. 24. Itinerary includes a visit in picturesque Havana, and a trip across Cuba by rail to Santiago. From Santiago Dec. 30, stopping at Nassau, Bahamas, on New Year's Day, arriving in New York Jan. 5th.

12 DAYS—FARE $90
NO HOTEL EXPENSES

Excellent service. Spacious passenger quarters. Write for detailed itinerary.
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TO BOSTON $3.00

LV. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y. Daily at 5:00 P. M. Sts. PROVIDENCE and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.

New London (Norwich) Line via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.; Pier 19, E. R., ft. 23d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Haven Line, Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

Bridgeport Line. Week days, Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.

Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway, Transfer Tourist Offices and at Piers.
The New England Steamship Co.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.
PEOPLES LINE CITIZENS LINE
TO
ALBANY and TROY

Elegant Steel Steamers leave from Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., Daily and Sundays at 6:00 P. M., and W. 129th St., N. R., at 6:45 P. M.
ALL HOTEL COMFORTS—STEAM HEAT.
EXCELLENT CUISINE—Phone Spring 9400.

BAY STATE LINE
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From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

"The Public be pleased."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.50
PROVIDENCE Boat direct $1.60
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., ft. West Houston St. Berths free. Outside Rooms, $1.00. Wireless Equipment. Uptown Office—Broadway & 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

MANHATTAN LINE
TO ALBANY $1.00 ROUND TRIP $1.50
GOOD 10 DAYS.
Thru T'k'ts & Bagg Check'd to All Points.
Strs. Lv. daily Pier 29, N. R., foot W. Houston St. 5:30 P. M.; W. 129th St., 6 P. M. Tel. 9226 Spring.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.
For Newburgh, Po'keepsie and Kingston, from ft. Franklin St., week days, 4 P. M.; West 129th St., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M.

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TO
London, Paris, Hamburg
"KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA"
Dec. 11, 9 A. M.

LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG
Kais'n Aug. Vic. Dec. 11, 9 A. M.
†‡Patricia ..... Dec. 16, 12 Noon
†‡Pretoria ..... Dec. 25, 3 P. M.
Pres. Grant ..... Jan. 2, 2 P. M.
Amerika ..... Jan. 6, 1 P. M.
‡2d cabin only. †Hamburg direct.
S. S. PENNSYLVANIA and S. S. PRETORIA sail from New Pier, foot of 33d St., South Brooklyn. Take 39th St. Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., South Ferry.
All other sailings in this service from our Hoboken Piers.

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(ORIENT-INDIA CRUISE)
January

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company Sells Dyckman Plot With a Building Loan—Dr. James Bishop Buys West Fifty-sixth Street Residence to Alter for Business Purposes—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

The upper west side and the Dyckman section furnished some activity in the realty market yesterday. In the latter district a plot, 100 by 150, on the west side of Vermilyea Avenue, 100 feet west of Academy Street, was purchased by the Ensign Improvement Company, of which Joseph E. Bansy is President.

It was bought from the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company through Edward D. MacManus & Co., as brokers. The sellers have made a building and permanent loan for the new owner, and the property will be improved with two five-story apartment houses.

In the Fort Washington section of the upper west side a deal was closed which involved a trade of a Harlem flat in 102d Street, west of Central Park West. The six-story apartment at 513 and 515 West 171st Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Audubon Avenue, on a plot 57.6 by 95, was sold by the Fair Deal Realty Company, Aaron Goodman, President, to George Gerlach.

The latter gave in exchange the single five-story flat at 15 West 102d Street, on a lot 18.6 by 100.11. The 171st Street building has been held at $90,000, and is one of three similar structures lately finished by Mr. Goodman. The deal was negotiated by Moore, Schutte & Co. and Max Blau.

Dr. James Bishop Buys Dwelling.

Dr. James Bishop has purchased for investment 16 West Fifty-sixth Street, a four-story private dwelling adjoining the H. B. Hollins residence, now under lease to Mrs. John Astor, and will alter it at once for business purposes.

The structure just sold occupies a lot 25 by 100, and has been owned a number of years by George, William R., and Jane E. Schmelzel. It brought over $90,000. Pease & Elliman negotiated the transaction.

Resale of Howell Apartments.

Meyer Simon has purchased for investment from R. J. Foard the Howell apartments at 510 to 516 West 124th Street. The structure, which occupies a plot 100 by 100 between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, was held at $260,000.

The seller, who was represented by Frank Hughes and E. E. Murdock, acquired the property several months ago from the Seventeenth Street Realty Company, of which Daniel W. Richman is President.

Tenements for Speculation.

The Lewis H. May Company sold for a client 62 East 109th Street, a five-story flat, to E. B. Corey, for speculation.

Bronx Borough.

Paul Bultmann sold for Tony Imarata, 1,318 Southern Boulevard, a five-story apartment house with stores, on a lot 33 by 100 feet, to a client for investment.

A Bronx investor purchased from the Bienenson Realty Company the four-story flat, on lot 26 by 104 feet, at the southeast corner of Wendover and Brook Avenues, adjoining the Claremont Casino. The seller acquired this property in September in exchange for 421 to 425 East 157th Street.

Brooklyn.

The G. X. Mathews Company sold to John Meyer, 1,819 to 1,827 Cornelia Street, and 1,820 and 1,822 Putnam Avenue; also to Bernard Mann, 1,861 Putnam Avenue, eight six-family model flats, each 21.6 by 68.3. They are of a group of eighty-one model flats the Mathews Company is erecting on the old Meyerrose ball park in the Ridgewood section. The houses were held at $11,000 each.

The Samuel Galitzka Company sold for the Silkerman Realty and Improvement Company the two-story and two-family brick house, 521 Seventy-third Street, to a client for investment.

The Brooklyn Daily Times has signed a lease for twenty-one years for the office building at the corner of Atlantic and Fourth Avenues, opposite the Flatbush Avenue station of the Long Island Railroad. As soon as the necessary alterations and improvements are completed, the plant of The Times will be removed to this corner.

Long Island.

The Rockaway Park Realty Company sold for the Belle Harbor-Edgemere Realty Company, a plot 40 by 100 feet, on the west side of Henley Avenue, 140 feet north of Bayside Drive, Belle Harbor, to Hans Fallesen, and for Edmund F. Harding a plot 80 by 100 feet, on the west side of Monmouth Avenue, 100 feet north of Newport Avenue, Belle Harbor, to William H. Duncan.

Long Island City.

The Cross & Brown Company sold for William Sierrich a plot 46 by 90 feet, on the northwest corner of Washington Avenue and Boulevard, Long Island City. The purchaser will immediately improve with a four-story building containing apartments and stores.

$38,000 Deal at Jamaica, L. I.

Another important sale of Jamaica business property was announced yesterday by H. B. Pearsall, who sold for Leander B. Faber a plot, 32 by 210, on the north side of Fulton Street, between Hardenbrook and Union Avenues, known as the Woolley property, to Samuel Greenberg, a Manhattan lawyer, for $38,000. The buyer has already made several investments in Fulton Street business property.

A Recent Buyer.

M. J. Driscoll is the buyer of the dwelling 504 West 142d Street, sold Monday by B. H. Borden.

Seaside Hospital Plans Filed.

Plans were filed yesterday with the Building Bereau in Queens for two wings of the great fresh air hospital to be established by the City of New York on the ocean front at Rockaway Beach, on the property purchased a year ago by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for $1,300,000. The hospital, when completed, according to the plans of McKim, Mead & White, will have six wings and cost about $2,000,000. The two wings for which plans were filed yesterday will cost $250,000.

28 Per Cent. Decrease in Building.

Building operations for November, as shown in the official statements of permits issued from sixty-three cities received by The American Contractor reach a total value of $38,066,523, compared with $52,768,054 for November last year, a decrease of 28 per cent.

This is the sharpest decline yet experienced in any one month this year, and no doubt represents to some extent the holding back of plans, especially since active construction work is not normally brisk during the next two or three months.

Bondholders Will Lose Over $1,000,000.

George R. Beach, receiver of the defunct Columbia Real Estate Company, says that there will be a loss of more than $1,000,000 to bondholders and between $200,000 and $300,000 to stockholders.

Hotel Ascot in $200,000 Lease.

Joseph Wald of St. Louis, Mo., has entered into a lease with Irving T. Smith covering the hotel formerly known as the Ascot, on the northwest corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, for a term of fifteen years, at an aggregate rental amounting to about $200,000. About $25,000 is to be spent in remodeling the structure.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased furnished for Royal Phelps Carroll his five-story American basement residence, 22 by 100, at 41 East Forty-ninth Street, to Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, and for Mrs. Morrison her dwelling, at 59 East Seventy-eighth Street, to Charles M. Gay.

Commercial Leases.

The M. Morgenthau Jr. Company has leased for the Tower Manufacturing & Novelty Company, to Christian Lucky, the five-story building, 306 Broadway. This is the well-known landmark at the northeast corner of Broadway and Duane Street, occupied for more than a generation by the lessors. The ground and building belong to the Barclay estate. The building will be completely remodelled.

The Duross Company has found a tenant for the six story and basement building, 75 by 100, on the northwest corner of Broome and Wooster Streets. This building has been vacant since Fleitman & Co., silk importers, moved uptown one year ago. The Fleitman Company, who occupied this building for nearly twenty years, paid $18,500 per year. The new tenant, the Kaplan Wool Stock Company, has taken a lease for a term of years at a slightly reduced rental. The building is owned by the Duryea estate.

The J. C. Einstein Company, Inc., in conjunction with B. E. Martin, has leased for the estate of Henry O. Havemeyer the store and basement at 5 West Nineteenth Street, to the Simons Company, for a term of years.

Real Estate Notes.

A meeting of the West Taxpayers' Association has been called for Thursday evening, Dec. 11, at Heinebund Hall, 267 West Thirty-fourth Street. This will be the last meeting of the association for the year 1913. John J. Phelan will deliver an address, subject "The Income Tax."

The Harlem Property Owners' Association will meet Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

Judge Holt in the United States District Court yesterday dismissed a motion for the present brought by a mortgagee to foreclose a mortgage against one of the properties belonging to the New York Real Estate Security Company, now in bankruptcy.

Plans have been filed for altering the garage at 1,599 and 1,601 Broadway and 215 and 217 West Forty-eighth Street into a moving-picture theatre with a restaurant on the Broadway side. The cost is placed at $5,000 by Thomas Lamb, the architect. Madison Grant is the owner of the property.

The Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens issued yesterday the first number of a four-page bulletin that will be published monthly, giving a record not only of the activities of the chamber in the improvement of the transit facilities, highways, water frontage, and industrial and civic needs of the borough, but the latest facts and statistics of the growth of the Borough of Queens from a commercial, industrial, financial, and residential standpoint.

The University of Pennsylvania Society is considering a plan to lease a building in the forties as a clubhouse for members.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Washington Terrace, 11, e s, 88.9 ft s of 180th St, 17.9x82.6, three-story dwelling; J. C. Travis, trustee, &c, against J. B. Duffy and others; J. M. Buck, attorney; Cambridge Livingston, referee; due, $6,544.07; taxes, &c, $126.66; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

119th St, 4 East, s, 85 ft e of 5th Av, 25x50, five-story tenement; J. F. Halsted and others, trustees, against Abraham Berrent and others; C. M. Camp, attorney; J. T. Sloan, referee; due, $14,667.98; taxes, &c, $1,599.86; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

126th St, 318 East, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x99.11, five-story tenement; V. E. Macy and others, trustees, against Land Map Realty Corporation and others; Davison & U., attorneys; H. M. Stevenson, referee; due, $14,101.67; taxes, &c, $237.15; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Madison Av, 1,181, e s, 84 ft s of 87th St, 16.8x62.2, three-story dwelling; Leopold Mayer against Miriam King and others; Myers & S., attorneys; C. C. Peters, referee; due, $4,360.90; taxes, &c, $181; subject to prior mortgage of $30,000; adjourned sine die.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

143d St, 310 and 312 West, s s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11, four-story stable; J. H. Kerkmann against L. D. Gerlett and others; B. J. Iseke, attorney; G. G. Fry, referee; due, $15,268.58; taxes, &c, $451.34; subject to mortgage of $34,000; to the plaintiff for $39,987.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Charles A. Berrian.

Lyman Place, 1,350, e s, 119.1 ft n of Stebbins Av, 33.6x83.2, four-story tenement; W. L. Condit and others, trustees, against F. A. Ten Brook and others; Elkus, G. & P., attorneys; H. A. Forster, referee; due, $19,980.49; taxes, &c, $816.17; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

Lyman Place, 1,346, e s, 85.8 ft n of Stebbins Av, 71.11 to Stebbins Av x17.3x20.1x 88.2x83.5, four-story tenement; W. L. Condit and others, trustees, against L. G. Sullivan and others; Elkus & P., attorneys; H. A. Forster, referee; due, $18,267.44; taxes, &c, $455.97; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Decatur Av, 2,846, e s, 26.9 ft n of 196th St, 25.2x107.11x25x105.1, two-story dwelling; H. G. Doherty against Rosie Toffler and others; Todd & S., attorneys; E. J. Prest, referee; due, $6,910.68; taxes, &c, $1,048.17; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings in the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By A. P. Ingraham & Co.

86th St, 510 East, s s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2, five-story tenement; executors' sale; estate of Mary A. McGuire, deceased.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Alexander Av, 130 and 132, e s, 41.6 ft s of 134th St, two four-story tenements, each 19.6x89.2; voluntary sale.

122d St, 114 West, s s, 171 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

112TH ST, 111 West, n s, 155 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11, three-story dwelling; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against C. R. Davis and others; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; L. G. Wallace, referee; due, $14,930; taxes, &c., $237.

By Henry Brady.

3d St, 136 West, s s, 80 ft e of 6th Av, 20x 50; two-story tenement and store; Bowery Savings Bank against August Hellrung and others; Strong & C., attorneys; Albert Blumenstiel, referee, due, $6,110; taxes, &c., $371.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Lexington Av, 343, for a five-story office building, 20x83; F. Connor, 14 East 42d St, owner; Mulliken & Moeller, 103 Park Av, architects; cost $20,000

St. Lawrence Av, w s, 381.69 ft s of Gleason Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x30; Henry A. Bloker, Castle Hill Point, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,089 Westchester Av, architect; cost $4,000

Hoe Av, e s, 100 ft n of 167th St, for a four-story brick school, 88x100; St. John Chrysostom Roman Catholic Church, the Rev. John M. Farley, 452 Madison Av, President, owner; M. J. Garvin, 3,307 3d Av, architect; cost $130,000

Tremont Av, n s, 60.42 ft e of Castle Hill Av, for a one-story frame store, 30.8x17.2; Frank Gass, 2,215 Westchester Av, owner &

B. Ebeling, 135 Westchester Square, architect; cost $800

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Leroy St, n s, 150 ft w of Bleecker St, to a three-story tenement; M. de Barbieri, 21 Grove St, owner; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost $5,000

Avenue A, 1,663, to a five-story tenement and store; D. Jackel, 424 East 86th St, owner; J. Fisher, 25 Avenue A, architect; cost $5,000

Madison Av, 62, to an eleven-story hotel; J. T. Smith, premises, owner; Horenburger & Barded, 122 Bowery, architects; cost $10,000

Broadway, 1,599 and 1,601, and 48th St, 215 and 217 West, to a two and a four story garage; M. D. Jackel, 11 Wall St, owner; T. W. Lamb, 644 8th Av, architect; cost $5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 9.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

JOHN ST, 94, s s, 20.3x39.6x19.10x40.9; 69th St, 27 East, n s, 23x100.5; 135th St, s s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; May A. Riker to Carrie L., wife of A. Schuyler Clark, 40 East 62d St, B & S, Dec. 4; attorney, George W. Ellis, 149 Broadway $1

LENOX AV, n e corner of Cathedral Parkway, 100x250; John J. Sonntag to Winston Holding Co., 1,200 Madison Av, (mtg $151,900,) Dec. 9; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway $100

MADISON AV, 260, w s, 27x100; George F. Baker to Florence B., wife of William G. Loew, 200 Madison Av, Jan. 11, 1907.....$1

MANHATTAN ST, s w s, 207.8 ft s e of 127th St, runs s e 50.10 to centre line of former Phineas St x s w 91 to n s of 126th St x w 57.3 x n e 117.5 to beginning; Charles E. Littlefield, administrator of Mary G. Pinkney, deceased, to New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, (mtg $476,500,) Dec. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$85,000

RIVINGTON ST, 313, s s, 25x100; Stone Avenue Realty Co. to West Side Holding Co., 140 Nassau St., (mtg $26,000,) Dec. 1; attorneys, Spiro & W., 140 Nassau St.....$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 146; Josephine B., wife of John H. Martin, to Belle J. Barnes, Tucson, Ariz., all title, quitclaim, Dec. 9; address, 146 Riverside Drive.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Carrie L. Clark to Mary A. Riker, 27 East 69th St, and Julia R. Riker Harrison, 565 Park Av, joint tenants, $3 & S, Dec. 4; attorney, same.....$1

WEST ST, 94 to 96, e s, 82.8x151.6 no w s of Washington St, (60 and 62,) x 42.8x 181.9; Corkemaz Realty Co. to Cunard Realty Co., 412 West 148th St., (mtg $96,000,) Dec. 1; attorney, Herman Herst, Jr., 220 Broadway $100

3D AV, s e corner of 125th St, 74.5x230x irregular; Maud I. R. Kronthal to Frances L. R. Herzog and others, 38 East 78d St, all title, quitclaim, all liens, Dec. 3; Seybel & F., 40 Park Row.....Gift

3D AV, 1,261 to 1,265, s e corner of 73d St, 76.8x85; Amsterdam Av, 498, n w corner of 84th St, 40x100; Madison Av, 1231, w s, 40x 100; Macdougal St, 125, 22x80; Hughes Holding Corporation to Charles Strauss, as trustee under trust agreement, 317 West 75th St, Dec. 8; attorneys, Strauss, R. & B., 141 Broadway $1

3D AV, 2,138, w s, 25x100; Decatur Realty Co. to Emil Rosenbaum, 188 St. Nicholas Av, all liens, Nov. 28; address, party of the second part, 2,148 3d Av, Dome Theatre $1

3D AV, 2,148, w s, 25.2x114x34.4x90.8; same to William H. Schilling, 600 West 125th St, Nov. 28 .....$1

3D AV, 2,150, w s, 22.5x134.10x30.8x114; same to same, all liens, Nov. 28.....$100

7TH AV, n w corner of Cathedral Parkway, 70.11x100; Winston Holding Co. to John A. Sonntag, 2 Lenox Av, (mtg $250,000,) Dec. 9; attorney, J. Rouss, 99 Nassau St $100

10TH AV, n w s, at n e s of 32d St, 24.9x 100; 10th Av, 385, w s, 19.1x80; 10th Av, w s, 43.10 ft n of 32d St, 19.1x80; 10th Av, w s, 90.2 ft s of 33d St, 19.1x80; 10th Av, w s, 77 ft s of 33d St, 19.1x80; 10th Av, w s, 57.9 ft s of 33d St, runs w 55.11x w 5x s 16.6x e — to avenue x n 19 to beginning; also all title to strip in rear, begins at s w corner of above, runs w 21x n 6x e 21x s 4 to beginning; 10th Av, w s, 19.7 ft s of 33d St, 19.1x50; 33d St, s s, 90 ft w of 10th Av, 35x74; 33d St, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9; 33d St, s s, 175 ft s of 10th Av, 50x98.9; 32d St, n s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98.9; 33d St, s s, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98.9; 33d St, s s, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98.9; 33d St, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 200x98.9; 33d St, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 75x98.9; 33d St, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 125x98.9, (mtg on this and following parcel, $40,000;) 32d St, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 50x98.9; 32d St, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, runs n 24.9x e 20x n 98.9x w 45x s 24.9x w 75x s 98.9 to street x e 100 ft to beginning; 32d St, n s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 125x98.9; 32d St, n s, 300 ft w of 11th Av, 100x98.9; 32d St, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 75x98.9; New York State Realty and Terminal Co., 450 Lexington Av, to the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, Albany, N. Y., Nov. 26; attorney, O. G. Getzen-Danner, 460 Lexington Av.....$100

447TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x100.5; Viola M. Flannery to 15 West 44th St Co., 68 William St, (mtg $160,000,) Dec. 8; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

100TH ST, 229 East, n s, 18.7x100.10; Donato M. Cefola to Alena Realty Exchange Co., 1 West 34th St, (mtg $9,000,) Dec. 9....$100

124TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Seventeenth Street Realty Co. to Myer Simon, 120 Lexington Av., Passaic, N. J., (mtg $123,000,) all liens, Dec. 6; attorney, Frank S. Moore, 52 William St...$1

131ST ST, 103 West, n s, 18.9x99.11; North America Mortgage Co. to Francis S. Grant, 6 West 134th St, C. A. G., Dec. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

137TH ST, 9 West, n s, 35.7x99.11; David Seidman to Annie B. Ritterband, 57 West 75th St, July 22; attorney, D. J. Ritterband, 27 William St.....$100

147TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 17x 99.11; Edward P. Morton to Agnes Herzog, 527 West 160th St., (mtg $6,000,) Dec. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

148TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Convent Av, 100x 99.11; Cunard Realty Co. to Corkinaz Realty Co., 60 Washington St, (mtg $165,000,) Dec. 1; attorney, Hy B. Singer, 55 Liberty St. $100

163D ST, n s, 76.4 ft e of Tiffany St, 62.4x 78; B. V. Construction Co to Max Sutker, 324 Bryant St West, Savannah, Ga., (mtg $54,187,) Dec. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BRONX AND PELHAM PARKWAY, s s, a strip 1 foot wide between lands of Astor and Morris Park estates; Sarsfield Doyle and others, trustees, to Richard D. Morse, Florham Park, N. J., Nov. 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

CLARKSON POINT ROAD, that part now closed between Lots 36 and 37 on map of McGraw estate, 50x12x50x5; William W. Astor to Board of Managers of the Diocesan Missionary and Church Extension Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 416 Lafayette St, June 30; attorney, C. A. Clark, 46 Cedar St $1

HOFFMAN ST, s e s, 309.10 ft n e of 184th St, 90x119.1; Brunswick Realty Co. to Charles M. Villone, 2,326 Bathgate Av, Dec. 8, (mtg $7,000) $100

HUGHES AV, s e s, 175 ft n e of 183d St, 25x100; Thomas J. Phelan to Nicola Fedeschi, 3,308 Hughes Av, Dec. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway .$100

LOTS 188 to 190, map of Moss estate; Arco Realty Co. to Mayer S. Auerbach, 151 Central Park West, (mtg $6,982,) Dec. 9..$100

LOT 19, Block 31, map of Section 1, Bathgate estate; Edw. Cahill to Viola M. O'Hare, 1,531 Vyse Av, (mtg $500,) Dec. 9; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$100

LOTS 11 to 28, Block 75, map of Morris Park; Barnes Av, w s, 134.7 ft s of Lydig Av, —x—; Richard D. Morse to William V. Astor, Rhinecliff, N. Y., Dec. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

LOTS 1 to 4, map of Bronxwood Manor; Henry Doscher and others, executors, to Arthur W. A. Weyers, Reiss Place and Bronx Boulevard, Dec. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$11,250

PART of Lot 130, map of Morrisania, 25.3x 6.9; Philip Jaeger to Frank B. Hill, 2,087 Walton Av, Dec. 5; attorney, Julius Heidelman, 783 Elton Av.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Martin J. Drury to Ellen Drury, 339 East 141st St, Dec. 9; attorney, same $100

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 179th St, 100x —; Franklin T. Burrows to Olive P. Burrows, 1,128 Lind Av, May 25, 1912, (mtg $39,000;) attorney, Clement H. Smith, 494 Tremont Av.....$100

141ST ST, n s, 97.2 ft e of Alexander Av, 17.2x100; Ellen Drury to Martin J. Drury, 339 East 141st St, Dec. 9; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St.....$100

180TH ST, 632 East, 87.6x50; Anna L. Guest to Agency Realty and Mortgage Co., 31 Nassau St, Dec. 8, (mtg $35,000;) attorneys, Stanton & H., 31 Nassau St.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 3,220-3,222; James Bonner and another to Beadleston & Woerz, 291 West 10th St, Dec. 8, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 37 Wall St...$7,520

BROADWAY, s e corner of 111th St, 100.11x 75; Henry C. Copeland to Sidney W. Hughes, 54 West 40th St, Dec. 8, due as per bond; attorney, Mutual Life Insurance Company, 59 Cedar St $75,000

LENOX AV, n e corner of Cathedral Parkway, 100x—; Winston Holding Co to John A. Sonntag, East Lenox Av, Dec. 9, prior mtg $151,900, due as per bond; attorney, J. Rouss, 99 Nassau St.....$25,000

PARK AV, n w corner of 79th St, 82.2x22; Helen D. White Haigh to Amy C. C. Montague, 152 East 37th St, prior mtg $50,000, Dec. 9, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co, 160 Broadway, $12,500

PEARL ST, 280, 19.9x89.7; Fannie H. Levy to A. E. Haskins, 252 Madison St, Brooklyn, Dec. 8, prior mtg $13,000, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Jellenick & S., 111 Broadway.

SAME PROPERTY; same to Julius Stein, 345 Convent Av, prior mtg $103,000, due as per bond, Dec. 1; attorneys, Fleischman & F., 32 Liberty St.....$3,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, Dec. 9, prior mtg $5,800, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $2,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Eugenie M. Guyon, 557 Manhattan Av, due as per bond, Dec. 9; attorney, J. M. Ruck, 271 Broadway $16,000

WEST ST, e s, 236.5 ft n of Morris St, 42.8x 181.6; Cunard Realty Co. to Stephen Corkemaz, 190 4th St, Troy, N. Y., prior mtg $96,000, due July 20, 1915, 6 p. c., Dec. 1; attorney, Hy. B. Singer, 55 Liberty St. $10,000

1ST AV, s s, 48.1 ft s of 10th St, 19.5x80; Samuel Mann to New York Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway, Dec. 9, 5 years...$15,000

2D ST, 218 and 220 East, 60x—; Ike Isler to Welz & Zerweck, a corporation, Myrtle and and Wyckoff Avs, Brooklyn, Dec. 8, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $10,000

26TH ST, 322 East, 25x98.9; Michael Josephsohn to Jacob Pfaden, 230 East 10th St, Nov. 14, prior mtg $17,500, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. M. Lerner, 89 Delancey St.$2,000

88TH ST, 175 West, 16.8x100.8; Franklin D. Vaught to William B. Flickenger, Astoria, L. I., prior mtg $14,000, 1 year, 6 p. c., Oct. 16 .....$900

41ST ST, 142 East, s s, 25x97.10; Mary B. Faulkner and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, Dec. 8, demand, &c., as per bond $15,000

44TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 60x100.5; 15 West 44th St. Company, Inc., to Viola M. Flannery, 45 East 59th St, prior mtg $160,000, Dec. 8, due Nov. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Company, 135 Broadway $115,000

59TH ST, 349 West, 25x100.5; Nicholas Henry to Adrian L. Henry, 537 Manhattan Av, due as per bond, Dec. 9; attorney, J. M. Ruck, 271 Broadway $17,000

59TH ST, 39 West, s s, 25x100.5; Thirty-eighth West Fifty-ninth Street Company to Robert McGill, Hoboken, N. J., prior mtg $175,000, Dec. 2, due March 2, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway $7,500

60TH ST, 36 and 38 West, 50x100.5; Nicholas Henry to Matilda Roos, 112 West 87th St, Dec. 9, due as per bond; attorney, John M. Ruck, 271 Broadway $17,000

62D ST, n s, 87.6 ft w of 2d Av, 17.6x50.5; Ellen Flood to John J. Dietz, 159 East 90th St, 1 year, 6 p. c., March 26; attorney, S. Ecker, 299 Broadway $1,000

65TH ST, 42 West, 25x100.5; Andrew J. Lalor to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Dec. 9, prior mtg $16,000, 1 year; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St $1,500

123D ST, s s, 211.4 ft w of 3d Av, 43.8x—; 123d St, s s, 50 ft w of centre line of Old Post Road, 25x—; Christian Dages to Henry Ross, 317 East 123d St, Dec. 8, prior mtg $27,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. H. Raphael Co., 43 West 125th St.....$2,500

131ST ST, 103 West, 18.9x99.11; Francis S. Grant to North American Mortgage Co, 109 Broadway, Dec. 9, due Jan. 1, 1919; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway. $5,800

147TH ST, 551 West, 17x99.11; Agnes Herzog to Edward P. Newton, Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 9, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, $6,000

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 1,528, e s, 25x100.11; Harris Goldstein to Hyman Goldstein, 249 East 7th St, Sept. 30, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Henry W. Schutt, 30 Church St.....$1,500

HOFFMAN ST, s e s, 309.10 ft n e of 184th St, 90x119.1; Charles M. Villome to Brunswick Realty Co., 35 West 39th St, Dec. 8, due June 8, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. J. Vause, 15 Broad St.....$2,000

HUGUENOT AV, e s, 175 ft n e of 183d St, 25x100; Nicola Tedeschi to Frank Fallotico, 310 East 105th St, Dec. 8, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Ruebsaming & Fry, 11 Broadway. $4,750

SAME PROPERTY; same to Thomas J. Phelan, Trenton, N. J., Dec. 8, prior mtg $4,750, due as per bond; attorneys, Martin & H., 265 Broadway.....$2,500

LOTS 23 and 24, map of Bronxdale Manor; Arthur W. A. Weyers to Rose Jennewein, 146th St and St. Nicholas Av, due as per bond, Dec. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$6,000

WESTCHESTER AV, s e corner of Simpson St, 75x—; American Real Estate Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Dec. 9, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $120,000

LOT 259, map of Washingtonville; Henry E. Bliss to Edgar U. Reynolds, Scarsdale, N. Y., Dec. 9, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 51 Chambers St. $2,500

LOTS 1, 2, 3, and 4, map of Bronxdale Manor; Arthur W. A. Weyers to Kate O. Reiss, 1,822 Morris Av, prior mtg $6,000, 3 years, 6 p. c., Dec. 1; attorneys, Wildreth & P., 3d Av, and 148th St.....$6,000

151ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Cortlandt Av, 50x 118.3; Benenson Realty Co. to Frank G. Wild, 421 Clinton Av, Brooklyn, and another, executors, Dec. 8, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $37,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

AUSTIN PLACE, at 144th St, so much owned by the landlord; Freemanstreet C., to Frederick M. Schildwachter, 1,883 Prospect Av, 5 years, from Jan. 1, 1914...$1,375

HOUSTON ST, 267 East, 4th; Hugh C. Murray, trustee, to Max Marcus, 55 East 76th St, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1913; attorney, J. J. Baker, 34 Nassau St.....$5,000

SOUTH ST, 270, all; Diedrich Knabe to Henry Bernbrecht, Hoboken, N. J., 5 4-12 years, from Dec. 1, 1913; attorneys, Holm, W. & S., 35 Nassau St.....$2,200

WASHINGTON ST, 433, all; David H. Knott to James M. Bell Co., 433 Washington St, 10 years, from Dec. 1, 1913.....$3,300

WESTCHESTER AV, 1,481, store; Pew Realty Co. to Dominick Campanella, 1,481 Westchester Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1914, $540

3D AV, 385 and 387, all; Lloyd S. Bryce and another to Ansonia Amusement Co., 189 3d Av, 21 years, from Jan. 1, 1914; attorney, Theo R. Richer, 111 Broadway.....$2,000

6TH AV, 886; 50th St, 74 West, all; John F. Maxwell and others to Alfred W. Kramer, 144 East 52d St, 10 years, from May 1, 1914; attorney, Holm, W. & S., 35 Nassau St $6,250

8TH AV, 324, all; Albert C. Hencken and others, executors, to Gottlieb Kufurs, 324 8th Av, 4 years, from May 1, 1914; attorney, P. Habernschaden, 609 3d Av.....$2,000

48TH ST, 113 West, all; Societe Culinaire Philanthropique to Joseph Halroyd, 113 West 48th St, 21 years, from Feb. 1, 1914..$2,500

111TH ST, 154 West, all; Florian Krug, trustee, to Bernhard Feldman, 134 West 111th St, 3 years, from Dec. 1, 1913; attorneys, Silverman & S., 99 Nassau St....$840

MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, 3,560 to 3,568; Michael Nocenti Co. against Moss & Brill Bradhurst Amusement Building Co., owner and contractor.. $1,971

CLAREMONT AV, 190; John F. Ferguson against New York Real Estate Security Co., owner; McVickar-Gaillard Realty Co., contractor $16

PEARL ST, 534, and Elm St, 36 to 42; Star Fireproof Door and Sash Co., incorporated, against Carlo Barsotti, owner; James De Fago, contractor.....$715

PROSPECT AV, 960; Jennie Rubin against Rose Simon, owner and contractor.....$124

TRINITY AV, 708 to 716; Harry Herman against Patrick McKenna, owner; Frank A. Clark, contractor.....$114

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of Baretto St, 200x100; Rosario Pizzutello against Baronet Realty Co., owner; Austin Stone Works, contractor.....$405

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of Baretto St, 175x100; Rosario Pizzutello against Barnet Realty Co., owner; Austin Stone Works, contractor.....$345

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 190th St, 100x125; Rosario Pizzutello against One Hundred and Ninetieth Street Holding Co., owner; Austin Cut Stone Works, contractor $480

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 60.2 ft n of 185th St, 154.6x115; Friedman Marble and Slate Works, Incorporated, against Comfort Realty Co., owner and contractor.....$1,500

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 60.2 ft n of 185th St, 154x115; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against Comfort Realty Co., owner and contractor $630

7TH AV, 1,849 and 1,851; Louis L. Goldbaum against Isidor Friedlander, owner; Sam Levitt, contractor.....$68

7TH ST, 76; Hyman Zobatinsky against H. Weisberg, owner and contractor.....$100

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 60.2 ft n of 185th St, 154x115; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against Comfort Realty Co., owner and contractor $83

13TH ST, 207 to 223 East, and 14th St, 214 East; Michael Nocenti Co. against Moss & Brill & Irvington Construction Co., owners; Cramp & Co., contractor.....$1,384

108TH ST, 416 East; Benjamin Leff against James Rudden, owner and contractor; Bernard Schimer, contractor.....$1,540

136TH ST, 532 West; John F. Ferguson against New York Real Estate Security Co., owner; McVickar-Gaillard Realty Co., contractor $134

142D ST, 110 to 132 West; Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co. against One Hundred and Forty-six West One Hundred and Forty-second Street Co., owner and contractor, $2,556

158TH ST, 522 to 526 West; Jennie Rubin against Rose Simon, owner and contractor $164

176TH ST, 500 West; John F. Ferguson against New York Real Estate Security Co., owner; McVickar-Gaillard Realty Co., contractor $8

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

FAILE ST, w s, 155 ft s of Aldus St; Mitchell & McDermott against Frame Building Co. and others, Oct. 29, 1913, $1,303.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s e corner of F

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

West Side.

1 and 3 story factory building for sale, 25x100, 350 West 44th St., City. Apply A. H., 144 Audubon Av., City.

West side private residence for sale, situated at 604 West End Av., near 92d St.; principals only apply. Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

East Side.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—TWO FAMILY HOUSE, 235 East 62d St. For particulars R. M. DE LEEUW & CO., 15 Broad St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Mount Vernon.

GOLFERS will see especial advantages in this charming home, near the new 18-hole course of the Siwanoy Club, Mount Vernon; high ground; convenient; eight rooms, two baths, large living room; price, $9,500; first mortgage, $6,500. ANDERSON REALTY CO., near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

A choice Northport tract of 24 acres, cleared, level, good soil, beautiful views of Sound, long frontage on two highways, within one mile of shore and trolley; $400 per acre; exceptional terms. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I.

COVERT PARK.
Complete Long Island homes, 32 minutes out; $4,000 up; easy terms.
F. W. MEYSENBURG, 200 5th Av.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Accessible home, 30 minutes out, in fine village; new; steam heated house; 7 nice rooms and bath; water; gas; electricity; plot 80x100; high ground; fine views; $5,250; easy terms. H. A. Rounds, 115 Broadway.

Fanwood houses—We sold 3 of our houses in November and have 3 left; buyers are also selecting plots for building; let us show you what we have. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Springfield, N. J.—Plot 50x150, in the centre of the town; improvements; free and clear; big bargain; will sacrifice, cash or on easy terms. H. Kramer, 106 West 113th St.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about "The Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Farms.—Lakes, Residences for sale or rent E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE on large plot, with right of way to bathing beach and yacht pier; only 50 minutes from Grand Central Station; 115 trains daily; house contains 11 rooms and three baths; an excellent investment; house will rent, furnished, at $1,200 summer season; price, $11,500; own terms. BADGLEY, JONES & GOOD, 505 5th Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

If you have a good proposition write me. I am in the market for all kinds of Real Estate to purchase or exchange. Tenney, 5 Beekman St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

70TH, 206 WEST.—Doctor's widow would let part or all, furnished or unfurnished, private house. Demaffutes.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Sacrifice $15,000 lot equity for $10,000 second mtge. A. N. Gliterman, Singer Bldg.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Sublet two large, well lighted office rooms in Whitehall Building, 20x30 feet, with two windows in each room; overlooking Hudson River. Apply Room 834, 17 Battery Place.

28 Beekman St., near Nassau.—For salesroom or light manufacturing; 1st floor, rent, $1,000; 4th floor, rent, $850.; elevator. Samuel Vernon Estate, 65 Duane St., New York.

Adjoining Broadway, nice office; rent $15; fine office furniture; for sale also, Manhattan and Westchester Atlases. Room 79, 60 Liberty St.

To sublet, desirable front suite of offices, (2,000 square feet,) in Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Bldg., 60 Broadway. Box C 58 Times.

Stores on East 44th St., near 3d Av.; excellent opportunity for grocer, tailor, laundry, &c. Inquire owner, 203-205-207 East 44th St.

GRAND ST., 137-139, near Broadway. Store with basement, 36x90, $2,000; 1st loft, light, steam heat, $1,000.

Floors, offices, and desk rooms to rent from $16 to $150. 1,544 E-way, at Times Square.

Desk room in 609 Times Bldg; light, airy office at low rental.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

The Burnham, 114-116 West 47th St., near Broadway, newly furnished throughout, one and two large rooms with kitchenette, gas, laundry, maid service included; all light; elevator, telephone service; immediate possession; $4-$15 weekly; respectable people only.

PARTY LEAVING TOWN WILL RENT APARTMENT UNFURNISHED, 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, ELEVATOR, ETC. APPLY J. J. PIEGNOT, 552 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, ONE DOOR NORTH 127TH ST.

NEWLY FURNISHED APARTMENT TO LET FOR THE SEASON; EIGHT ROOMS AND TWO BATHS; $250 MONTHLY. LA SANNO COURT, 307 WEST 79TH ST. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.

FOR RENT—Beautifully furnished 7-room apartment; 10th floor of 362 Riverside Drive, corner 109th St.; can be seen from 9:30 to 12.

Living room, two bedrooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class apartment; immediate possession. Day, 210 West 108th St.

Living room, two bedrooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class apartment. Day, 210 West 108th.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Completely furnished six-room housekeeping apartment, six months period or longer; west side preferred; other sections considered; responsible; small family, no children. Possession on or before Jan. 1. State full particulars and terms. No agents. C 61 Times Downtown.

Gentleman desires well-furnished apartment, two or three rooms, with bath; maid and linen service; must be in desirable neighborhood; not above 96th St.; floor in private house preferred; state full particulars and price in reply. S 135 Times.

Wanted—Seven or eight rooms, west side, good neighborhood; no silver or linen required; rent $100 a month till June 1; best references given and required. Address Room 209, Windsor Arcade, New York City.

4 rooms and bath.
Elevator, electric lights, tiled baths, &c.
142-146 East 27th St.
Strictly first class.
Greatly reduced rent.

Studio apartment wanted; share congenial male; Italian or French preferred. S 151 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

ACADEMY ST., 600. (near Dyckman St. Subway Station.)—Elegant apartments of 4-5 rooms; heat, hot water, electricity; rent $24-$30; Superintendent on premises; telephone service. 2403 Audubon.

84th St., 25 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, with all improvements; convenient to Subway and "L"; references required; inquire of Superintendent.

New, Markeen, 570 West 156th St.—Finest elevator apartment on Washington Heights; lowest rents, 4 and 5 rooms.

Greenwich Village—Private house; basement, first and third floors; 8 rooms and an extension. Apply 786 Greenwich St.

Six rooms, two baths; all outside. Pinpo, Luxor, 600 West 115th St.

East Side.

92d St., (Near Park Av.)—Top floor of private house, three or four beautiful rooms, bath; all improvements; one or two refined adults. Write to 74 East 92d St.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van load; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 52d St. Telephone 2067 Bryant.

Schools

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.—A school of character for young men and boys. Central Park South.

Dancing.

Modern dances taught by experienced professional. Miss Hertman, 71 West 45th St. 1760 Bryant.

Lost

LOST.—18 karat rose gold open-face watch, between 9 Pine St. and the Tower Building, Liberty and Nassau Sts., telephone booth, thence to Fulton St. uptown Subway station, Broadway train to 103d St. station, to 103d St. branch Colonial Bank, between 2:30 and 3 P. M. Reward. E. D. 219 Times.

LOST—Small oblong green leather purse, lined with moire, containing sum of money, between Stern Bros. and 925 Park Av., corner 80th St., via 5th Av. bus. Reward if returned to Miss E. Thacher, 925 Park Av.

LOST—Reward to finder of the sixteen-foot motor boat Utah, with Sneckner engine from Clayton's boathouse. For particulars address William Sylvestri, 636 Broadway, West New York, N. J.

LOST.—Gold watch and pin, between 99th and 86th Sts., Manhattan and Park Avs.; initials on watch. Reward. Carruthers, 24 East 99th St.

LOST.—Monday afternoon, near 34th St. and Madison Av., a small gold heart-shaped locket with three diamonds. $25 reward if returned to Howard & Co., 624 5th Av., city.

LOST.—Gold pin, bow shape; Sunday, between 106th St., Amsterdam Av., and Church of Ascension, 107th St. Reward. Cochran, 136 West 109th St.

LOST.—Large seal muff, Tuesday afternoon, at Carnegie Hall or street in front of hall. Liberal reward return. 246 West 74th St.

LOST.—A lady's gold watch with a watch fob. Reward. C 54 Times Downtown.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Gray Esquimo dog. Finder please telephone Miss Colford, Hotel Plaza. Reward.

LOST.—Monday evening, white Bull Terrier, wearing collar with blue stones. Reward. R. L. Thayer, 18 West 37th St.

FOUND.—A rat-haired, black dog, (female,) on East 46th St., near 5th Av. Apply Bide-a-Wee Home, 38th St. and 1st Av.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Public Notices

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY ASKS for donations to give a merry Christmas to seven thousand poor children of the tenements who attend the society's Industrial Schools and who have no means of participating in Christmas joys unless the Children's Aid Society provides them. Gifts, large and small, are welcome. Checks may be made payable to Edwin G. Merrill, Treasurer, 105 East 22d Street, New York.

GEORGE LAZO, formerly residing at 211 West 109th St., Manhattan, communicate with S. G. Nissenson, 107 West 122d St., to your advantage.

Business Opportunities.

Ornamental Iron Works, established over 10 years in State of Washington, is seeking salesman and additional capital to provide for increase in business; interview can be arranged with Director, now in New York; reference exchanged; investigation invited. Address, giving experience, Director, 1,140 Singer Building.

PROSPEROUS SUMMER RESORT HOTEL BUSINESS FOR SALE TO CLOSE ESTATE; EXCEPTIONAL. BOX S 81 TIMES.

Wanted.—Hotel manager of experience; prefer one with Summer resort following; investment privilege open, but not necessary; hotel paying well; other interests demand owner's time. Efficient, Box S 80 Times.

Company with national reputation and organization requires $5,000 to finance new article in line with present business; references required. A 48 Times Downtown.

Hairdresser's Opportunity—Will sell old-established hairdressing parlors; good location Brooklyn; might consider rental; investigate. Opportunity, Z 206 Times.

Confectionery business for sale; best location in city; very profitable and attractive business; opportunity of a lifetime. H. Fraud, 22 West 34th.

A good opportunity for a partner; capital $10,000; established business, ladies' coats; excellent possibilities. Box M 7 Times.

Complete furnishings, good will 7 high-class apartments; profit $100 month; all rented; price $2,500. 2907 Gramercy.

Capable office man and salesman will invest $5,000 in established ladies' suits or dress house. Y 209 Times.

If you have good business proposition requiring investment of $5,000 or less address Box 125, 1,364 Broadway.

Account death sacrifice excellent rooming house; exceptional opportunity. A. C., Times, Harlem.

Will invest $8,000 in growing business, with services. Particulars required. R 83 Times.

Investment opportunity; good position if desired. Publishing, Z 207 Times.

Business Notices

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered. Telephone Cortlandt 1332. William Gray, 93 Nassau.

Reliable multigraph letters; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8. Telephone 2669 Cortlandt. Multigraph Co., Room 1,204, 45 West 34th.

Multigraph letters; 300, $1.80; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,018.

Merchants needing cash can have their accounts financed. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway.

Clothing

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes; diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. 'Phone 670 Bryant.

Detectives.

DETECTIVE.—London detective seeks employment; 15 years' experience; speaks five languages; highest testimonials; letter of appreciation from the British Government; references. J. V., 136 Times.

Vacuum Cleaning.

Rooms, 40c up; monthly contract work a specialty. Phone Greeley 4022. Kleenwell Co., 141 West 36th St.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

12TH, 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; heated; running water; excellent table; moderate.

34TH ST., 117 AND 119 EAST.—Large and small rooms with board.

53D ST., 87 EAST.—Room with board; references.

63D ST., 28, 30 EAST.—Large corner room; also single rooms; good table.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

77TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Sunny rooms; steam heated; homelike house; best board.

111TH, 23 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; telephone; good table.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; excellent board; telephone.

47TH, 50 WEST.—Large single rooms; private baths.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

53D, 47 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front room; private bath; excellent table; table guests; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—ROOMS; FIRST CLASS; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable room; a call may be to your advantage.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-story room; private bath; steam heat; room telephone.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Large room, private bath; lavatory; single room; exceptional board.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure; well appointed house; references.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Sunny single rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; home table; references.

73D, 256 WEST.—First-class rooms, board; best location; Subway express; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, medium sized rooms; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; subway convenient; excellent table.

76TH ST., 244 WEST.—Private house; large, attractive first-floor front room; references.

79TH ST., 114 AND 182 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 133-135 WST.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; strictly first-class.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; desirable location; references; table guests accommodated.

86TH ST., 23 WEST.—Attractive single rooms, bath, connecting; board; table guests; high class.

89TH ST., 270 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; steam heat; electricity; table specialty.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

94TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large room; excellent board; homelike surroundings; private house. Strauss.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; with board; references.

96TH ST., 42 WEST.—Large rooms and exceptional table board.

102D, 253 WEST, (La Grange.)—Accommodations unsurpassed; electricity, telephone; double rooms, $16; single, $8 upward; table board, $5.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Private bath suites; homelike surroundings; select patronage; superior table.

113TH.—Small room; excellent cuisine; fine surroundings; moderate. Inquire 560 West 113th.

113TH, 635 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms, unsurpassed table; quiet; efficient service.

122D, 520 WEST.—Good-sized rooms; with good table board. Kerker.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Rooms, heated; closet; with or without private bath; electricity.

160TH WEST, (25 Fort Washington Av.)—Comfortable room; elevator apartment; references.

Charming Winter Home.
Away from city and noise, yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan; grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

THE HOUSE RICHARDS,
106, 108, 110 West 80th St.—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

WEST END AV., 870.—Corner room; excellent meals; 103d Subway; reasonable; reference.

Table Boarders

111 WEST 123D ST.
A cuisine of peculiar excellence for people of refinement; $5 weekly.

117TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests.

Board Wanted

Gentleman wants medium-sized rear sunny room, with board; refined surroundings; west side, above 59th Street; high-class references; no apartment. Permanent, Box S 150 Times.

YOUNG COUPLE want board and room in small, private, refined family; give full particulars. A 50 Times.

Young lady going to business wants board with private family, west side. Box M 6 Times.

Country Board.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St., East Orange, N. J.
Make your Fall and Winter arrangements now; $20 per week and up for two people includes elegantly furnished, electric lighted rooms, with private tiled bathroom and first-class meals; palm room, smoking room, and billiard room; house vacuum cleaned; electric lamps on dining tables give homelike effect; 35 minutes from Broadway, 5 minutes from Lackawanna station; take McAdoo tube from Broadway and Cortlandt St., or Broadway and 33d St. Phone 2085—Orange.

Large room to let, with board; select location; southern exposure; all improvements; suitable for couple; forty minutes New York. Box 46, Westfield, N. J.

Country Board Wanted

RESPONSIBLE young lady desirous of rest and quietude seeks good home in country with refined, congenial lady or young couple owning modern, attractively furnished home; strictly private; cheerful, beautiful surroundings; best references. S 152 Times.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

16TH ST., 206 EAST.—Medium sized steam heated room with owner; reference required.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable furnished large and small rooms; private house; reasonable.

34TH ST., 56 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished, clean rooms with bath, $7 up.

43D, 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished large rooms; gentlemen; with or without bath; reference.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Desirable, newly decorated room for gentleman; private residence; references.

60TH ST., 41 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished room to rent; gentleman only.

88TH, 101 EAST.—Well-kept, nice big room; respectable person only. Henning.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractively furnished front room; private bath; smaller rooms. 1978 Gramercy.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Refined surroundings; medium-sized room; running water; bath; breakfast.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming room for gentleman; conveniences; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH, 23 WEST.—Fine large room; bath connected; smaller rooms; references required.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small, sunny room, adjoining bath; bachelors; references required.

47TH, 20 WEST.—Large rooms; also small one, second floor; comfortable; moderate; house details.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Medium-sized single, well-furnished room; steam; reasonable; select.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Medium-sized single front room; steam; elevator; excellent house.

48TH ST., 130 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; well-kept house; bath, telephone; breakfast if desired.

50TH, 36 WEST.—Parlor floor; handsome suite of four rooms; suitable professional business; furnished or unfurnished; electricity; reasonable.

52D ST., 200 WEST.—Large and small rooms; clean, cheerful; convenient location. Roseau.

54TH, 201 WEST.—Two attractively furnished rooms, single, en suite; gentlemen, business couple; steam, 'phone; every convenience. Kenyon.

55TH ST., 329 WEST.—Light, warm room; clean, quiet; telephone; references; running water.

56TH ST., 63 WEST.—Steam-heated, sunny room; suite; private bath; meals optional.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths, electricity; excellent cooking; parlor dining.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome large room; private bath, electric lights; reference. 2303 Columbus.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome large room; private bath; electric lights; telephone; reference.

58TH, 352 WEST.—Small, large room, bath; kitchenette; board optional; refined family.

59TH ST., 220 WEST.—Bachelor or business couple can secure first-class, comfortable accommodations in a private home of refined family; room large and sunny; nice meals and service; reference. Lessell.

60TH, 27 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; conveniences; business purposes if desired; Subway, "L." Columbus—2707.

61ST ST., 28 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Parlor floor, suitable business; furnished to suit; single, double rooms; breakfast if desired. 9947 Columbus.

64TH ST., 130 WEST.—Elegantly newly furnished, large, small rooms; private baths; select; Subway, "L"; telephone.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Private family will rent handsome second floor; en suite, separate.

70TH ST. 146 West.—Comfortable room, bath, private house; references; permanent.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Large, comfortable, handsome rooms, with, without private bath; reference.

70TH ST., 180 WEST.—Large, comfortable, quiet rooms; running water; surroundings refined; references; $10.

72D, 123 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, near Subway, "L"; references; reasonable.

73D ST., 104 WEST.—Desirable rooms; convenient to "L," Subway; gentlemen; references required.

73D ST., 160 WEST.—Pleasant front room; large closet; wash room adjoining; gentleman.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Beautiful, large, medium rooms; one or two; telephone, reference.

74TH, 106 WEST.—The correct address for excellent, large, comfortable rooms; single or en suite.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; refined surroundings; references.

76TH, 179 WEST.—Large, small rooms, single or en suite; breakfast; telephone. Wanamaker.

76TH ST., 303 WEST.—Room; bath; electricity; parquet floors; private house; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Large room with private bath; also small room; references.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Two delightful, sunny rooms; private bath; single, en suite; Subway; kitchenette; privileges; reasonable; small room.

79TH, 189 WEST.—Exceptionally large parlor bedroom; private house; reference; gentlemen preferred.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelor home; choice rooms; modern conveniences; quiet surroundings; references.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—One small room, southern exposure, every convenience; references.

82D ST., 70 WEST.—Sunny, cheerful, double, single rooms; all conveniences; board optional.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, medium; reasonable; private house; telephone, references.

85TH ST., 120 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large second story front room, lavatory; smaller room, suitable two; private house; telephone.

85TH ST., WEST.—Desirable location; business woman preferred; reasonable; prominent party; references. Y 867 Times.

85TH ST., 130 WEST.—Choice, large, small rooms; select, private family; telephone; "L," Subway.

87TH, 207 WEST.—Large front and adjoining room; pleasant, comfortable; would rent singly; scrupulously clean; private family. Rouden.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, bath adjoining; references; gentlemen; private house.

90TH, 4 WEST.—Large, well furnished; connecting lavatory; with, without private bath; parlor floor; doctor; breakfast; phone; five minutes Subway, "L."

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; select private house; all conveniences; references.

92D ST., 204 WEST.—Housekeeping suite for two; front room; three windows. Possons.

93D, 111 WEST.—Alcove, furnished front room; running water; large closets; telephone.

93D, 85 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; running water; first floor; reasonable; phone.

95TH ST., 189 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; running water; telephone; private residence; family of two.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; apartment; running water; reference; $5. Post.

96TH, 68 WEST.—Suite; housekeeping if desired; first front, single, $3 up.

97TH, 186 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; private bath; also small; newly furnished; 'phone; electricity; vacuum cleaning; meals.

98TH ST., 254 WEST.—Lady owning elegantly kept apartment will rent attractive suite, with private bath, to clubman, bachelor, or married couple. Apartment 7. 4248 Riverside.

99TH ST., 244 WEST, (Corner B'way.)—Outside room; running water, electricity. 4574 Riverside. Butters.

99TH ST., 304 WEST.—Large, light room; elevator apartment; near Riverside; gentlemen. Tomlinson.

99TH, 309 WEST, (Apt. 8D.)—Light, cozy, quiet; adjoining bath; in private apartment.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Unusually attractive, newly furnished rooms; warm, sunny; bath, electricity; every convenience; exclusive and quiet; private house.

103D, 128 WEST.—Trained nurse will share her pretty room in private house, adjoining bath; telephone. Subway.

103D, 129 WEST.—"L" and Subway; large front; also small room; gentlemen, married couple. ; phone; $3.50 up. Meyer.

105TH, 201 WEST.—Large, light, outside room; elevator; shower; piano; $5.50. Williams.

109TH ST., 136 WEST.—Attractive furnished rooms; electricity, telephone; 9th Av. "L," Cochran.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Attractively furnished connecting rooms; adjoining bath; also separate room; telephone.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Well furnished, light, quiet, single room; references exchanged. Maurice.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; conveniences; opposite Columbia College; references. Apt. 45.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Large, attractive, double room; overlooking park; exceptional restaurant; room $7.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Nicely furnished single rooms; elevator; shower. Apt. 32.

121ST, 500 WEST.—Columbia grounds opposite; large room, small kitchen, bath adjoining; beautifully furnished; complete housekeeping; single room also. See Mr. Yetman.

121ST ST., (210 Lenox Av.)—Absolutely clean, doctor's private house; gentlemen; highest references required; every convenience; well heated

122D, 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive single, double rooms. Apply directly Apartment 51.

123D ST., 150 WEST.—Large, sunny room, dressing room attached; near Subway and elevated.

123D ST., 526 WEST.—Attractive, medium size room for young, refined person. Vail.

143D ST., 501 WEST, (Apt. 27.)—Two large, light, clean, outside rooms of corner apartment, newly furnished; reference; elevator.

144TH, 601 WEST.—Elevator apartment; attractively furnished; outside room; overlooking Hudson.

162D ST., 550 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private house; very reasonable; near Broadway.

A.—25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light; telephone, elevators; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week, one or two persons; rooms and suites, with private bath, $10 week up; inspection invited; best value in New York.

BROADWAY, 3,100.—Handsomely furnished outside sunny room, facing 125th St.; elevator; opposite Grant's tomb. Clifford.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st St., Convent Av.)—Dainty suite; dressing room; $6.50; private residence.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms; refined surroundings; bachelor, married couple. Y 867 Times.

LADY HAVING BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT, 72d St. Subway, would sublet suite or room; single couple or gentleman appreciating fine surroundings. Telephone 684 Columbus. Apartment 1C. L 175 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, Corner 115th St.—Parlor bedroom; overlooking Hudson; suitable two; exquisitely furnished; Steinway Grand; reasonable; meals optional. Apt. 27.

THE CLARKSON.
Elegantly furnished rooms, single, suites; private baths; weekly, $5.50 and up; monthly; transient; overlooking Hudson. 611 West 137th. Restaurant. Call 33 Apt. Phone 2478 Audubon.

Brooklyn.

WILLOW ST., 76, (Heights.)—Large, comfortable room, with private family; adjacent Bridge and Subway; $4. Telephone 6865 Main.

Unfurnished Rooms

Madison Av., 162.—Two desirable rooms with private bath; parquet floors; modern; only persons desiring dignified and quiet environments need apply. 'Phone 3873 Greeley.

STUDIOS, offices suitable light housekeeping, $15 up; elevators, baths, steam heat, gas, electricity; "L" and Subway. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

Help Wanted Female

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.—Require several saleswomen for the following departments: Books, Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, Gloves, Laces, Fancy Goods, Toys, Pictures, Art Embroidery, China, Glassware, and Candy Departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO,

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.—Require a number of girls as parcel wrappers; if under sixteen years of age, come with working certificate. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

AN EDUCATED YOUNG WOMAN with good ideas in dress and some experience in dressmaking can secure permanent position with good prospects for the future. Apply by letter, giving age and experience. No other applicants will be considered. P. C. Sieger, Butterick Building, New York.

ARTIST'S MODEL.—Young lady wanted; any afternoon except Thursdays. 258 W. 54th St.

COOK.—Girl wanted for cooking and general housework; family of two; to sleep home. Apt. 29, 619 West 127th.

DEMONSTRATOR.—High-class, experienced demonstrator and saleslady, for toilet goods, in large department store. Call 45 West 34th St., Room 606, see Mr. Robinson.

Help Wanted Female

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,

require the services of

25
YOUNG GIRLS,

16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE,
TO SERVE AS INSPECTORS,

MUST BRING WORKING PAPERS.

Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

MATRON.—A competent woman wanted as matron in a Jewish institution near New York City; $30 per month with board; advancement to the right person.
Address, with references, Matron, Y 210 Times.

MODEL.—A desirable all-year-round position as model in fitting department for a young woman with good figure, measuring 36 bust. Apply F. C. Seiger, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

NURSE.—White, for two-year-old girl; must have personal city reference. Call, between 9 and 10 o'clock mornings and after 7:30 o'clock evenings, 818 West 100th St.

SALESWOMEN, familiar with grocery trade; salary, commission, and expenses; only first-class saleswomen with references need apply. Economy Food Products Co., 253 Broadway, City.

TEACHER.—Competent teacher of the Isaac Pitman shorthand wanted. Address full particulars to the Walworth School, 550 Bergen Av.

TRANSLATOR. — Spanish young woman wanted, well educated, bright, and capable of writing Spanish grammatically, having good knowledge of English, to translate fashion descriptions for magazine; must understand dressmaking. Apply to W. C. Reed, Butterick Building, New York.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST. SECRETARIAL COURSES ONLY; STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL ENGLISH, ACCOUNTANCY, AND SOCIAL AMENITIES. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.
Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St., known throughout the country for thorough work.

Help Wanted, Male

An advertising agency wants a live experienced solicitor; to one who controls good accounts, a very attractive proposition will be made; correspondence strictly confidential. Agency, Box T Times.

BOOKKEEPER, by publisher; state previous record; send copies of credentials with application. S 133 Times.

BOOKMEN can make quick money selling to their old customers "THE STORY OF MUSIC," just off the press; a short set, making an instantaneous appeal to cultured people. Irving Squire, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

BOY wanted in Wall St. law office; apply in own hand writing, stating age, qualifications, references, and salary expected. Address N. & C., Box 142 Times Downtown.

BRASSIERE SALESMAN.
First-class man for Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota for popular brassiere line; also to assume control of Chicago office; commission; experience in corset or kindred line necessary. William E. Cain Co., Newark, N. J.

FUR MANAGER AND FITTER.
A LARGE NEW YORK CITY HOUSE DESIRES TO ENGAGE A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MANAGER AND FITTER FOR THEIR FUR DEPARTMENT; MUST KNOW HOW TO FIT FUR GARMENTS, ALSO TAKE SPECIAL MEASUREMENTS AND GIVE ESTIMATES; GOOD SALARY AND STEADY POSITION.
KOHN & BAER,
43 WEST 43D ST.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.
Ambitious young man of good appearance desiring to learn the real estate business is offered an exceptional opportunity with an old-established concern; he will receive a thorough sales training and facts concerning the sale of high-grade properties; commission paid on sales. Apply between 9:30 and 11 A. M.
McKnight Realty Co., 347 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.
A live man is offered an exceptional opportunity with a well-known Real Estate concern. Call between 9 and 10:30 A. M., Third floor, 299 Madison Av.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men of good appearance, over 40, to sell patented household article direct from our factory to consumer; with the help of our selling plan, eliminating canvassing, you can earn big money steady all year round; commission. Ask for Mr. Schoenfeld, 58 West 15th St., first floor.

SALESMAN Wanted, by well-known manufacturer to handle high grade specialty, sold to manufacturers; exceptional opportunity for big caliber commission man, with knowledge of factory systems and operations. Apply P. O. Box M, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

SALESMAN WANTED for the South to sell as a side line an exceptional good line of popular-priced ladies' tailored silk waists; only one with a big following need apply; commission basis. V 208 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced clothing, with references, for city or out of town, with raincoats as a side line; good commission and drawing account. Inquire all week. New England Raincoat Co., 100 East Broadway, New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED—No experience required; earn good wages while you learn; position assured; write (or call) for particulars. Address National Salesmen's Training Ass'n, 1,001 C, Candler Bldg., Times Square, New York.

SALESMEN.—Three men of energy and determination wanted; must be over 25, of good education, and ambitious; permanent position as salesmen; advancement to right men; guarantee and commission. Mr. Ryan, 156 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Hosiery house requires salesman of ability with trade; rare opportunity; quick advancement to right party; communications confidential. Commission, H. F., Box 201 Times.

SALESMEN.—Charles Scribner's Sons want bright salesmen on new proposition; one of the biggest sellers ever published; liberal commission and unworked territory to good men. Wier, 3d floor, 599 5th Av.

SALESMAN WANTED, proven ability, to represent an out-of-town washable ladies' wear manufacturer; must be well acquainted with buyers; salary and commission. Y 377 Times.

SALESMAN.—First-class experienced household utility salesman; must be hustler and have best credentials; write for appointment; commission. Room 1007, 277 Broadway.

SALESMAN, Middle West, handle $16.50 and $24.00 cotton waists in conjunction with other line; dresses preferred; commission basis only. A 49 Times.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY.—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have legally declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 162 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

YOUNG MAN, 16 to 21, make himself useful; Oriental import house; write stating salary expected. T 2 Times.

Situations Wanted

Female.

A LADY with afternoons at her disposal would like engagement for every day or three times a week as amanuensis, reader to invalid, shopper, or chaperon; understands household accounting and check drawing. Address Z 203 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, stenographer and typewriter; conscientious worker; willing to begin low and merit advancement. B. K., 115 E. Houston St. Tel 4723 Orchard.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; knowledge of stenography and typewriting; high school graduate; moderate salary. F. K., 85 Livonia Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, double and single entry, stenographer, typist, and switchboard operator wishes position; A1 references. Address Punctual, 214 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; A1 references; reasonable salary. C 51 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—With one concern 5 years; take off trial balance weekly, monthly, yearly. W. F., 55 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Six years' experience; Packard graduate; references; salary $15. C 35 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—B., 1,731 Pitkin Av

B. R. T. PLAN CUTS INTO EXPRESS RUNS

Trains To and From Brooklyn Interrupt Service at 59th and Canal Streets.

BROADWAY TRAVEL SUFFERS

Col. Williams Aims at Flexibility, but Says Scheme of Operation Is Not Fully Worked Out.

As a result of the discussion of the arrangement of the new subway stations at Times Square and the strong movement for the placing of an express station on the B. R. T. Broadway line at Forty-second Street, Col. Timothy S Williams, President of the B. R. T., was asked yesterday about the plan of operation for the Broadway trains, and in particular how the expresses would be run.

Col. Williams said he was studying the problem, but had not reached any definite conclusion. His idea, however, was to arrange the line so as to make it as flexible as possible and to permit of whatever modifications might be demanded as traffic developed. No man could now say what these demands might be, but he was inclined to think that the Manhattan part of the line would be its distributing portion, and that the express service would be of chief avail in the outlying sections of Brooklyn and Queens at the end of the line. The express service, he thought, would also be of value to the residents of Queens, who wanted to get to and from lower Manhattan quickly.

The Broadway line will be conditioned by the number of its tracks and the means of feeding and relieving them of trains. It was designed with four tracks from Vesey Street to Fifty-ninth Street, but this arrangement has been materially modified by the fact that there will be a break in the two centre tracks, usually set apart for expresses, at Canal Street. At this point two tracks come into the Broadway line from Manhattan Bridge, along which will run most of the Brighton Beach trains. As these Canal Street tracks have a physical connection with the two centre Broadway tracks, the centre tracks in Broadway south of Canal Street to Vesey will there be switched over to the outer or local tracks, and will play no part in operation. They will be used only for storage purposes.

Consequently the B. R. T. trains entering Manhattan by the Montague Street-Whitehall Street tunnel will run up lower Broadway at least as far as Union Square as locals. In the tentative list of stations published by the commission the City Hall Station, between Warren and Murray Streets, was set down as an express, but it cannot now be used as such, as there will not be continuous express tracks between it and Union Square, the next express stop. Not until Union Square is reached does it appear possible that this set of trains could become expresses.

On the other hand, when the Manhattan Bridge trains reach Broadway they will be on the express tracks and must continue on them to Union Square. There, Col. Williams said, he expected that a number of them would be switched over to the local tracks to continue their run uptown. The number thus transformed in character will depend on the traffic needs revealed in actual operation.

While the Broadway line will have two feeders from the south with two tracks each, it will have only one outlet at the north along Fifty-ninth Street, which will also have two tracks. Consequently, Col. Williams said, it would be necessary to turn back a certain number of trains at the end of the four-track line at Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. As at present laid out, there is to be an express station from Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth Street, and the latest plans show the next station from Fifty-fifth to Fifty-seventh Street, serving only the local tracks, which come to an end at Fifty-ninth Street, while the express tracks curve to the east, toward the Queensboro Bridge. Some day local tracks may be carried round to the west, so as to go north along Eighth Avenue.

It is expected that some of the northbound express trains will be emptied at the Forty-seventh Street station, and will then be run up Seventh Avenue to be switched back at Fifty-ninth Street, while others will be run through to stop at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Then they will become locals until they cross the Queensboro Bridge. In the same way some of the locals, if the traffic demands it, can be turned back at Fifty-ninth Street, switches having been planned at convenient places to permit evtreme flexibility in operation.

It seems, therefore, that a Manhattan Bridge train, remaining an express during its entire course, would stop in Manhattan at Canal Street, at Union Square, at Thirty-fourth Street, at Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, and at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Other expresses might run from Whitehall Street as locals as far north as Union Square, and then, after a stop at Thirty-fourth Street, would discharge their passengers at Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, and run on Fifty-ninth Street only to be turned back.

TO ADJUST EXPRESS RATES.

Those of States and Commerce Commission Don't Harmonize.

Public Service Commissioner Williams will leave to-day for Chicago to attend a meeting of the committee of the National Association of Railroad Commissioners on express service and express rates. This meeting has been summoned in order to meet a complicated situation growing out of action by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A few months ago the Interstate Commerce Commission fixed a number of rates for interstate express in such a way as to bring them in conflict with the rates fixed by several of the State Commissions. This led to a heated discussion at the recent convention of the National Association in Washington, and the cry of "State rights" was raised by some of the Public Utility Commissioners. It is to endeavor to adjust the State rates with those ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission that the special committee meeting has been summoned.

Among those likely to attend are Martin S. Decker of the up-State Public Service Commission, Commissioner Chas. E. Elmquist of Minnesota, Commissioner Hafford Erickson of Wisconsin, Commissioner Laurence B. Finn of Kentucky, Chairman of the National Association, and Commissioner Max Thelan of California.

In Kidney Diseases

bladder troubles and similar affections, Vittel Grande Source is prescribed with uniform success by thousands of physicians.

Consult your doctor; he may be among the number. If not, send me his name and I will prove its worth to his complete satisfaction.

At Druggists, Grocers, &c.

Edward Lassere, General Agent 400 West 23d St. New York

Write for Booklet D.

VITTEL GRANDE SOURCE

JERSEY TO TAX 2 BILLIONS.

Ratables Show an Increase of $116,490,412 Over 1912 Total.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 9.—According to the report of the State Board for the Equalization of Taxes, submitted this afternoon to Acting Gov. Taylor, there are total ratables in New Jersey at the present time, exclusive of main stem and rolling stock of railroads, amounting to the remarkable sum of $2,406,260,693.23. These ratables are available for taxation purposes and represent an increase of $116,490,412 over those for 1912.

The report calls attention to the defective operation of the law as it relates to the taxation of personal property, this situation being especially true in the case of bank stock. The board recommends a change in the present system, so that such stock will bear its just share of the burden. It is also pointed out that the taxation of household goods is unfair to the small householder.

The necessity of procuring more competent Assessors is taken up in the report, which holds that the existing conditions are due to the election of local Assessors and the inadequate salaries paid them. The board favors larger taxing districts to get more competent officials. Amendments are also suggested to the Hillery-Maxim tax law because of the unsatisfactory way it is working.

The report shows the total valuation taxable for 1913 as follows:

Real estate, exclusive of second-class railroad property, $2,025,711,953.47; second-class railroad property, $101,111,821; personal property, $285,008,410.76; deductions for debt, other than mortgage indebtedness, $5,403,321.

Under the laws of 1910 and 1912 the amounts deducted in the apportionment of State, school, and county taxes aggregate $67,386,400.25, and the amounts deducted for the same purpose total $4,400,314.83.

The various tax apportionments for the year follow:

State school taxes, $6,363,436.59; county taxes, $10,461,463.46; local budgets, $30,363,217.10.

The total valuation of the exempt property is $206,183,137.34, divided as follows:

Public school property, $45,139,736.34; other school property, $11,709,755; public property, $77,628,667; church and charitable property, $63,513,409; cemeteries and graveyards, $8,191,570.

MEGARO RELEASED ON BAIL.

$20,000 Bond in "Poison Needle Case" Reduced to $1,000.

Armand Megaro was released yesterday from the Essex County Jail in Newark, where he had been held in default of $20,000 bail on the charge of having attacked Mrs. Marjorie Graff, a bride of a few weeks, of 414 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, with a poisoned needle as she sat in a box in the Lyric Theatre in Newark. Megaro was taken before Judge Simon Hahn in the First Precinct Court, and through his counsel, J. Victor D'Alola, bail was fixed at $1,000.

Capt. Frank Tuite of the Detective Bureau and Second Assistant Prosecutor Van Blarcom were in court when Megaro's counsel made application for the reduction of the bail, but made no objection.

After Judge Hahn had reduced the bail, saying that the authorities in their investigation had not found anything against Megaro to warrant such a high bail, Dr. Bancrazio Megaro of 313 High Street, an uncle of the defendant, went on the bond of his nephew.

Say Brother's Will Is Forged.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 9.—Asserting that the signature to their brother's will is a forgery, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Parker and Mrs. Mary A. Barr, both of Pennsylvania, appeared in the office of Surrogate Nicholl of Suffolk County yesterday afternoon in opposition to the probate of the instrument. The will is that of John W. McGuire of St. James, L. I., who died five years ago. The will is dated Feb. 27, 1907. Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Barr said that their brother had told them he would never make a will. The instrument gives the entire estate, valued at more than $2,000, to the widow, Emma Eliza McGuire, who offered it for probate. The Surrogate adjourned the case for two weeks to permit the filing of objections.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—Two physicians were called out on the same case last night, and, as a result, one of them received a black eye and several bruises. The injured physician, Dr. D. I. Nalitt, appeared in the Police Court yesterday against Michael Kola of 103 Avenue E, to press a charge of assault and battery. Recorder Mara found each man equally guilty and suspended sentence.

PASSAIC.—Mary Oreston, 5 years old, of 42 Dayton Avenue, was burned to death yesterday when her dress caught fire as she stood over the kitchen range trying to put coal on the fire.

MONTCLAIR.—Mrs. Edward MacDowell, widow of the composer, gave a lecture-recital in Unity Church last night under the auspices of the MacDowell Memorial Association.

MONTCLAIR.—Montclair town authorities have taken steps to enact a new ordinance which is designed to effect a better control of automobile drivers in this town.

BELVIDERE.—Frank Abram, a full blooded Sioux Indian, a student at the Carlisle Indian School, who ran away from that institution a month ago, was captured near here yesterday husking corn for a farmer. He was taken back to the Government school.

MOUNT HOLLY.—The trolley system of the Burlington County Transit Company was out of commission yesterday, and no cars were operated between Burlington and Moorestown. The high wind lowered the Delaware River to such an extent that water was not available in the Rancocas Creek for the power house at Hainesport.

OXFORD.—Thieves on Monday night broke into the Lackawanna Railroad Station here, and after ransacking a number of trunks and valises and a row of express packages, took away a large quantity of clothing.

HANNAY TEST SUIT IS LOST ON APPEAL

Judge Holt's Ruling Reversed in Cotton Bill-of-Lading Litigation.

SAVES BANKERS $4,500,000

Circuit Court of Appeals Holds That the English Law Must Prevail.

The Circuit Court of Appeals reversed yesterday the decision made by Judge Holt in the District Court of the suit brought by A. Hannay & Co., cotton merchants of Liverpool, England, against the Guaranty Trust Company. It decided that the English law must prevail in the case, and this exonerated the Guaranty Trust Company from all responsibility for a valueless bill of exchange.

Although the amount involved in this particular case was only $7,320, it was regarded as a test case and will affect claims against American bankers to the amount of about $4,500,000.

The suit arose through the fraudulent practices and bankruptcy of Knight, Yancey & Co. of Decatur, Ala., and Steele, Miller & Co. of Corinth, Miss. They had forged bills of lading and had issued against them bills of exchange, which after passing through the hands of American and British banking houses were finally accepted by English cotton merchants. When the Englishmen found that the bills of lading were forged and that there were no goods represented thereby, they asserted that the American banks, in discounting the bills of exchange had made themselves responsible for the genuineness of the bills of lading. Consequently it was the duty of the American bankers to reimburse them for the money they had paid out for non-existing cotton they asserted.

To test this theory A. Hannay & Co. brought suit against the Guaranty Trust Company on a draft of $7,320, which was supposed to be issued against a bill of lading for 100 bales of cotton. It had been indorsed, in the first place, by the Guaranty Trust Company, and was then paid by the Bank of Liverpool. A. Hannay & Co. bought it from this institution and then discovered that the bill of lading was a forgery, and that there was no cotton. So they sued the Guaranty Trust Company as the original indorser.

Before Judge Holt, William D. Guthrie, who represented the Guaranty Trust Company, called as an expert to show that the Liverpool firm was wrong, one of the leading authorities on British commercial law, Cir John Paget, King's Counsel and lecturer on banking in the University of London. He testified that it was necessary to established banking customs in England to hold a bank responsible for the genuineness of a bill of lading. He admitted, however, that the law of the United States differed from that of the United Kingdom in the matter of exchange.

Judge Holt nevertheless held that the draft was conditional on the shipment of the cotton referred to on the face of the draft and on the bill of lading, to which it was attached. He refused to accept Mr. Guthrie's contention that the court must be governed by the British law, and held that the trust company in discounting the note had given its guarantee that the cotton had been shipped.

The Circuit Court of Appeals now reverses Judge Holt and Judges Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers declared unanimously that the British law must prevail in this case. They point out that it was expressly stipulated by both parties to the suit that any printed decision of any British Court regarding the issues might be received in evidence in the trial. The opinion goes on to say:

"As all the transactions took place in England there is no doubt that the law of England as the place where the contract of acceptance was made, and was tobe performed must determine the rights and liabilities of the respective parties."

This is how Judge Rogers set forth the opinion of the court on the contention that the acceptance of the bill of exchange was conditional:

"The testimony established that the instrument in the suit as an unconditional bill of exchange under the law of England; that its acceptance by the Bank of Liverpool was absolutely unconditional; that the presentor of a bill of exchange to the drawee for acceptance does not under the laws of England impliedly warrant the genuineness of an accompanying document or attached bill of lading; that the duty to investigate and determine to the satisfaction of the party ultimately liable the genuineness of documents accompanying the bill of exchange (in this case the bill of lading) rests upon the person, who authorizes the acceptance, in the case before us, the plaintiff herein.

"If there was any negligence it was in the acceptor, not in the payee, and there is no reason to throw off the loss from one innocent man upon another innocent man."

Railway Business Men's Dinner.

The Railway Business Men's Association, composed of manufacturers of railway materials, dealers in railway supplies, and railway construction contractors, will hold its fifth annual meeting on Thursday at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. At a dinner in the evening Chairman Howard Elliott of the New Haven Railroad and Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio will speak.

ARREST LAND DEALER.

F. M. Perkins Wanted in Missouri on Fraud Charges.

Frank M. Perkins, Secretary of the Miami Everglades Land Company, Limited, which had its head offices in Kansas City, was arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Shields in removal proceedings. He has been indicted in Kansas City for the use of the mails to defraud, and was arrested here by Post Office Inspectors Booth and Noile. He consented to return to Missouri, and gave $5,000 bail for his appearance in Kansas City.

In the complaint made by Assistant United States District Attorney Stanton it is charged that on Dec. 6, 1910, Perkins devised with a man named Edward van Amus a scheme to defraud by means of the mails. In accordance with this he dispatched a letter to John T. Joyce, in Denver, in which the value of the Everglades farm lands was boomed in the strongest terms.

Everglade "muck," he said, did not need to be fertilized in order to raise good crops, and was shown by chemical analysis to be the richest natural soil known anywhere. Of course, some kind of crops would flourish better by being fertilized, but the best crops he had ever seen were grown on the Everglade lands without any fertilizing.

The letter also stated that the Miami Everglades Land Company was associated with men of national reputation, and promised to provide Mr. Joyce with letters of introduction if he should wish to go to Florida to make investigations for himself.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 9.—The Federal Grand Jury that has been investigating Florida land companies ended its work to-night by returning indictments against two officers of the Miami Everglades Land Company, and four men connected with the Everglades Plantation Company.

The men are Edward Van Asmus, Frank M. Perkins, S. J. Mattocks of Kansas City, and R. Ernest Perkins of Brookfield, Mo.

The Government charges that the Miami Company sold 17,000 acres of land west of Miami, Fla., for which it paid the State of Florida $14 an acre, realizing from $20 to $40 an acre, or approximately $165,000. The other company, the Government alleges, sold 10,000 acres of land west of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., at from $30 to $10 an acre, realizing $136,000. The State of Florida sold the land to the company for $11 an acre. The Government charges that the land was undrained and unfit for cultivation.

STRIKE IN SILK MILL.

Paterson Weavers Quit at 5 P. M. and Next Day Find Doors Locked.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 9.—About 200 weavers in the Augusta Silk Mills held a meeting yesterday afternoon and decided to demand nine hours. As a result they quit work at 5 o'clock and went home, creating a nine-hour day. This morning when they came to work they found the mill doors locked. Ralph Rosenheim, President of the firm, made the following statement:

"By stopping their looms at 5 o'clock and refusing to work ten hours a day our weavers have declared themselves on strike. Being on strike no member of the Ribbon Weavers' Association will employ them. Our silk is good and our wages are as good as the average. There is no cause for complaint, consequently there is nothing to discuss. Our hours are fifty-five a week, according to the State laws of New Jersey, and our mill will remain closed until our weavers openly declare themselves willing to abide by this law."

The weavers say they will remain on strike and fight, as the weavers in other mills in the city will support them financially. The strike in the Augusta mill will place 500 silk workers on the street.

$50,000 FOR SULLIVAN HEIR.

Executors Allow Claim of Margaret C. Sullivan, a Daughter.

The claim of Margaret Catharine Sullivan, who is described as a "seventeen-year-old daughter of the late Timothy D. Sullivan," against the estate of the Congressman was settled yesterday when Supreme Court Justice Cohalan signed an order giving her a $50,000 life insurance policy. The application says that on Nov. 18, 1902, Mr. Sullivan assigned a policy in the Mutual Life Insurance Company to this daughter, although no notice of the assignment was ever filed with the insurance company. On Nov. 8, 1911, Mr. Sullivan appears to have canceled the assignment and subsequently borrowed money on the policy.

Miss Sullivan was not mentioned in the will, and it was not until her mother, Margaret A. Holland, made a claim upon the estate that the facts appeared. Then Myer Nussbaum, as counsel, made an effort to effect a settlement and was successful yesterday in procuring the order without a contest, Patrick H. Sullivan and Lawrence Mulligan, the executors of the will, agreeing to the settlement.

William B. Ellison, one of the witnesses of the will, said last night:

"After the will was made by Mr. Sullivan he took out the life insurance policies. The one in the Mutual Life Insurance Company was for $50,000. Later on Mr. Sullivan borrowed considerable money on this policy, but it increased so greatly in value that it was found to be worth $85,000, which will about cover the money Mr. Sullivan borrowed and the payment to be made to Miss Sullivan."

The estate of Mr. Sullivan has been estimated to be worth as much as $2,000,000. The Miss Sullivan who benefits by the arrangement completed yesterday is not related to Miss Aida Sullivan, who says she is an adopted daughter of Mr. Sullivan. A friend of the Sullivan family said yesterday that the present settlement with Mrs. Holland in behalf of her daughter, disposed of the last difficulty that confronted the executors of the estate.

FIREMEN SAVE SIX BEARS.

Cages Carried Out in Blaze in White Rats Transfer Warehouse.

Six large brown bears narrowly escaped death yesterday afternoon when a fire, caused by an overturned plumber's stove, did $2,000 damage to the second floor of the White Rats Transfer Company's warehouse at 143 and 145 West Thirty-third Street.

The bears, in three cages, were the property of a vaudeville performer and were in the building waiting to be hauled to an uptown theatre. After a struggle two of the cages were carried to safety by firemen, but before the third could be taken away the smoke had become so dense that the rescuers were forced to abandon the animals.

Before the firemen departed, however, they covered the cage with canvas, and then, from a distance, kept a steady stream of water playing on the cage. When it was possible to reach the cage again the bears were found, badly frightened, but unharmed.

The fire had its origin in the roof of the building where some plumbers were working. The second story of the warehouse was badly damaged and a quantity of scenery stored there was destroyed. Much valuable theatrical equipment an dtrunks containing costumes on the ground floor were not damaged. The transfer company is owned by the White Rats, a vaudeville organization.

PIRIE'S EX-WIFE LOSES.

Justice Ford Refuses to Rule on Her Demand for Alimony.

Supreme Court Justice Ford decided yesterday that Allan Hawkins Pirie, whose former wife, Mrs. Hazel B. DeMessin, is suing him for alimony of $200 a month, is not guilty of contempt, as his former wife alleges, for having married again in defiance of the court, and that a proper demand of alimony was not made upon Pirie in Mrs. DeMessin's behalf. For this reason Justice Ford declined to rule upon the alimony matter.

Pirie submitted an affidavit setting forth that his former wife did not need alimony, as she had married a wealthy banker of New York City and Nutley, N. J. Pirie's father was one of the founders of the Chicago firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. He died several months ago, leaving an estate of $12,000,000.

DEAD BOY IN GAS TANK.

Body Found Just After a Fire in Old Morris Park Race Track.

The body of Florentine Scarnutico, 14 years old, was found partly charred in the ruins of an old wooden, copperlined gas tank on the old Morris Park race track in the Bronx about 6 o'clock last night by Frank Bernardine, of 715 Morris Park Avenue.

Firemen had just extinguished a blaze in the tank, and Bernardine was hunting through the ruins for pieces of copper when he found the body. The boy had lived with his father, Dominick Scarnutico, at 716 Morris Park Avenue. How the boy got into the tank was not learned. The tank had not been in use since the race track was converted into lots by the Morris Park Estates, Inc., of 35 Broad Street, Manhattan.

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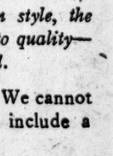

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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, TANTE by C. Haddon Chambers, after the novel.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38 St. Evs. at 8. Bertha KALICH in Rachel & Sat. at 2.

LYCEUM 45th St., n'r B'way, 8:20 P.M. MATINEE T'M'W AT 2:20. There are yet to be seen talent, beauty, and technical skill combined as they are in the case of MISS FERGUSON, and made rarer still by the priceless possession of youth."—*N. Y. Sun.* Elsie Ferguson in WM. HURLBUT'S New Comedy, The Strange Woman. A PLAY WORTH WHILE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.....SPECIAL Monday Afternoon, Dec. 15. THE STAGE SOCIETY OF N. Y. will present the comedy, in 4 acts by ST. JOHN HANKIN, "THE CASSILIS ENGAGEMENT." Cast includes Rosalind Iran, Annie Esmond, Alison Skipworth, Dorothy Hahner, Mrs. Thomas A. Wise, Caree Clarke, Wm. Evelle, Frank Lacy, Wm. J. O'Neil, H. E. Prichard. Preceded by LADY CONSTANCE STEWART RICHARDSON. Proceeds Donated to Actor's Fund.

FULTON, 46 St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. MATS. TO-DAY & SAT., 2:20. *The Misleading Lady* "Funniest Play in Town."—*Press.*

HARRIS Evs. 8:25. Mats. T'm'w & Sat., 2:20. West 42d St. Louis Mann "CHILDREN OF TO-DAY."

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30. Popular 50c. to $1.50. Matinee To-day. "WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES." DID FOR THE SCOTCH Gen. John Regan DOES FOR THE IRISH—BUT MORE CLEVERLY."—N.Y. WORLD.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'd'y, Sat., Xmas, N.Yr's. 2:20. Popular Matinee To-day, 50c. to $1.50. A Great Actor in a Thrilling Play. MR. CYRIL MAUDE in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY" Seats on Sale for Xmas & New Year's.

Globe B'way & 46th. Evenings 8.20. Sat. Mat. 2:20. Ann Swinburne in Victor Herbert's Operetta, The Madcap Duchess "A Musical Gem."—Alan Dale.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. T'day (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15. FANNIE WARD in Madam President WOULD MAKE A SPHINX LAUGH."—*American*

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. T'd'y & Sat., 2:15. DAVID BELASCO presents THE MAN INSIDE A Drama of Crime; by Roland B. Molineux.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. To-day & Sat. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy. The Little Cafe By Ivan Caryll & C. M. S. McLellan.

LIBERTY W. 42 St., n'r B'way. YEAR'S BEST CHRISTIE in Victor Herbert's Greatest Light Opera MACDONALD SWEETHEARTS Mats. To-day & Sat. Seats for Christmas NOW.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEA. Special Organ Recital and Life of Wagner. T'm'w, Fri., Sun., Mon. & Tues. Aft. & Sun. Ev. 8:30. RICHARD WAGNER in Motion Pictures. All Seats 25c & 50c.

COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day (Wed.) Pop. Laughs Misery Melodrama Thrills COHAN'S BEST PLAY 7 KEYS TO BALD PATE

Gaiety B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Pop. Mat. T'day, 2:30 NEARLY MARRIED With BRUCE McRAE. Last 2 Weeks.

GEO. COHAN'S B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. T'day (Pop.) & Sat. POPULAR 50c. TO $1.50 MAT. TO-DAY. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

GRAND, 23d St. & 8th Av. Mat. T'day, 25 & 50c. DONALD BRIAN, The Marriage Market.

PARK THEATRE B'WAY & 59TH ST. NOW "STARTLING TRUTHS" By an Investigator. SAMUEL H. LONDON'S Own Motion Picture. The Inside OF THE White Slave Traffic "Teaches a Great Moral Lesson."—*Times.* "Demonstrates Lurking Dangers."—*Herald.* FIVE TIMES TO-DAY 2, 3:30, 8:15, 9:30 ALL SEATS 25c No one under 16 yrs. of age admitted.

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres

COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. Amelia Stone & Armond Kaltz, Belle Story, "The Green Beetle," H'y Lewis, oth.

ALHAMBRA DAIL MAT. 25c. J'k Norworth, Belle Blanche Sam Mann & Co., Clayton White & Co. & 6 Big Acts.

HARLEM 125 St. 7 Ave. OPERA HOUSE. Premier Stock Co. in "KISS ME QUICK." Daily Mat. 10-25. Ev. 15-50c

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F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES 5th AVE. B'way 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c, $1. Good Reserved Seats in Lillian Lorraine, Rube Marquard & Blossom Seeley, Charley Doolin & Jas. McCool, Maude Hall Macy & David Higgins, others. Orchestra & Balcony, 50c.

23D ST., nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST., 3d Av. 125TH ST., Lex. Av. A classy potpourri of vaudeville and photo plays. BIGGEST IN VAUDEVILLE AT LITTLEST PRICES. 12 BIG ACTS.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15. Last 2 Weeks Positively closing Dec. 20. Seats now all performances. WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER

Republic W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. LAST Mats. T'day & Sat., 2:20. WEEKS The Temperamental Journey with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

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JARDIN de DANSE Dancing & High Class Cabaret 8:30 to 1 Teas 3 to 6:30 CARNIVAL OF DANCING STARS. Free Tuition at Matinee Teas. NOW—NEW YEAR'S EVE RESERVATIONS.

COLUMBIA B'way Burlesq Mat. To-day. THE AMERICAN BEAUTIES

WEBER'S THEATRE, B'way, 29th St. 25c Daily 2, 4, 7 & 9 P. M. THE WHITE SLAVE MOVIE. "TRAFFIC IN SOULS"

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ACADEMY 14 St., Irving Pl. 10-30-75. Mat. Dly. "THE NINETY & NINE."

Louis De Foe, in The World, says: "There's no getting away from the great appeal of such a charming, sympathetic little play as was produced last night in the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

The Things That Count

did count with its first audience. Another feature of this unobtrusive piece with elements of great popularity is that it is very charmingly acted. . . . Has a very delightful appeal . . . surely touched the hearts of the audience."

A Matinee To-day at 2:30.

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6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills. A—M—E—R—I—C—A Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.

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To-day Mat. at 2; To-night, 8, "CAESAR & CLEOPATRA" By G. Bernard Shaw. with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT at the SHUBERT THEA. 44th W. of B'way

Thurs. .....Mice & Men
Fri. .....Hamlet
Sat. Mat. .....Light That Failed
Sat. Eve. .....Merchant of Venice
Mon., Tues. (First Time) ....Othello

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MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Mat. To-day. Best Seats $1. HOP O' MY THUMB with DE WOLF HOPPER

The Fantasy with Music PRUNELLA with Marguerite Clark. "Whole performance delightful." —*Sun.* BOOTH Thea., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:45. $1.50 Mat. To-m'w, 2:30.

Casino B'way & 39. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day, $1.50. Funniest Musical Hit on Earth Oh, I Say!

39TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway. Evenings 8:20. Matinee To-day, $1.50. AT BAY

COMEDY 41st St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:30. Matinees Tues. & Sat., 2:30. THE MARRIAGE GAME

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:20. Matinee To-day. Best Seats $1.50. THE FAMILY CUPBOARD

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS 39 St., nr. B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. T'day, Sat., 2:30. Five Sensational One-act Plays, WITH BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS. "EN DESHABILLE," "HARI-KARI," "THE BLACK MASK," "THE BRIDE," "RUSSIA," "HEARD IN HARLEM," "KARRI and I" "RUSSIA" IN THE AIR. "ARE THERE THRILLS WITHOUT BLOOD?" "OBEY OUT A DOUBT."

48th St. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs., Sat. 2:20. SEASON'S GREATEST SUCCESS. TO-DAY Mat., To-m'w, $1.50

WEST END 125th W. of 8 Ave. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. EXCUSE ME

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2:20. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."

Royal 1 block from 149th St. & 3d. Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 25c & 50c. LITTLE MISS BROWN

ELTINGE West 42 St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2:15. WITHIN THE LAW with JANE COWL and Mary Turner.

LONGACRE 48th St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:20. T'day Mat. (Pop.) 50c to $1.50. SEATS AT BOX OFFICE 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE. ADELE

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BRONX OPERA HOUSE. 149 St., Brook Ave. 25c to $1.00. T'day Mat. 25c & 50c "THE PRODIGAL JUDGE"

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. **To-night**, 8:15, **Boheme**, Alda, Alten, Martinelli, Amato, Didur, Segurola, Cond., Polacco. **Thur. at 8. Manon.** Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini. **Fri. at 8. Tannhaeuser.** Destinn, Fremstad, Sparkes; Urlus, Weil, Braun, Althouse, Schlegel, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz. **Sat. at 2. Butterfly.** Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Toscanini. **Next Mon. at 8. Boris Godunoff.** Ober, Braslau, Duchene; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Bada, Reiss.